



DELHI ADMINISTRATION

**DRAFT EIGHTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN
1990-95
AND ANNUAL PLAN
1991-92**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
DELHI ADMINISTRATION.**

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Sub. National Systems Unit
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI
DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95/ANNUAL PLAN 91-92

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DELHI'S EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - APPROACH AND PROJECTIONS

A welcome present for the nineties of Delhi will be a realistic, long sustaining and growth oriented Eighth Five Year Plan. It is all the more so because an objective assessment of increasing realities of a monolithic city structure of almost a mini State size is increasingly lending credence to the concept that planning is not merely a development process but a way of life as well. A pragmatic plan formulation is essentially a step forward to ultimate plan success inextricably linked with the cohesiveness of city's overall life pattern. Simultaneously, consolidation of realised plan efforts is as important as the initiation of new plan schemes.

2. Capital's growing problems of the day and the shape of things to emerge as inevitables in the process are calling for the initiation as well as time bound implementation of a sizeable number of multi-disciplinary plan schemes of quality, durability and utility on essentially long term perspective. Delhi's Seventh Plan has been a **formidable success in more ways than one. At the same time, the fast changing scenario of Delhi on the population front alone has also been instrumental in eroding many gains of the development efforts. Some of the social and economic realities have overwhelmed the city's life so much that yesterday's positive side is being threatened by tomorrow's likely neutralising effect.**

3. The compulsion of times is now demanding all round accelerated development of Delhi with massive investment in certain core sectors. The substantial nature of outlays proposed by this Administration is not really to take care only of next four years but to prepare Delhi in maintaining and further improving the quality of life in the next decade as well. In fact, any delayed response to the requirement of accelerated planned development now may have very uncomfortable implications in years ahead. So we could not help proposing heavy investment in essential public utility services.

4. The geographical area of the U.T. of Delhi has remained the same in the last four decades. But Delhi's population has been rising steadily. An important point

of concern is that the population has increased by almost 53% in every decade since 1951. Delhi in 1951 was a major town with only 17 lacs of people. Delhi in 1961 came to have 27 lacs of people. In 1971, this figure increased to about 41 lacs and in 1981, it rose to 62 lacs. As per present indications, Delhi in 1990 is having 91 lacs as its population figure. By 2001, Delhi's population will reach the figure of 132 lacs & by 1995, it will be 107 lacs.

5. Inward migration has now become a part of Delhi's very existence. But this phenomenon has also become a major constraint in Delhi's development efforts. All concerned agree that the implementation of the NCR Plan will go a long way to retain Delhi as a city of modern opportunities and experiences. People may be alarmed but the current rate of population increase in Delhi will take us to a figure of 132 lacs by 2001. The main reasons for migration to Delhi are commonly attributed to the Delhi's employment potential, better state of civic amenities, educational and health facilities, long term prospects in the areas of profession, trade and commerce, highly developed industrial infrastructure etc. There is absolutely no doubt that if the present trend of migration continues unabated, our civic amenities will have to undergo severe strain. Similarly, our public utility services will be put to severe test leading to break-down under acute circumstantial problems. From all angles, therefore, the immediate implementation of the NCR Plan is a necessity.

6. Delhi's increased population can not be termed as a natural population growth. Our birth rate per thousand of population was 33.10 in 1951 and it has now come down to 28.31. But we will not be surprised if our marginal success in this area gets neutralised soon because on the one hand we are having constant inflow of people from outside and on the other hand, there is a strong desire on the part of the outside population to settle down in Delhi on permanent basis. However, while discussing this point here, we should not also over-look the fact that even Delhi's present growth rate of population is virtually

double of the country as a whole.

7. Despite the fundamental constraint of population influx, we have so far been able to make substantial changes in various sectors of development by making suitable land use changes, expansion of trade and small scale industries, enlargement in our transport and communication network, improvement and expansion of our health care institutions, setting up of various educational and technical institutions, creating awareness for better environment etc.

8. In order to provide these basic necessities in an orderly and balanced manner, we have been keeping our activities on broad requirements of the Master Plan of Delhi which is basically a document broadly indicating the organised development course proposed for Delhi in different sectors. There has also been a change in NCR Planning and accordingly priority towns are being developed in neighbouring States of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. to check migration from these States.

9. From all indications, it is now clear that the Capital's future life and the success and failure of its development schemes will, to a large extent, depend on our will and effectiveness to tackle the important factor of migration. However, knowing fully well that we have to get to live with this fundamental constraint and the fruits of the success of implementation of the NCR Plan will make any dent in Delhi's life pattern only after 10 to 15 years, our strategy for the development of Delhi has to be based on improving the living conditions of Delhi's population in all vital areas of social and economic life with all the given constraints. We have, therefore, been constantly updating our requirements in vital sectors and in all our plan schemes, we are taking into consideration the future realities. We believe that our balanced efforts in vital areas like Energy, Water Supply, Sewerage Treatment, Rural Sanitation, Health, Education, Transport, Industries, Development of weaker sections, Housing etc. to meet Delhi's future needs will have to be on essentially pragmatic lines. Our approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan document shall necessarily have to be in tune with our realistic needs in these development sectors

during the next five years or even 10 to 15 years in terms of long term perspective.

ECONOMY:

10. Delhi's economic situation is improving with much higher annual average increase as compared to the increase in the overall National economy. Delhi's net State Domestic Product which was Rs.477 crores in 1970-71 has increased to Rs. 4779 crores in 1986-87 at current prices. The share of the Tertiary Sector in the State Domestic Product which was about 67% in 1970-71 increased to 70% in 1986-87, while the share of primary sector decreased from 7% to 5%. The share of secondary sector during this period has remained almost constant (25%). The role of agriculture has, therefore, perceptibly declined. With the Master Plan restricting the growth of large scale industries "The Economy Gap" has been filled by tremendous progress in the development of small scale industries including handloom and handicrafts and Delhi has emerged as one of the largest small scale industries centres in the Country. At present, Delhi has 73,000 industrial units in which more than 6.60 lacs persons are getting employment. The present investment in these units is around Rs. 1500 crores.

11. Delhi is spread over an area of 1483 sq.kms. Its maximum length is around 33 miles and the maximum width is 30 miles. Out of the total area of 1483 sq. kms., 891 sq. kms. is rural and 592 sq. kms. is urban. There are three local bodies viz. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board whose respective area is 1397.3 sq. kms., 42.7 sq.kms. and 43 sq. kms. The entire rural area falls within the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. For developmental purposes, the rural area is divided into 5 Community Development Blocks namely Alipur, Kanjhawala (Nangloi), Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. There are 369 villages in Delhi of which 258 villages are still having their rural character while 111 villages have been largely urbanised. According to the 1981 Census, urban area accounted for 93% population whereas only 7% population lived in rural areas. The distinction between the rural and the urban areas of Delhi is gradually

diminishing. In next 10 years or so, the present negligible 7% rural population is likely to get merged in the urban extension and the city as a whole will get transformed into a highly urbanised growth centre.

12. Talking of migration again, it has been estimated that the influx from U.P. is the highest (42%) followed by Bihar (10%), Haryana (8%), Punjab(7%), Rajasthan (5%), Kerala(4%) Maharashtra(3%) and Tamil Nadu (3%). Out of the total immigrants as many as 46% come from rural areas and 54% from urban areas. SC population amongst the immigrants is estimated to be about 9%.

13. As per 1981 Census, density of population in Delhi was 4194 persons per sq. kms. which was the highest in the country. The average density of population at National level is only 216 persons per sq. kms. The 1981 Census placed the SC population at 11.22 lacs which was 18% of the total population as compared to the National average of 15.75%. The Delhi's literacy rate is as high as 61.54% as against the All India average of 36.23%. The female literacy rate is also about two times more (53%) as against the National average(25%). The birth rate and death rates have also been brought down to a great extent. Our birth rate which was 33.10 per thousand in 1951 has come down to 28.31 per thousand in 1989. Similarly, the death rate which was 9 per thousand in 1951 has come down to 6.63 per thousand in 1989. Infant, mortality rate which was 84 per thousand live birth in 1951 has also come down to 39.71 per thousand. This has been achieved with the concerted efforts made by the Administration towards the expansion of medical facilities and to creat awareness about Family Welfare Programmes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

14. The percapita Plan expenditure in Delhi has been increasing progressively over the years. In the 6th Plan average per capita plan expenditure for Delhi was Rs.308 per year as against the National average of about Rs. 141 per year. Similarly, in the 7th Fiva Year Plan(1985-90), the average per capita plan expenditure for Delhi (Rs.657) was also highest as compared to the National average (Rs. 234). In 1990-91, the average per capita plan expdr. has gone upto Rs. 743 as against the National average of

about Rs. 277 per capita. Thus in Delhi, the per capita Plan expenditure is nearly three times higher than the National per capita plan expenditure. The high level of investment in plan development of Delhi has led to generation of higher income in addition to the general prosperity of the citizens. With the boost in our economy, our per capita income has also gone up. The per capita income which was Rs.4780 in the terminal year of the 6th Plan (1984-85) has gone upto Rs. 7055 in 1987-88 at current prices. This is nearly more than two times the National per capita income (Rs.3284).

15. Thus the Union Territory exhibits a classical feature of a rapidly urbanising and modernising economy. The population explosion, declining importance of the Agriculture Sector and pressure on civic amenities are points of the emerging scenario.

16. The highest ever plan expenditure in the past years has gone a long way towards securing all round progress of Delhi. It really helped in providing adequate civic services and amenities and improving the quality of life. particularly in Slums, Katras, Urban and rural villages, resettlement colonies, JJ Clusters and regularised unauthorised colonies.

PLANNING IN THE PAST:

17. Planning era in Delhi started with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951. The investment ratio since then has been as under:-

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>		<u>%age</u>
		<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expdr.</u>	
First Five Year Plan	1951-56	6.30	4.70	75
Second Five Yr. Plan	1956-61	17.00	15.37	90
Third Five Yr. Plan	1961-66	99.33	93.10	94
Annual Plan	1966-67	24.10	22.37	93
Annual Plan	1967-68	27.50	22.40	82
Annual Plan	1968-69	23.40	22.55	96
Fourth Five Yr. Plan	1969-74	168.77	155.10	92
Fifth Five Yr. Plan	1974-79	363.75	341.34	94
Annual Plan	1979-80	108.00	107.16	99
Sixth Five Yr. Plan	1980-85	1042.23	1042.07	100
Seventh Five Yr. Plan	1985-90	2644.34	2631.47	99

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 7th FIVE YEAR PLAN(1985-90)

The Planning Commission had initially approved an outlay of Rs.2280 crores for the Union Territory of Delhi for the 7th Five Year Plan. However, while finalising the operative Annual Plans, the Planning Commission had raised final allocations for the 7th Five Year Plan substantially keeping in view the developmental needs of Delhi in general and core sectors in particular like Energy, Water Supply & Transport. In specific terms, against the initial overall allocations of Rs.2280 crores, Delhi's final allocations for the 7th Five Year Plan stood at Rs.2644.34 crores. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.2631.47 crores has been incurred.

In the 7th Five Year Plan, we have invested more than 90% of the total plan outlay under the following sectors in order to provide basic civic amenities, services and for improving the quality of life of people particularly in Katras, slums, jhuggi jhonpri resettlement colonies, regularised unauthorised colonies, jhuggi clusters, urban and rural villages:-

S.No.	Name of the Sector	(Rs. in crores)	
		Amount invested	% investment of total expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Energy	838.87	32
2.	Housing & Urban Development	433.64	16
3.	Transport	363.69	14
4.	Water Supply	326.62	12
5.	Education	223.69	8
6.	Medical & Public Health	207.20	8

19. On the physical front some of the major achievements made under various sectors of development during the 7th Five Year Plan are as under

I ENERGY:

6 Gas turbines of 30 MW each were installed at I.P. Estate at a cost of Rs.211.50 crores to increase the generation capacity of D.E.S.U. by 180 MW.

The work for the modification of fuel. oil. system on existing 6 Gas Turbines was completed. Now, all these gas turbines are using natural gas as fuel in place of high speed Diesel/Neptha.

Replacement work of 2 Thermal Units of 67.5 MW each at Rajghat was taken up to increase DESU's own Generation Capacity by 135 MW at a cost of Rs.237.77 crores. The first unit was commissioned in 1986-87 and started generation of electricity since January, 1990. The second unit was synchronised on 1st April, 1990 and is likely to start generation in 1990-91.

The work on 400 KV line around Union Territory was taken up in hand so as to receive the bulk power supply from Northern Grid and National Capital Region power projects being set up by the Govt. of India.

Transmission and Distribution capacity was increased by DESU during 7th Plan period as under:-

220 KV lines	1300 MVA
66 KV lines	995 MVA
33 KV lines	502 MVA
11 KV & LV lines	1000 MVA

For smooth and free flow of electricity, 3 new sub-stations of 220 KV were constructed at I.P. Stations, Okhla and Burari. The work on the Patparganj - Narela 220 KV double circuit tower line was also started. 12 new sub-stations of 66 KV were constructed at Dilshad Garden, Palam, Okhla, Badli, Rohini-II, Bodela and Basant Kunj etc. 10 new sub-stations of 33 KV were also constructed at Jama Masjid, Burari, Kailash Nagar, Malviya Nagar etc.

To improve the voltage profile during summer season, DESU has installed 160 MVA shunt capacitors.

- 3.56 lac. new consumer connections were sanctioned during the 7th Plan period. 4782 tube-wells were also energised.
- Under Integrated Urban Energy Programme, DEDA has installed 571 Solar Water Heating system and sold 12384 Solar cookers and 26500 Wooden stoves to the public at subsidised rates during 7th Plan period.

TRANSPORT:

- Flyover at Zakhira at a cost of Rs.18.54 crores and road under bridge at Shakti Nagar at a cost of Rs.5.89 crores were constructed.
- 4 lane portion of the prestigious bridge across Yamuna river at ISBT was completed and opened for traffic in May, 1990. The entire project which is likely to cost Rs.37 crores is expected to be completed by May, 1991.
- The work for the widening of Lothian Bridge was taken up at a cost of Rs.18 crores. 3 spans of the bridge have already been completed and opened for traffic.
- The work for the construction of roads over bridge 22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi - Mathura Railway line near Okhla was started at a cost of Rs.17.30 crores and is likely to be completed in 1990-91.
- The work for the construction of a bridge over S.S. light railway line on GT Road near Shahdara Chowk was started at the cost of Rs.19.36 crores and work is in progress.
- Preliminary work relating to the construction of flyovers at Raja Garden, Safdarjung, Pabjahi Bagh crossing and parallel bridge at ITO was initiated.
- The works relating to widening of Master Plan Road No.56 from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and GT Road bye pass No.24 in Trans-Yamuna area were completed.

- Action was also initiated to construct another ISBT at Sarai Kale Khan near Nizammuddin for which about 25 acres of land has already been taken over from DDA and the work relating to the levelling of ground and boundary wall was started.
- Construction work of Inspection Pit for the vehicles at Burari village started.
- Mass education Campaigns were started for prevention of vehicles excess exhaust to take care of Air Pollution problems.
- Rail India Techno Economic Services was assigned a study for introduction of Mass Rapid Transport system in Delhi.
- Pedestrian sub-ways were also constructed at a number of places such as Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Ashoka Road, INA Market, Cannought Place, Sansad Marg and Janpath etc.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE:

- Water Supply capacity was increased from 344 MGD at the end of 6th Plan to 437 MGD by the end of March, 1990.
- 20 MGD Portion of 40 MGD new Wazirabad Water Treatment Plant was commissioned during February, 1990.
- Out of 543 unauthorised regularised colonies, water Supply has been provided to 491 colonies till March, 1990. 12 Tube-wells, 456 deep bore hand-pumps and 255 new Public hydrants were installed in these localities.
- The Sewerage Treatment capacity which was 152 MGD at the end of 6th Plan was increased to 216 MGD by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.
- The work on the Sewerage Treatment Plants at Okhla, Keshopur, Coronation Pillar, Basant Kunj and Kondli was accelerated.

- Under Rural Sanitation Programme, more than 6000 Sulabh Shauchalayas were constructed by Flood Control Department in the houses of SC families living in rural areas.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH:

- 100 bedded hospital at Mangolpuri started functioning;
- 100 bedded hospital at Zafarpur started functioning with OPD services;
- The work for construction of two 100 bedded hospitals at Khichripur and Jahangirpuri remained in progress;
- GTB Hospital-cum-Medical College at Shahdara started functioning with its 500 bed capacity. A number of new clinics and lab facilities were introduced in the Hospital;
- Building for the 500 bed DDU hospital at Hari Nagar was constructed. 368 staff quarters were constructed for the employees of the hospital;
- C.T. Scan facilities were introduced in the LNJP hospital to take care of accidents and Trauma cases;

EDUCATION:

- The Dte. of Education has opened 314 new schools by way of opening, bifurcation and upgradation;
- 144 new primary schools were also started by the MCD;
- 5 Primary Schools were also opened by NDMC in its area;
- 4 new colleges for Physical Education, Business studies, Art and Commerce and Applied Sciences for Women were started by the Administration;
- State Council of Education Research and Training was set up as a separate autonomous institution.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

- Two new polytechnics one each for boys and girls were started in Hitech and emerging areas.
- The intake capacity in the existing polytechnics was augmented from 2176 to 2717 students (an increase of 25%).

- New courses in emerging technologies in Hi-tech areas like computer, digital, medical, electronics and instrumentation and control were introduced (5 new diploma courses were introduced).
- Upgradation in the quality of training in diploma level institutions was achieved through modernisation of workshops and removal of obsolescence, training of teachers, entrepreneurship development and stepping/ interaction between industry and institution. ^{up}
- The intake capacity at undergraduate level in the Delhi College of Engineering was increased from 280 to 320 students (7% increase in the last two years, while in Delhi Institute of Technology from 90 to 135 students (50% increase).
- B.E. Courses in Computer Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering in Delhi College of Engineering and Instrumentation and Control in Delhi Institute of Technology were introduced.
- Part-time degree courses for in-service diploma holders were re-started after a gap of 7 years as a part of continuing education programme with an intake of 60 students.
- The Delhi Institute of Technology established in the last year of the Sixth Plan, was strengthened and consolidated. To decide about the future expansion, profile of growth for the institute was prepared. Efforts also continued to develop an independent spacious campus for the institute for which land measuring 150 acres was taken over at Papankalan.

INDUSTRIES:

- The complex of 7 flatted factories at Rani Jhansi Road was completed and started functioning;
- 500 plots were developed and allotted to the public in the Industrial Estate at Patparganj;
- 103 Industrial sheds under self financing schemes were constructed by DSIDC at Rohtak Road Industrial area;

- 1535 plots were developed in the Narela Industrial Complex by DSIDC.
- 30 worksheds and 120 dwelling units were constructed for Handloom workers at Bunkar Vihar, Nand Nagri.
- 2919 Industrial work centres were constructed by DDA (Slum) in various resettlement colonies for the weaker sections of the society.
- Society for self-employment established and started training in the field of Radio and TV repairs, household electric appliances, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, plumbing, Garment Fabrication etc. to unemployed youths to enable them to set up their own trade/business.
- For setting up of high tech-vocational training centre, a memorandum was signed by the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Italy.
- 2 work-sheds at weavers colony at Nand Nagri were constructed.
- 14 Dye houses and Canteen Block were also constructed at Bharat Nagar weavers colony.

HOUSING:

- The Capital base of Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society was strengthened by providing a share capital of Rs.12.62 crores. The Society has sanctioned loan amounting to Rs.184.56 crores to 232 Group Housing Societies for the construction of more than 29,000 dwelling units.
- 12 Night Shelters were constructed and work on the 2 more night shelters building remained in progress.
- About 684 staff qrs. were constructed by PWD for Delhi Admn. employees and construction work of about 225 Staff qrs. remained in progress. 42 acres of land was also purchased by PWD near Dhirpur village for the construction of staff qrs. for Delhi Administration employees;
- 1396 Staff quarters were constructed for Delhi Police employees;

Building for 12 Police Stations and Police Posts were constructed. 60 acres of land was purchased for housing the P.C.R. lines communication unit and Delhi Armed Police Batalian.

638 Staff quarters were constructed for the employees of NDMC;

More than 400 Staff Quarters were also constructed by the MCD for its employees and work remained in progress on 2312 staff quarters;

About 9576 house sites were developed for landless persons and 2213 persons were given construction assistance to construct their houses on the plots allotted to them.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Under the scheme, Environmental Improvement in slum areas, 6.13 lacs Slum Dwellers were benefitted by providing 48 Community halls, Akharas, 3 open Air Theatres and 8 Social Centres alongwith other basic facilities;

Under the scheme, Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters, 10 lacs Jhuggi Dwellers were covered by provision of 121 Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 5882 WC seats and 2458 baths. 6313 Street light points were provided in 326 Jhuggi clusters. 1400 water hydrants and 507 India Mark-II hand pumps were installed in different clusters;

Under the scheme 'Structural Improvement in Slum Katras, 71000 Katra dwellers were benefitted by the repair of 950 proparties/Katras;

Work for providing basic civic amenities viz. Road, Storm water drains, Street lighting, Public Toilets, Water Supply etc. remained in progress, in various Resettlement colonies, Rural and Urban villages and regularised unauthorised colonies.

Urban basic services programmes was launched for community participation in the process of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters.

WELFARE OF SC/ST:

- 45650 SC families were provided Financial Assistance under various income generating programmes;
- Some of the important schemes being implemented for economic development of SCs are:-
 - i) Under the scheme 'Financial Assistance to SC Entrepreneurs, loans are provided to registered units upto Rs.5,000/- for setting up/expansion of Industries and subsidy is also given for the purchase of Machinery/equipment to be purchased of Rs.5,000/- whichever is less;
 - ii) Financial assistance is being provided by DSCFDC to SCs in collaboration with the National Banks for schemes costing upto Rs.12,000/-. The Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India has agreed to the request of the Corporation to permit it to advance 25% as subsidy apart from 25% margin money to the beneficiaries. The element of 25% subsidy would, of course, be an outright non-refundable grant which will help the beneficiaries who belong to very low income group. The remaining 50% of the loan will continue to be arranged through financial institutions.
 - iii) For the construction of houses in rural and urban areas, subsidy amounting to Rs.4,500 is provided to SCs;
 - iv) An amount of Rs.500/- in the form of cash or kind is provided to settle themselves in self-employed trade.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION:

The number of ICDS Projects which was 19 by the end of 6th Five Year Plan was raised to 26. These projects are covering about 26 lacs population and providing various services like Health Check up, Immunisation, Supplementary Nutrition, Referral Services, Pre-School Education, Adult Education to Women, Hygienic and Health Education, Training in Household occupation and Handicrafts etc. in rural, urban and slum areas and resettlement colonies where weaker sections of the society are inhabited.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES:

The strategy adopted for this sector is to use intensive cultivation methods for more production and remunerative use of the limited Agricultural land which includes irrigation throughout the year, better supply of inputs i.e. Seeds, Fertilisers, Sludge, adequate plant protection measures, Soil testing facilities use of modern tools and equipment in the cultivation process etc.

The farmers education programme was expanded so as to adopt the correct cropping pattern in the area of foodcrops and vegetables. With a ready market for Agricultural and Horticultural products available in the Metropolitan city, emphasis is being laid on bringing more under vegetable production which is more area remunerative than foodcrops in this Territory.

The Project for the creation of "Bird-cum-Wild Life Sanctuary" at Asola village, Delhi at a cost of Rs.2.93 crores was got approved from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Wild Life. Work on the project was accelerated.

A Horticulture training centre was set up in Moti Bagh for the training of gardeners;

215 lac. trees were planted by Delhi Admn. and its allied agencies.

The project for modernisation of existing slaughter house at Idgah Road with the Hungarian assistance at a cost of Rs.40 crores was got approved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

The capacity of this slaughter house will be increased from 3000 to 10,000 sheep/goats/buffaloes per shift of 8 hours.

Contd..17/-

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- For the promotion of Social and Cultural activities in rural villages, 18 Panchayat Ghars, 46 Chaupals and 65 village wells were constructed for SCs.
- DEDA is propogating non-conventional sources of energy in rural areas of Delhi under which 418 Bio gas, 3672 Solar Cookers and 67 Wind Mills were installed. 8 Energy parks were set up in all the 5 development blocks, where demonstration is being given about making use of solar energy as a substitute of traditional fuel to draw water for Irrigation purposes.
- Functional training centre for Integrated Rural Energy Programme at Bakoli was constructed where officers from all over India are coming for training.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL:

- Irrigation facilities were increased with the installation of 880 tubewells and by providing treated effluent to farmers through 3 Sewerage Treatment Plants at Keshopur, Okhla and Coronation Pillar.
- Work relating to construction of Supplementary drain for 5000 cusecs discharge passing through the area of Nangloi, Mangolpuri, Rohini and Samaipur Badli was taken up at a cost of Rs.63.79 crores which is likely to be completed within 3 years.
- Massive desilting work of all the 5 trunk drains of trans Yamuna area was undertaken before the onset of 1989 monsoon in order to prevent the recurrence of Gastro Enteritis epidemic as had happened in the year 1988.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT:

- Delhi Administration has taken steps to curb the menace of air pollution caused by Vehicular exhaust. Free testing facility for checking of pollution of two wheelers and motor cars is being provided at all offices of Dte. of Transport. Similarly, Mobile teams are also covering various points for providing free checking facility.
- Dte. of Transport, Delhi Administration imported smoke analyzer meters to check the level of vehicular exhaust and has started free education drives to check excess smoke-emmission from the vehicles.

LABOUR WELFARE:

- The total seating capacity in the industrial training institutes was increased from 6692 to 7636 during the last two years, an increase of 14%.
- For rural development ITI Narela and Jaffarpur opened as guest institutions at Kingsway Camp and Tilak Nagar, pending the construction of their own buildings.
- A new ITI for Women at Gokhale Road offering trade like electronics, textile designing, commercial art was opened with effect from 1990-91.
- Informal training programmes by way of short duration courses in service trades like Motor Winding, House Wiring, T.V. Mechanic etc. were introduced.
- New skills and trades having high potential for wage and self-employment were introduced to meet the present and future needs of the Union Territory of Delhi in areas, such as, electronics, Draftsman Civil, Plastic Processing Operator, Computer Courses etc.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95

Now coming to the salient features of the approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan in the National perspective, we find the following significant points:-

- i) The Central theme of the Eighth Plan has been mentioned to be employment generation in abundance. It will seek to give operational content to this theme through appropriate development programmes.
- ii) Provision of adequate amenities for minimum living standard and essential social amenities to everyone as quickly as possible.
- iii) Development should be more sensitive to the needs of the dis-advantaged and the vulnerable sections of the society including SC & ST.
- iv) Opportunities for the people to participate in framing and implementing development programmes through a system of open and democratic decision making.
- v) The pattern of plan outlay should be so arranged that 50% of the investible resources is deployed for the benefit of Agricultural and Rural Sectors.
- vi) To improve the quality of life through containment of population growth, a major over-haul of education policy and restructuring of the system of Health and Nutrition.
- vii) Enforcement of strict possible economy in Government expenditure, particularly of a non-development nature.

We propose to delve deeply into the above mentioned areas highlighted by the Planning Commission while discussing Delhi's Sector-wise projections in the context of realistic needs for our Eighth Five Year Plan. We have been trying to achieve all that has been said in the Approach Paper of the Planning Commission for the Eighth Five Year Plan. In fact, Delhi Administration has provided considerable impetus in the areas highlighted by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission's theme of growth with social justice has also been our concern in Delhi's context. While conforming to the fundamentals of the National approach, the broad guiding factors of our Eighth Plan strategy have been as under:

- a) First priority has been accorded to full funding of the spill-over projects/schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan so that their benefits start accruing soon.

- b) The developmental sectors covering public utility services, such as Power, Water Supply and Sanitation, Transport, Health Care, Urban Development and Education have been assigned preferences.
- c) The plan programmes aiming at substantial welfare of weaker sections of the society, women and children and youth have been given due weightage.
- d) Since our majority of population is living in undeveloped colonies, JJ Clusters, Slum colonies, unauthorised regularised colonies, a number of programmes to provide basic civic amenities in these habitations have been formulated and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan.
- e) The consolidation and strengthening of the infrastructural facilities created so far have been given due attention.
- f) The reports/deliberations of the Sectoral Working Groups constituted by the Administration for the Eighth Five Year Plan have also been given due consideration.
- g) We have also tried to focus our attention to the programmes in respect of upgradation of environmental conditions, Pollution control measures for the increasing number of vehicles on the roads, improved programmes for Sewerage and drainage network required for the growing population and the rapid urbanisation process affecting our rural hinterland have been taken care of.

The Draft Eighth Five Year Plan has been formulated within the framework of the plan strategy outlined above. The proposals of the Eighth Plan aggregate to Rs. 7512.77 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 2631 crores in the Seventh Plan. This represents 186 per cent increase over the expenditure of Seventh Plan period. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 1350.91 crores has been proposed against the approved outlay of Rs. 800 crores in 1990-91. In our Eighth Plan proposals, we have tried to take cognizance of the main areas of concern, such as, Power Generation, improved transport facilities, Water Supply and Sewerage disposal, Housing and Urban Development, Education and Health Care facilities.

Under Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, in conformity with the needs and priorities of the National Capital, highest allocation has been proposed for the Energy Sector (Rs. 2107 crores), followed by Water Supply & Sewerage (Rs. 1316 crores), Transport (Rs. 1560 crores), Urban Development (Rs. 572.90 crores), Education including Technical Education (Rs. 561 crores), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 434 crores) and Housing (Rs. 328 crores).

AGENCY-WISE OUTLAYS:

The Plan outlay which is being proposed for the Union Territory of Delhi's Eighth Five Year Plan will be shared by Delhi Administration's Plan Implementing Departments as well as other bodies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The distribution of the proposed outlay among them is as under:

S.No.	Agency	7th Plan Expdr.	Rs. in crores		
			Proposed Outlay 8th Plan	1990-91 Approved outlay	Proposed Outlay 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Admn.	728.18	2444.55	243.97	443.82
2.	M.C.D.	552.01	1325.10	183.75	236.83
3.	N.D.M.C.	136.53	162.29	36.36	39.02
4.	DDA(Slum)	101.87	201.65	32.88	38.83
5.	DDA(Main)	20.28	51.00	10.12	11.28
6.	WS&SDU	294.65	1271.18	115.40	148.50
7.	DESU	797.96	2057.00	187.52	432.63
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>2631.48</u>	<u>7512.77</u>	<u>800.00</u>	<u>1350.91</u>

THE SECTOR-WISE EXPENDITURE DURING VIITH PLAN, APPROVED OUTLAY FOR 1990-91 & PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR VIIITH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 IS SUMMARISED BELOW.

(RS. IN CRORES)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	Exptr. in 7th Plan 1985-90	%age to total Exp.	Proposed Outlay 8th plan 1990-95	%age to total propo- sed outlay	Appro- ved Outlay 1990-91	Propo- sed Out- lay 91-92
1.	Power	838.87	31.88	2107.00	28.05	199.55	444.93
2.	Transport	363.69	13.82	1560.10	20.77	130.00	242.29
3.	Water Supply & Sewage	326.62	12.41	1316.18	17.52	122.15	158.60
4.	Urban Dev.	311.59	11.84	572.90	7.63	109.25	129.70
5.	Gen. Education	190.33	7.23	400.00	5.32	53.54	75.90
6.	Medical	178.93	6.80	390.00	5.19	55.99	71.00
7.	Housing	122.05	4.64	328.00	4.37	36.05	56.80
8.	Tech. Education	33.36	1.27	161.00	2.14	13.00	32.45
9.	Flood Control	51.84	1.97	90.00	1.20	17.29	18.00
10.	Rural Development	5.93	0.23	88.10	1.17	1.53	21.65
11.	Industries	52.34	1.99	85.50	1.14	9.00	12.50
12.	Public Works	18.78	0.71	76.00	1.01	6.67	12.00
13.	Other Admn. Serv.	2.37	0.09	66.23	0.88	2.53	15.57
14.	Agriculture	16.32	0.62	46.95	0.62	8.00	1.60
15.	Public Health	28.27	1.07	44.00	0.59	7.01	9.00
16.	Nutrition	23.73	0.90	26.68	0.36	2.70	5.10
17.	Sports & Youth Services	4.87	0.19	22.00	0.29	3.00	5.00
18.	Welfare of SC/ST	11.56	0.44	20.00	0.27	4.15	4.25
19.	Labour Welfare	6.26	0.24	17.25	0.23	3.25	4.75
20.	Science & Tech.	1.33	0.05	15.50	0.21	1.78	4.95
21.	Art & Culture	14.78	0.56	15.25	0.20	3.07	3.55
22.	Soil Building	1.52	0.06	13.50	0.18	1.50	2.50
23.	Minor Irrigation	4.55	0.17	12.50	0.17	2.71	3.25
24.	Social Welfare	9.93	0.38	11.45	0.15	2.63	1.96
25.	Tourism	3.11	0.12	7.25	0.10	0.85	1.50
26.	Fin. Advice & Stat.	1.26	0.05	5.00	0.07	0.52	1.60
27.	Cooperation	2.32	0.09	4.25	0.06	0.78	0.66
28.	Information & Publicity	2.35	0.09	3.75	0.05	0.72	0.80
29.	Secc. Eco. Services	1.17	0.04	2.75	0.04	0.33	0.50
30.	Weight & Measures	0.51	0.02	1.50	0.02	0.20	0.30
31.	Civil Supplies	0.88	0.03	1.18	0.02	0.05	0.53
32.	Prisonery & Ptn.			1.00	0.01	0.20	0.12
33.	Medium Irrigation	0.05					
	GRAND TOTAL.	2631.47	100.00	7512.77	100.00	800.00	1350.91

SECTORAL HIGHLIGHTS

ENERGY:

The power demand has already reached the level of 1400 MW at present and as per projections made by 13th Power Survey Committee of the Central Electricity Authority, the power demand for Union Territory of Delhi is estimated to be of 2390 MW at the end of the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. The Administration proposes to meet the power requirement in the 8th Five Year Plan by setting up of following generation projects:-

1. 3 units of 25.75 MW waste heat recovery cycle project will be installed at existing Gas Turbine Station at I.P. Estate. We will get 80 MW power on completion of this project during the 8th Plan.
2. A new Gas Turbine Station of 600 MW is proposed to set up at Bawana. On completion of this gas turbine station, a combined cycle waste heat recovery unit will also be installed at this station which will generate another 300 MW on its completion. However, we are expecting to complete the 600 MW gas turbine project before the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.
3. The NCR power project at Dadri will also make available 700 MW power supply to Delhi.

Thus, if the above mentioned 3 generation projects programmes progress as per schedule, Delhi will not only meet its power requirement in full but also will be a surplus state in the area of power supply. To receive the bulk supply from NCR Power Project, Dadri and other Central Power Generation Projects in the adjoining States, we have also started laying of a 400 KV transmission line around Delhi. 3 sub-stations will be set up under this transmission line.

We propose an outlay of Rs. 2107 crores for this sector assigning the highest priority in our 8th Five Year Plan. The major part of the proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is suggested for the following programmes:-

1. 3 units of Waste Heat Recovery at existing gas turbine station at I.P. Estate (Rs. 211.97 crores).
2. 600/900 MW Gas Turbine at Bawana (Rs. 1007 crores).
3. 400 KV Transmission Lines (Rs. 176.67 crores).

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4. 220 KV Transmission Lines (Rs.189.61 crores).
5. 11 KV/LV Lines (Rs.250 crores).

For improvements in transmission and distribution system in the NDMC area, Rs.42 crores are proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Integrated Urban Energy Programme (non-conventional energy sources) a provision of Rs.4.00 crores is proposed. Transmission capacity is proposed to be increased by 2520 MVA under 400 KV lines 3100 MVA under 220 KV lines, 1540 MVA under 66 KV and 1000 MVA under 11KV/LV lines. About 4 lacs new consumer connections will be provided by DESU in the 8th Five Year Plan to meet the requirement of the residents of various new colonies to be developed in the Plan period.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

During the course of 8th Five Year Plan we will pay concentrated attention on the augmentation of the water supply position. The present level of water supply of 459 MGD is proposed to be augmented by 700 MGD by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. The water treatment capacity is proposed to be augmented from the following sources:-

(Capacity in-MGD)

S.No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity at the end of 7th	Present capacity	Proposed capacity by the end of 8th Plan
1.	Chandrawal Water Treatment plant Ist & IInd	90	90	90
2.	Wazirabad Water Treatment Plant Ist, IInd & IIIrd	100	110	120
3.	Hyderpur Water treatment Plant	100	100	100
4.	North Shahdara (Bhagirath Water Treatment Plant)	100	100	100
5.	Ranney Wells & Tube-wells.	47	47	68
6.	Okhla Water Treatment Plant.	--	12	12
7.	New Water Treatment Plant at North Shahdara.	--	--	50
8.	New Water Treatment Plant at Hyderpur.	--	--	100

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
9.	New Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi.	--	--	40
10.	New Water Treatment Plant at Bawana.	--	--	20
		<u>437</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>700</u>

We are also proposing adequate provision for the adequate availability of water supply in the unauthorised colonies, resettlement colonies, rural abadies and outside lal-dora basties. By the end of 7th Five Year Plan we have been able to provide piped water supply to 491 unauthorised-regularised colonies.

Our approximation is that Delhi by the end of 1990-95 will be in need of 734 MGD of drinking water for the population of 107 lacs and we should be in a position to more or less meet this requirement. We are proposing a much higher outlay for this sector because of our committed liability to pay a very sizable sum for raw water from Tehri and Kishan Dams in UP and Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh.

SEWERAGE TREATMENT

Sewerage treatment is very essential to check environmental pollution and help maintain healthy living conditions. The existing capacity of sewerage system is inadequate when more than 50% of the present population is not having access to regular sewer system. It is also a source of pollution in River Yamuna. At the end of 7th Plan, sewerage capacity of Delhi was 216 MGD and our requirement will be around 590 MGD by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. Water Supply & Sewerage Disposal Undertaking proposes to augment its sewerage treatment capacity from 216 MGD to 450 MGD by the end of 8th Plan period from the following sources:-

S.No.	Plant	Capacity at the end of 7th Plan	Proposed Capacity by the end of 8th Plan
1.	Okhla	100 MGD	139 MGD
2.	Keshopur	62 MGD	92 MGD
3.	Coronation Pillar	20 MGD	40 MGD
4.	Rithala	10 MGD	75 MGD
5.	Kondli	10 MGD	45 MGD

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1.	2.	3.	4.
6.	Vasant Kunj	2 MGD	2 MGD
7.	Yamuna Vihar	--	15 MGD
8.	Gitorni	--	5 MGD
9.	Papan Kalan	--	15 MGD
10.	Narela	--	5 MGD
11.	Najafgarh	--	3 MGD
12.	Alipur	--	1 MGD
13.	Mehrauli	--	1 MGD
14.	Oxidation Ponds	12 MGD	12 MGD
		<u>216 MGD</u>	<u>450 MGD</u>

Against the expenditure of Rs.326.62 crores in the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs.1316.953.18 crores is being proposed for this sector which includes Rs. crores for water supply schemes and Rs.363 crores for the sewerage schemes.

TRANSPORT

Delhi's present Transport System is undergoing considerable stress. Entire road net work is being put to severe strain during peak hours. The present system is primarily based on road transport system and the components of the system are buses, taxis, three-wheelers, two wheelers and private cars. The system is undergoing severe strain at various places of the city and certain routes are becoming hazardeous from safety and environmental point of view. Delhi's auto-fleet is increasing rapidly causing considerable disturbances to the free flow of traffic. Delhi's constant feature of road widening and the acceptability of flyovers as strong solutions to the problem, are no doubt still keeping reasonable pace with the traffic requirement but the need for a better and rapid mode of transport has virtually become a necessity now and this need will be felt more acutely in next 2-3 years. On the Ttransport front, our strategy in the 8th Plan is based on the following lines:-

- a) Interlinking of new residential colonies with the main establishment/trades/commercial centres of the Territory:
- b) Construction of grade separators, flyover/under-bridges, 2 tier/3 tier road system for smooth flow of traffic all over the capital:

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- c) The system of suitable road network on the outer periphery of the Territory to allow the inter-state traffic passed through such roads avoiding traffic congestion on the city roads.
- d) Four New ISBT for better management of inter-state traffic movement.
- e) Mass Rapid Transport network for Delhi.
- f) Development of Transport Nagars to regulate the Inter State Traffic flow.

The Administration has accepted in principle the Mass Rapid Transport System for Delhi. The objective in the development of a Mass Rapid Transport System is to reduce road congestion. Also the proposed system should have enough scope to meet the increase in transport demand beyond the year 2001. RITES is preparing a detailed project report for Delhi's Rapid Transport System. First phase of the report has been submitted to the administration which is under examination. The Mass Rapid Transport System will consist of a high capacity Rail (140 KM), Metro (27 KM) and bus-way (17.5 KM). For Metro (27 KM) the East-West Corridor will lie between Patel Nagar in West Delhi and Tilak Bridge in East (12 KM) via Patel Road, Panchkuian Road and Bara Khamba Road. The North-South Corridor (15 KM) will extend from Vishwavidyalaya in the North to Sewa Nagar in the South via Inter-State Bus Terminal, Delhi main Station, New Delhi Station, Connaught Place, Central Secretariat and Lodhi Estate.

It is also proposed to set up a unified transport authority in Delhi which will be responsible for planning, coordination and operation of entire transport network in Delhi. In order to remove the congestion on roads, it is proposed to undertake strengthening of road network in Delhi and construction of flyovers at busy intersections. The work for prestigious bridge across River Yamuna at ISBT will be completed by 1991-92. The construction work of the flyovers at various inter-sections like Punjabi Bagh, Raja Garden, Safdarjung and Dhaula Kuan is expected to be completed during the 8th Plan period. An outlay of Rs.16.26 crores is being proposed for the construction of a bridge over Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway on GT Road, near Shahdara Chowk. An outlay of Rs.50 crores is being proposed for the construction of 4 flyovers and approach

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roads in Pappan Kalan colony. An amount of Rs.25 crores is being proposed for the construction of a parallel bridge at Nizamuddin. Outlay of Rs.45 crores has been proposed for construction of bridges parallel to ITO and Wazirabad. A provision of Rs.10 crores is being asked for the construction of 25 pedestrian sub-ways at different places.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Due to phenomenal increase in population largely on account of inward migration from the adjoining States, the order of city development has been suffering set-backs. The developed land being a costly affair, the mushroom growth of JJ clusters and unauthorised colonies has distorted the area planning projected in the Master Plan. The heavy pressure on land has resulted in a number of problems like unhygienic conditions in the unauthorised colonies, JJR colonies, Urban villages, pressure on civic amenities and encroachment on public land.

To improve the living conditions in the various type of habitats, suitable programmes have been formulated under this sector. These include development of rural and urban villages, provision of additional facilities in JJ Resettlement colonies, development of unauthorised-regularised colonies, strengthening of conservancy and sanitation services, environmental improvement in urban slum and JJ clusters, up-gradation of JJ clusters and relocation of JJ colonies etc.

For betterment of the living conditions in the JJ clusters, a three dimensional approach has been worked out. It has been estimated that there are 80,000 families in JJ clusters located on the land earmarked for various development projects which need to be shifted for the implementation of these projects. Such families will be allotted alternative plots of 18 sq.mt. and these encroached sites will be cleared to start the projects for which these sites are earmarked. The relocated JJ dwellers will be provided loan of Rs.15,000/- by DCHF Society to enable them to construct their own houses on new plots.

About 80,000 families are living in various JJ clusters located on such sites which need not be cleared immediately as these are non-project sites. It has been decided to realign such JJ clusters in order to upgrade them. On

re-alignment the residents of these clusters will be allotted suitable plots on these very sites and the facilities like roads, parks, public toilets, drains, street lighting etc., will be provided in these localities. Financial assistance in the form of loan will be provided to the residents of these clusters to enable them to construct their own houses. In the 3rd category also, there are about 80,000 families for which the present programme for environmental improvement will continue by providing minimum civic amenities.

The Katras located in the Walled City will be repaired. There is a programme for construction of flats at Chunk 4 & 5 in the Ajmeri Gate area for the residents of these Katras which will be demolished. Similarly, it is also proposed to construct flats at Mata Sundri Road for the residents of dangerous katras.

The 44 resettlement colonies developed earlier by DDA will be provided additional facilities viz. roads, drains, community halls/barat gharas, street lighting, sulabh sauchalayas, sewerage, etc., to make them more convenient for the residents. 539 unauthorised colonies which have already been regularised till now will be developed by providing various civic amenities.

49 unauthorised colonies which are yet to be regularised are also proposed to be provided with minimum civic amenities. The conservancy and sanitation services will be strengthened to take care of all developed colonies, JJ colonies as well as JJ clusters by providing mechanical sweepers, tipper-trucks, wheel barrows, refuse collectors etc. The 36 slum colonies transferred to MCD will also be developed to meet the minimum civic standard norms.

EDUCATION :

Delhi at present is fairly well equipped in the education field. The network of educational institutions of all varieties is keeping pace with the population's requirements. Presently we have 3471 schools (primary 1942, middle 442 and secondary/ Sr. secondary schools 1087). Delhi's growth in the college network is also keeping more or less balanced pace with the population requirements. As per new education policy Delhi Administration has already taken steps to start job orientation

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courses such as Business Management Studies, Physical Education, Applied Sciences for Women. Emphasis is being laid to provide infrastructural facilities by constructing suitable school buildings with all facilities for better healthy environment and the process of removing tents is being taken up in a big way and such schools are being shifted in the pucca school buildings. As a result of the expansion of various educational facilities, the literacy rate in Delhi is much higher (61.5%) as compared to all India literacy rate (36.23%) in 1981. Literacy rate in Delhi is adversely affected by the population migrated from the other parts of the country since generally the migrants come in search of livelihood and not for education. The persons living in unauthorised colonies, JJ clusters and other habitations are not fully availing the educational facilities due to over all environment around them and lack of awareness. Adult literacy programme will be launched effectively in these areas. At present the responsibility of primary education is with local bodies that is MCD and NDMC. On the pattern of model schools, we have started opening of composite schools from class I to XII from the current year 1990-91. This is better arrangement for the students and parents both. A massive programme has been worked out for opening of composite schools in the 8th Plan. 23 composite schools have been opened in 1990-91.

As an innovative measure, a new scheme has been included in the 8th Plan to provide incentives to teachers in the form of rural area allowances of Rs.300, 400 and 500 per month to teachers, Vice-principals and Principals respectively besides residential quarters to improve the quality and standard of education in rural areas.

An outlay of Rs.400 crores is being proposed for this Sector against the 7th Plan expenditure of Rs.190.35 crores. For the construction of school buildings by Delhi Administration, MCD and NDMC a provision of Rs.210 crores is being proposed in the 8th Plan. During the course of 8th Plan period the Dte. of Education has proposed to open 100 new middle schools, besides bifurcation of 90 existing Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary schools and upgradation of 245 existing middle and secondary schools. Similarly, MCD proposes to open 250 new primary schools. NDMC will also

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add 5 new primary schools. As a result of those measures the enrolment of students will increase from 9.20 lacs in 1990-91 to 10.10 lacs in 1994-95 in primary schools, from 5.11 lacs to 5.74 lacs in middle schools, 2.43 lacs to 2.75 lacs in secondary schools, 1.35 lacs to 1.56 lacs in Sr. Secondary Schools.

MEDICAL :

The approach adopted in the 7th Five Year Plan to provide health care facilities in all localities of the Union Territory of Delhi by opening of new hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres will continue in the 8th Five Year Plan so that health care facilities may be available in all areas rather than their concentration at few selected points. The 100 bedded hospital Jaffarpur, which has already started with OPD services in 1989-90, will start indoor services with 100 beds in 1991-92. It is further proposed to increase the bed capacity of this hospital to 200 beds by the end of 8th Five Year Plan to provide health care facilities to the people of the rural areas of the Najafgarh block. 100 bedded hospitals at Khichripur and Jahangirpuri will start functioning with its indoor services in 1991-92. The construction of buildings for 100 bedded hospitals at Pooth Khurd, Siraspur and Maidan Garhi will be taken up. The 100 bedded hospital at Mangolpuri will be expanded with the addition of 100 more beds. DDU hospital at Hari Nagar will start functioning with its full capacity of 500 beds in 1991-92. The 500 bedded GTB hospital-cum-medical college, Shahdara has already been expanded with another 200 beds. The bed capacity of G.B. Pant Hospital will be increased by about 200 beds with the completion of 110 bedded block and some other internal arrangements within the existing building. A new building for Civil Hospital will be constructed to increase its bed capacity from 30 beds to 100 beds.

The Centralised Accident and Trauma Services will start functioning with its network of a number of ambulances in six zones and with an Apex Trauma Centre behind Safdarjang Hospital. This project also envisages setting up of a number of Trauma Centres in the various existing hospitals.

A new block is proposed to be constructed for Guru Nanak Eye Centre to increase its bed capacity. A number of

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colony hospitals of the MCD are proposed to be expanded by constructing suitable accommodation for these hospitals along with essential duty staff quarters. A new 200 bedded ward block is proposed to be constructed at Hindu Rao Hospital, Swami Daya Nand Hospital, RSTB Hospital, ID Hospital, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, G.L. Maternity Hospital are also proposed to be expanded with the construction of new buildings alongwith staff quarters. Sufficient provision has also been made to purchase various new equipments and machinery for modernisation and expansion of all existing hospitals. A cancer hospital is also proposed to be set up at Janakpuri. The construction of buildings for 500 bedded hospital at Rohini will be taken up.

An outlay of Rs.390 crores is being proposed for all the above mentioned major programmes under this sector in the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.71 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92.

HOUSING :

This sector of development covers only a small fringe of the total housing activities in the Territory. The housing programmes for general public being executed by DDA is financed from their own resources. The details of housing needs in Delhi find mention in our Approach paper for Delhi's Eighth Five Year Plan (page 11 to 14). Only staff quarters for employees of Delhi Administration, MCD, NDMC and Delhi Police are major programmes included under this sector from our plan outlay.

For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.328 crores is proposed for this sector which includes Rs.56.80 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92. With this proposed outlay, it is planned to construct 1657 staff quarters for Delhi Admn. employees, about 2500 quarters for MCD employees and 1600 staff quarters for NDMC employees. Residential accommodation for 12630 Police personnel will be constructed in the 8th Five Year Plan. Barracks accommodation for 10850 Delhi Police Personnel will also be constructed. The building for 30 Police Stations, 10 Police Posts and 4 other

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administrative buildings for Delhi Police are proposed to be constructed during the period. An outlay of Rs.15 crores has been proposed for the construction of Staff Quarters for the employees of DDA main and DDA Slum.

1000 house sites will be developed and allotted to the land-less labourers. 2500 allottees of these plots will be given construction assistance to enable them to construct their houses on the allotted plots. Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society will provide loan of about Rs.250 crores to 25,000 members of various Cooperative Group Housing Societies. For this purpose, we propose to provide Rs.40 crores as share capital to Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society during the 8th Five Year Plan.

DDA could not construct the requisite number of houses for EWS category applicants registered with it. It has now been decided to provide funds to the DDA in the form of loan to enable it to construct more EWS houses during the 8th Five Year Plan. Only token provision of Rs.25 crores is proposed at present and if the scheme is allowed by Planning Commission, more outlay will be suggested in the subsequent Annual Plans.

A massive programme for construction of houses on hire purchase basis for safai karamcharies of MCD is also going to be taken up in a big way. An amount of Rs.70 crores is proposed for this purpose.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

As compared to the expenditure of Rs.33.36 crores for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, an amount of Rs.161.00 crores is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Out of Rs.161.00 crores, an amount of Rs.122.94 crores is meant for construction of new buildings for Delhi College of Engineering at Bawana Road and Delhi Institute of Technology at Pappan Kalan and Polytechnics. The remaining amount of Rs.38.06 crores is being proposed for providing staff, modern tools/equipments/machinery and material in all these technical institutions.

The present infrastructure for Technical Education is as follows:-

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Degree level institutions:-

- (a) Delhi College of Engineering, Kashmere Gate.
- (h) Delhi Institute of Technology, Kashmere Gate.
- (c) College of Pharmacy.
- (d) College of Art.

Diploma level institutions:-

- (a) Six Polytechnics--G.T. Karnal Road, Pusa Road, G.B. Pant Poly., Women Poly. Maharani Bagh, Fourth Boys Poly. at Pusa, Kasturba Poly. at Maharani Bagh.
- (b) Institute of Commercial Practice, Paparganj.

-- Capacity expansion to meet the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the programmes in polytechnics.

It is proposed to increase the intake from 2717 to 3500 students by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan (intake of 361 students increased this year), an increase of 23%.

-- Introduction of 8 new diploma and 4 post diploma courses in emerging areas of technology.

-- Establishment of one more co-educational polytechnic in Papankalan in South-West Delhi.

-- Modernisation and strengthening of existing institutions to provide latest machinery and equipment, faculty development, promotion of industry-institute interaction etc.

-- To provide own buildings to the two polytechnics started in seventh five year plan and for the Directorate of Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.

All above aspects are to be implemented through World Bank Assistance negotiated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for strengthening of technical education programme in Union Territory of Delhi alongwith other major states.

-- Construction of new campus for Delhi College of Engineering and Delhi Institute of Technology at Bawana Road and Papankalan respectively.

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-- Expansion of technical education facilities at degree/post degree levels by augmentation of intake in regular/part time courses in Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi Institute of Technology, college of Art and College of Pharmacy. The intake capacity at degree/post degree levels is proposed to be increased from 440 to 720 (63% increase) in Delhi College of Engineering, 135 to 225 (66% increase) in Delhi institute of Technology, 55 to 90 (63% increase) in College of Pharmacy and 101 to 147 (45% increase) in College of Art.

-- Post graduate courses in the Engineering discipline of Industrial Systems Engineering, Power apparatus and systems, Computer Applications etc to be introduced.

INDUSTRIES:

Keeping in view the scarcity of land as well as the need for restricting the migration trend to this highly populated city, Administration has already decided not to allow further major industrial estates to be developed now. However, the existing programmes to provide the facilities to the small scale entrepreneurs particularly engaged in non-pollutant, high-tech, high value added products will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan. Our emphasis in this plan period will be on setting up of new modern technology training centres. These includes expansion of existing Tool Room and Training Centre, setting up of Vocational Training Centre with Italian Government assistance and auto-parts development centre, polymer and plastic development centre, product-cum-process development centre for electrical and electronic appliances with the UNDP assistance. All these modern technology training centres will provide training to the educated youths in the latest techniques and technology in these fields to enable them to set up their own employment or to make them fit for suitable employment. Similarly, some more new training courses will be started by the Society for self-employment to enable the matriculates in setting up their own trades and services.

The financial base of DSIDC and DFC will be strengthened further. The Khadi and Village Industries Board will expand its activities by setting up of Grahodhyog complexes in the rural area of Delhi. Flatted factories are proposed to be

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17 B, Saket, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
D.O. No. 26
Date 5.8.73

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constructed at Gharoli and Jhilmil Tahirpur. 2919 Industrial Work Centres constructed during the 7th Five Year Plan will be allotted to the applicants and will be made functional. A number of programmes have been included for the welfare and upliftment of handloom and handicrafts workers. Export promotion will continue to receive our attention.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION:

For the effective implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, the PFA Department is proposed to be strengthened suitably during the 8th Five Year Plan. A new Food and Drug Laboratory is going to be established for timely analysis of the samples collected both by the PFA Department as well as Drug Control Department. A new Forensic Science Lab. is also going to be set up for Delhi Police. The Malaria Control Programme with the thrust on mosquito eradication will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the increase in the population of the Territory, a number of new cremation grounds are also proposed to be set up in different localities. During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is also proposed to set up two electric crematorium.

PUBLIC WORKS :

With the increase in the number of offices of Delhi Admn., MCD and other agencies, it is proposed to construct new office buildings for all these agencies during the 8th Five Year Plan. The major programmes included under this sector are :-

1. Construction of IIIrd Phase of MSO Building at IP Estate for Delhi Administration offices.
2. Construction of District Court Building at Shahdara including Lawyers Chamber.
3. Construction of new building for the MCD Civic Centre at Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg and its various zonal offices in different localities.

An amount of Rs. 76 crores is proposed to be utilised for these programmes in the 8th Five Year Plan.

FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE:

The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for this sector is Rs.90.00 crores in comparison to the approved outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 of Rs.64.00 crores. The schemes have been formulated keeping in view the city's drainage requirements alongwith the expansion of residential areas and the likely potentiality of River Yamuna to pose flood threats. At the same time, the flood water entering the Territory from the Haryana side is also to be managed through the construction of drains that is the existing Najafgarh Drain and new supplementary drain to the Najafgarh Drain. The major schemes under this sector are "Construction of Supplementary Drain" (Rs.35.00 crores). Shahdara Drain Scheme (Rs.2.05 crores) and improvement of existing drains (Rs.4.00 crores). Sufficient funds are being proposed to take care of drainage requirement of the Pappan Kalan Complex, Narela and Rohini Etc.

SOCIAL WELFARE :

The programme; under this sector provide financial institutional and residential support to the various categories of persons like physically handicapped, mentally retarded, poor, destitutes, widows, beggars, old and infirm persons. An outlay of Rs.11.45 crores is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Out of total outlay of Rs.11.45 crores, an amount of Rs.6.36 crores is proposed for construction of new residential institutions for deaf and dumb, mentally retarded and other handicapped persons. Special programme for physically handicapped persons has been drawn to provide readymade kiosks to enable them to earn their livelihood. Provision has also been made for providing financial assistance of Rs.100 per month to old age persons (60 years and above).

NUTRITION :

At present 26 Integrated Child Development Service Projects are functioning in Delhi with emphasis on (1) supplementary nutrition (2) Immunisation (3) Health check-up (4) Nutrition and Health education

(5) Non-formal Education (6) Referral Services. These ICDS Centres have been opened specially in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections such as resettlement colonies, unauthorised colonies, slum areas. Three new more ICDS projects are proposed to be started in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.26.68 crores is proposed for this sector which also includes provision for Mid-day meal for primary school children.

WELFARE OF SC/ST :

An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 against the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) approved outlay of Rs.13.29 crores for the various programmes relating to social, economic, housing and educational development of scheduled caste. In addition to this sector's allocation, there are several schemes for the welfare of SC which are covered under respective sectors. All such schemes/programmes form Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste.

The various schemes under this sector provide meritorious scholarship to SC students, financial assistance for books and stationery, vocational and technical scholarship for ITI students, housing subsidy, financial assistance for three-wheeler scooters, grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations. Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST is running two hostels, one for boys at Madipur and other for girls at Kirti Nagar in rented buildings. Permanent buildings for these two hostels are being constructed at Dilshad Garden. This building will also accommodate two Sanskar Ashram schools and pre-examination coaching centre for SC/ST. For regular source of livelihood, Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation provides financial assistance upto Rs.35,000/- who come forward to set up their own small scale industries and trades.

AGRICULTURE :

The cultivated area is shrinking fast due to urbanisation of rural areas and over increasing demand

of land for housing purposes. As a result of urbanisation the net area sown which was 81,000 hectares in 1971 has decreased to 50,000 hectares in 1989. The strategy adopted for this sector is to use intensive cultivation methods for more productive and remunerative use of limited agricultural land. This method includes assured irrigation throughout the year, better supply of inputs that is quality seeds, fertilisers, sludge, adequate plant protection measures, soil testing facilities and use of modern tools and equipments in the cultivation process. The farmers education programme is also being expanded so as to adopt the correct cropping pattern in the areas of food crops and vegetables. The high yielding varieties programme is being given full coverage in all the 5 CD blocks. With a ready market for all agricultural and horticultural products available in this metropolitan city, emphasis is being laid on bringing more area under vegetable production, which is more remunerative than food crops in this Territory. Against the 7th Plan expenditure of Rs.16.32 crores, an outlay of Rs.46.95 crores is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for this sector. The major increase in the proposed outlay is due to the requirement of funds for the schemes like creation of Bird-cum-Wild Life Sanctuary (Rs.3.00 crores), modernisation of existing slaughter house at Idgah by MCD with the help of Hungarian Government (Rs.10.00 crores), plantation of trees by the various departments of Delhi Administration and its allied agencies (Rs.3.00 crores), development of community parks and gardens in the harijan basties and rural villages (Rs.2.00 crores).

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

The programmes included under this sector aim at welfare of the industrial workers and labourers, improvement in the functioning of the Employment Exchange for better and quick placement of services of the unemployed persons registered with the

Employment Exchanges and modernisation of the training being provided in different trades in the ITI's. The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan for this sector is Rs.17.25 crores. Out of this an amount of Rs.7.47 crores is meant for construction of buildings of various Employment Exchanges functioning in old buildings, ITIs, Labour Welfare Centres etc.

It is proposed to implement the scheme for providing maternity benefits to the female construction workers during 1990-95. The working system of the Employment Exchanges is proposed to be computerised in the process of improving. Five new holiday homes are also proposed to be set up for the industrial workers. The following steps are proposed to be taken for upgradation of ITIs.

- Buildings for the ITI Narela and Jaffarpur to be constructed.
- In addition to 13 ITIs/to be established at Okhla and Papankalan.
- Seating capacity in the ITIs to be increased from 7636 to 10234 by the end of Eighth Plan, an increase of 34%.
- Training-cum-Production centres to be established in the ITIs.
- Equipment maintenance workshops to be established in ITIs.
- Basic Training Centre to be expanded for strengthening the apprenticeship training programme.
- Upgradation of the quality of the training to be done by Removal of Obsolescence, Modernisation of workshops, Training of teachers.

NDMC has also opened one Women Technical Institute at Netaji Nagar in 1990-91. The present enrolment is 220 girl candidates. This institute has started providing regular training courses in (1) Cutting & Tailoring (2) Embroidary (3) Stenography (4) Dress making (5) Beautician & skin care (6) Music (7) Art & Craft. These courses are job oriented and provide employment opportunities to women both in public & private sectors.

∟ two new ITIs

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROSPECT AND DELHI'S EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :

The growing unemployment scenario in the country is receiving serious attention of the Government. By all indications the fundamental approach of the 8th Five Year Plan will be generation of considerable productive employment opportunities in the public as well as private sector. The concomitant factor which will help the country in this sphere will be expansion of industrial base, augmentation of public utility services, development of rural growth centres, progressive measures for raising agricultural production, large scale extension of communication network, development of infrastructural facilities for trade and commerce, impetus to exports, sustained thrust on construction activities etc.

The present stage of unemployment problem of urban youth today is largely an extension of the same problem in respect of rural youth. Despite efforts towards consolidation, better management of rural infrastructure and continued emphasis on rural growth centres, migration from rural to urban areas has persisted. The trend is not likely to abate in near future. An indepth analysis has also indicated that generally people migrating to urban areas are those who do not possess the income earning assets of land or have lost employment as a result of changes in agricultural technology, decrease in the size of the agricultural land holding and the demonstration effect of the city life. Consequently, these people are naturally expecting their participation and absorption in the city area as productive members. This vital problem in our socio-economic set up has been appreciated in the Approach Paper of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Since Delhi is a recipient of a large chunk of such rural population on continuing basis we have all along been trying to be responsive to this realistic situation. One of our precise responses to provide relief has been the evolving of the concept of work centres to meet the aspirations of the growing number of unemployed youths belonging to the poorer sections of the society. The idea of work centres has been conceived as a productive and

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economic activity capable of generating employment. It is also labour intensive, easy to operate and based basically on local knowhow. Delhi Administration has already constructed about 3000 work centres each one with an area of about 100 to 200 sq. feet in j j resettlement colonies and other dispressed localities mostly inhabited by the weaker sections. There is considerable scope for increasing the number of work centres and we hope to have about 10,000 work centres in the Eighth Plan period depending, of course, on the shape of their success as effective instruments for a healthy means of subsistence. One reasonable estimate suggests that about 30,000 unemployed young people will possibly have source of subsistence from these work centres once they got the proper foothold in the market. As a part of comprehensive approach towards the success of these work centres the Administration is going to arrange various related facilities for these work centres like financial assistance from Delhi Financial Corporation, /raw material and mar- /and DSCF&DC keting network through DSIDC, technical knowhow and training through various organisation like small scale industries, service institute at Okhla, DSIDC Tool Room and Training Centres etc. But the implementation of the concept of work centres will only be a tip in the iceberg and we have to look around with serious concern to find out much more employment potential sources.

The development efforts in order to be productive should necessarily result in substantial employment of manpower. Needless to mention that the current employment situation is considered to be grim and all sections of the society remain constantly worried on this count. Fortunately, Delhi has seen large scale expansion in all sectors and consequently a substantial number of people have also received employment. By 2001 Delhi's population is expected to be around 120 lacs or so. The ideal employment ratio for this population will be 33%* in respect of the areas outside its urbanisable limits. It has been estimated that the overall situation in 2001 will generate a total work force of about 49 lacs including the floating workers population who keep coming to Delhi for work. It

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*of the total population with the generation of employment in the different sectors participation for 2001 should be of the order of 35% in urban Delhi and 33%

is also anticipated that the major sectors which will provide employment potential will be services (33.5%), manufacturing (24.80%), construction (5.10%), transport (11.30%) and finally a bit of Agriculture (1.60%). The planners and social scientists are, however, also of the view that the growth of industrial sectors in Delhi should be restricted in order to retain the functional balance of the capital.

With this sort of emerging scenario the Capital should definitely go in for some potential steps to reach a healthy satisfaction level on the employment generation count during the next 5 years. The proposals for 1991-92 formulated so far by the Administration contain scope for the employment potential of around 2,33,000 persons as helping hands in various construction activities for about a year. A tentative estimate on a realistic plan gives an impression that around 2,95,000 unskilled/semi-skilled workers will remain occupied in various construction activities almost throughout the span of Eighth Five Year Plan. This deployment of work force will perhaps meet the aspirations of migrant labourers from Rajasthan, UP, Bihar and many other parts of the Country and Delhi will have the satisfaction of providing subsistence to these people and their families in next 5 years or so.

In the 2nd year of the Eighth Five Year Plan period that is 1991-92, Delhi Administration is expected to provide about 16,000 technical/non-technical jobs in a number of departments. These jobs will mostly be meant for teachers, para-medical staff, doctors, instructors in technical institutions and supporting staff in various establishments. It is also expected that due to various plan proposals for the entire 8th plan period there will be scope for creation of about 50,000 jobs in various establishments of Delhi Administration. Similarly, certain number of jobs will also be available to our unemployed young people in various public utility services of Delhi being managed by MCD, NDMC, DDA, DESU and such other organisations. Since the overall manpower deployment in most

of the departments of Delhi Administration and public utility organisations is currently already substantial, we will have to go in for rationalisation and introduce effective measures to ensure that there is not much of unproductive employment.

Consequently, our thrust will have to be on the creation of self-employment avenues. These will include providing of a sound infrastructure for work centres, stepping up of construction activities, development of already started industrial estates like Narela, Badli, Patparganj and even Okhla's last phase and considerable augmentation in the number of kiosks and small commercial outlets

in the formal as well as informal sectors, impetus to manufacturing activities and exports etc. A broad based assessment of the employment potential to emerge in the near future suggests that in addition to what has been indicated in the earlier paragraphs (in the construction activities and regular establishments) Delhi will be in a position to provide self-employment avenues for around 15,000 persons in 1991-92 and 50,000 people during 1990-95 as a whole.

Similarly, the overall infrastructural development and expansion of public utility services and the expected growth in the economy will most likely result in providing indirect employment to about 1,25,000 people by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan period. A broad view which gets certain amount of support indicates that we will perhaps be able to look after the employment needs of around 6 lacs more unemployed youth/persons by the time the 8th Plan period is over. This will still be far short of our requirements and unless effective steps are taken to arrest the continuous flow of population to Delhi from outside we will not be in a very happy position. As on date more than 5,60,000 persons are on live employment register in the category of educated unemployed. Similarly, we have the figure of more than 2 lacs as registered uneducated unemployed people. If we take into consideration the pattern of registration during last 4-5 years then we shall have no option but to conclude that the present figures of unemployment will be almost double by the time the 8th plan ends. We are, however, not sounding a note of concern because there may not be a very strong correlation between the figures quoted by the employment exchanges and the actual employment potentialities the market economy has generated or

is now generating. But on the whole there is absolutely no doubt that the overall employment scenario needs tackling in a very substantial way for sustained long term results and satisfaction.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Having attached special importance to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the need to undertake the task for their rapid socioeconomic development, the Government of India have evolved the concept of Special Component Plan for SC and Tribal sub-plan for ST. In Delhi Special Component Plan for SC is in operation. As per the available guidelines of the Government, the programmes under the Special Component Plan have to be tailormade to suit the developmental needs of SC category of people and should be in a position to adequately cater to the needs of a substantial proportion of their families. The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is essentially a tool to ensure that benefits from our developmental programmes also accrue to SC families. Two basic objectives have been outlined by the Government of India for implementation of the Special Component Plan.

1. SC families living below the poverty line should be provided permanent and regular source of livelihood to enable them to cross the poverty line.
2. The areas, localities and basties where, by and large, SC population is living should be provided with all basic facilities essential for human life such as schools, electricity, water supply, dispensaries, dwelling units and clean and healthy environment.

The Government of India has accepted that the results achieved during the Sixth and Seventh Plan in the areas of Special Component Plan have made significant impact on the lives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has already been acknowledged that the targets of beneficiary families under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal sub-plan have generally been met and even exceeded in some cases.

Under the existing guidelines of the Government of India, plan funds for the upliftment and welfare of the Scheduled Castes should be earmarked in proportion to their representation in the total population of the respective States and Union Territories. In other words, the quantification aspect is emphasised. In this context certain

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very materially relevant points need consideration for judging adequacy or otherwise of the quantification aspect as far as Delhi is concerned.

In the Union Territory of Delhi the population of SC was 11.22 lacs in 1981 out of the total population of 62.20 lacs (1981 Census). The present estimated figures of Delhi's population are around Ninety Lakhs (overall) and 16 lakhs(SC). The representation of Scheduled Castes is thus 18% of the total population and under the present guidelines 18% of the plan funds should be shared by this segment of the population. But in case of Delhi this issue needs to be appreciated in its proper perspective taking into account the fact that massive expenditure is involved on infrastructural facilities and most of the SC/ST families are above the poverty line and sizeable number thereof are employed in the organised sectors.

As per the norms of poverty classification by the Planning Commission, we find that the families having income of less than Rs.6400 per annum in the rural area and Rs.7300 per annum in the urban area may be treated as below the poverty line, inter-alia the family having an income of Rs.600 per month is below the poverty line. But in Delhi we have already fixed the minimum wages of Rs.750 per month for unskilled workers. In view of this the norms of poverty line do not strictly apply in case of a sizeable chunk of SC population living in Delhi. This is being quoted only as an example. But the fact remains that in successive years the Administration has been formulating and implementing a large number of schemes under Special Component Plan for upward movement of SC families in Delhi.

Furhter, in Delhi a sizeable section of SC population is living in mixed localities rather than in specified pockets, clusters or localities as is the case in quite a few other states. This situation makes it comparatively difficult to draw schemes exclusively for the SC population in a number of core sectors. The benefits of the expenditure on infrastructural facilities like energy, water supply, roads, transport, flood control, public works etc. in Delhi are shared by all sections of the society in equal measure. It is, therefore, not possible, nor

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really needed, to quantify the benefits accrueable exclusively to the SC/ST population. However, in other areas we have taken care to ensure that suitable schemes are identified for their welfare.

After leaving aside the proposed plan expenditure of Eighth Five Year Plan (around Rs.5000 crores) on the infrastructural creation etc. we will be spending 26% of the remaining outlay of about Rs.2000 crores for the welfare of SC/ST population. Similarly, from the Annual Plan 1991-92 the Administration proposes to spend Rs.100 crores on the welfare of SC population of Delhi out of the divisible outlay of Rs.400 crores. A number of important schemes for the welfare of SC/ST have already been launched and during the 8th Plan period as well there will be considerable thrust on this count. During the 6th and 7th Five year Plan we have covered around 81,873 families and they have ^{been} benefited on account of the implementation of income generating schemes and through other infrastructural facilities created by the Administration for them. There will be enhanced emphasis for the betterment of the lot of SC/ST population during the 8th Five Year Plan.

RURAL COMPONENT

As per guidelines of the Planning Commission, 50% of the Plan outlay is to be earmarked for the benefit of rural population. In case of Delhi, this issue needs to be appreciated in its proper perspective taking into account the fact that in Delhi only 7% population live in Rural areas in comparison to the All India figure of 77%. Delhi is mainly urban in character as 93% of its population is living in Urban areas. As per 1981 Census, only 0.82% of total population was engaged in Agriculture occupation. The rural population which was 10% of the total population in 1971 decreased to 7% in 1981. The reduction in the percentage of rural population is an indicator of the rapid urbanisation process which is going on in Delhi. This also accounts for a gradual diminution of land available for cultivation. The net area sown which was 81,000 hectares in 1971 has decreased to 58,000 hectares in 1980. The rural population for livelihood is not fully dependent on Agriculture alone.

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The rural areas of Delhi are not like rural areas of other States. In Delhi, all the rural Villages are well connected with Pacca roads and piped water supply has also provided to them. All the rural villages stand electrified. However, the Administration has been formulating and implementing a large number of schemes for the benefit of rural population. In the 8th Five Year Plan, the Admin. has proposed a comprehensive plan scheme for the integrated development of rural villages which includes provision for household Industries, Community Facilities, Infrastructural facilities, Housing facilities and Commercial work centres. An amount of Rs. 80.00 crores has been proposed for this purpose in the 8th Five Year Plan. The important programmes included for the benefit of rural areas are Development of Rural Roads, Improvement in Water and Power supply system, Improved Medical and Health Care, Opening of new schools and I.T. Is, Installation of Tube-wells, construction of drains, construction of Rural Sports Stadia, Housing subsidy and Hostels for landless labourers, etc. Out of Rs. 75.3 crores proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan, Rs. 820 crores have been approved for the schemes meant for the benefit of rural areas. Similarly for the Annual Plan 1991-92, we have proposed an outlay of Rs. 153 crores for the schemes meant for the development of rural areas. Thus about 11 % of the total proposed outlay has been proposed for the schemes meant for the benefit of Rural Sector. Delhi's rural areas are closely and well connected to Urban areas. The population of villages also share common facilities available in the city in addition to specific programmes in rural areas.

Minimum Needs Programmes:-

Against the proposed outlay of Rs. 7512.77 crores in the 8th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 306.33/has been proposed for the programmes covered under Minimum Needs. The programme wise position regarding 7th Plan expenditure, proposed outlay for 8th Plan, Approved outlay 1990-91 and proposed outlay for 1991-92 is indicated below:-

Programmes.	Rs. in crores.			
	Expendr. incurred during 7th Plan	Proposed outlay 8th Plan	Approved outlay 1990-91	Proposed outlay 1991-92
Elementary Education	122.15	255.22	32.58	44.75

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1	2	3	4	5
2. Adult Education	0.53	2.00	0.34	0.40
3. Rural Water Supply	9.28	10.00	3.00	3.00
4. Rural Sanitation	1.69	0.50	0.05	0.10
5. Development of House sites and Constn. assistance	0.79	0.75	0.15	0.15
6. Environmental improvement in Slums	22.50	10.00	2.00	2.00
7. Public Distribution system	0.88	1.18	0.05	0.53
8. Nutrition	22.52	26.6 ^a	2.70	5.10
Total:	<u>180.34</u>	<u>306.33</u>	<u>40.87</u>	<u>56.03</u>

Development of Dis-advantaged areas:

The demographic structure of Delhi is changing very fast. Out of 91 lakhs total population, it is estimated that about 50 % is living in sub-standard areas/localities such as Resettlement colonies, JJ Clusters, Slum areas and regularised unauthorised colonies whereby and large weaker sections/SCs and poor migrants are living. The Admn. is fully alive to the problems of the residents of these localities. As a part of the exercise, we have formulated and included a number of plan schemes for providing basic amenities in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections of the society. An outlay of Rs. 686 crores has been proposed for the schemes exclusively meant for the development of such localities. The important programmes meant for the development of these localities included -

Provision of Water Supply, Street Light, Storm Water drain, Sulabh Shauchalaya in Resettlement colonies (Rs.155 crores).

Environmental improvement and sanitation in J.J. Clusters; (Rs.50 crores).

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- Medical facilities in Resettlement colonies and Jhuggi clusters (Rs. 25 crores).
- Development of regularised unauthorised colonies (Rs. 60 crores).
- Provision of Water Supply & Sewerage facilities in regularised unauthorised colonies (Rs. 80 crores).
- Provision of Sewerage facilities in J.J. Resettlement colonies, and urban villages (Rs. 73 crores).
- Construction of Houses for Safai Karamcharies (70 crores).
- Environmental improvement of Urban Slums (Rs. 10 crores).
- Development of plots for squatters (Rs. 95 crores)
- Construction of Jan Suvidha Complexes (Rs. 12 crores)

DECENTRALISED PLANNING & PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION.

Decentralised Planning

The planning and the development process in Delhi is quite different from other full-fledged States. Delhi is mainly urban in character as 93 % of the population is living in urban areas. Rural areas ^{are} shrinking day by day and the limited rural areas are not like rural areas of other States. They are very close to the urban areas. Delhi does not represent a typical Administrative set up and the demarcation between States and District level function is not so clear-cut. In Delhi the contact and inter-action between the field level functionaries and the Secretariat officials is closer, more continuous and intimate which perhaps may not be possible between the functionaries of the far-flung districts and State Headquarters. As such, the U.T. of Delhi is treated as single district for planning purpose.

In Delhi we have already decentralised the formulation and implementation of plan schemes through local bodies, such as, MCD, NDMC, DESU, Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and DDA as is evident from their proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Agency	Proposed Outlay for 8th Plan	% of Proposed Outlay
1.	Delhi Administration	2444.55	32.54
2.	MCD	1325.10	17.64
3.	DESU	2057.00	27.38
4.	DWS & SDU	1271.18	16.92

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1	2	3	4
5.	NDMC	162.29	2.16
6.	DDA (Slum)	201.65	2.68
7.	DDA (Main)	51.00	0.68
	Total	7512.77	100.00

These agencies formulate and implement plan schemes through their own functional zones. The plan proposals formulated by the various departments of the Administration and local bodies are scrutinised, discussed and finalised by the Planning Department of Delhi Administration before submission to the Planning Commission.

People's Participation

To ensure people's participation in the Planning process, the plan proposals are submitted before the State Planning Board, Metropolitan Council and then to the Executive Council for approval. The valuable and concrete suggestions put forth by the elected representatives are considered for incorporating in the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans.

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 trend of production of following items during the 7th plan period was increasing side :-

S.No.	Item	Unit	Level of production 1984-85	Level of Achievement				
				85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	142.00	155.10	157.00	160.00	167.50	172.00
2.	Veg. Production.	"	501.15	511.77	610.90	287.64	483.45	568.38
3.	Milk Production.	"	182.00	190.00	198.00	234.00	240.00	220.00
4.	Fish Production.	"	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00
5.	Egg Production.	Million	67.00	68.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00

In summary form, outlay for the 7th Five Year Plan, proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan 1991-92 for the major programmes are given below :-

S. No.	Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakh)				
		7th Five Year Plan	Actual Exp. 85-90	8th Five Year Plan proposed outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91	Proposed outlay 1991-92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Direction & Admn.	84.00	53.31	107.00	23.00	26.69
2.	Multiplication & distribution of seed seeds.	70.39	31.59	141.50	41.00	22.20
3.	Manure & Fertilizer	105.50	78.99	200.00	41.00	33.00
4.	Extension & Farmer Training.	53.34	15.03	50.00	10.00	10.00
5.	Agri. Engg.	12.70	1.94	6.40	0.60	1.30
6.	Agri Eco. & Stat.	7.25	0.04	20.00	2.00	5.00
7.	Horticulture	273.26	160.09	620.00	131.00	128.30
8.	Agri. Marketing	58.89	14.57	62.75	20.00	10.50
9.	Soil Conservation	11.75	6.87	10.00	3.00	3.00
10.	Forest (including Bird Sanctuary).	608.20	601.75	735.00	235.00	259.00
11.	Animal Husbandry.	557.75	283.06	994.25	116.00	232.42
12.	Fisheries.	94.73	49.34	90.00	30.00	27.70
<u>Total :-</u>		<u>1937.76</u>	<u>1296.58</u>	<u>3036.90</u>	<u>652.60</u>	<u>759.11</u>

Direction & Administration

(1) SCHEME OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION (TRAINING AND VISIT SCHEME) (RS 50.00 LAKHS)

The main objective of the scheme is to increase the agricultural production by adopting latest improved agricultural techniques, taking more than 2-3 crops per hect. maximum consumption of fertilizer per hect. through the re-organised extension system which is known as Training & Visit Programme. Under the scheme the subject Matter Specialists are provided monthly training at INRI who is term provide fortnightly training to the entire extension staff. The VLW's make weekly/fortnightly visit to their areas on fixed days and propogate 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 1,64,000 M.T. which is proposed to be increased to 1,76,000 M.T. by the end of Eighth Plan. Similarly, the per hect. consumption of fertilizer which is at present 114 Kg. per hect. is proposed to be increased to at least 130 Kg. per hect. by the end of the Eighth Plan. The ultimate aim of this scheme is to compensate the loss of agriculture production which is caused by fast urbanisation and reduction in cultivable areas by increasing per unit production.

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 places for getting the technology. The technology is brought at the farmers door by the extension agency so that it is implemented as soon as possible.

Total cost of the project/scheme :-

- (a) Original Rs.64.27 lakh
- (b) Revised

The main contents of the programme are as under :-

- a) Salary of Staff Rs.46.97 Lakh
- b) Office expenses & Stationary Rs. 3.60 Lakh
- c) Demonstration material Rs. 1.60 Lakh
- d) POL & Repair of vehicle Rs. 1.20 Lakh
- e) Audiovisual equipments, aids. Rs. 2.40 Lakh
- f) Study tours of extension staff. Rs. 0.50 Lakh
- g) Civil Works Rs. 8.00 Lakh

The following staff has been recommended by the Govt. of India for implementing the T & V Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi :-

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Joint Director (Agri.)Extn.	1	3000- 5000
2.	Dy. Directors/Sub.Div.Officer (Agriculture).	2	3000-4500
3.	Subject Matter Specialists in Agronomy, Hort. Plant Protection and Training.	4	3000-4500

4. Extension Officer (Agri.)	4	1640-2900
5. Village & Extension Workers	23	1400-2300
6. Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
7. Statistical Inv./Asstt.	2	1400-2300
8. U.A.C.	2	1200-2040
9. L.A.C./Typist	2	950-1500
10. Stenographer	2	1200-2040
11. Driver	2	950-1500
12. Peon	2	750-940
	<u>44</u>	

The case for creation of above posts has already been referred to Finance Department and is pending with the Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The T & V Scheme is in the Sixth year of its implementation and is a 7th Plan scheme starting from 1985-86.

Target date of the completion of the project/scheme:-

- Original : This is a continuing scheme and likely.
- Revised : to continue beyond 8th Five Year Plan.

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan and year-wise approved outlay and expenditure :-

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	
1985-86	Rs. 17.00 lakh	Rs. 2.33 lakh	
1986-87	Rs. 19.76 lakh	Rs. 2.39 lakh	
1987-88	Rs. 12.00 lakh	Rs. 2.24 lakh	
1988-89	Rs. 6.10 lakh	Rs. 2.03 lakh	
		+Rs. 1.75 lakh	capital
		Rs. 4.43 lakh	
1989-90	Rs. 8.13 lakh	Rs. 2.82 lakh	
	Total :-	Rs. 14.14 lakh	

Plan allocation for 7th Plan Rs.36.00 lakh

The following financial targets are proposed during 1990-91 to 1994-95. (Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Item	91-92
1.	Salary	10.07
2.	Office Exp.	0.20
3.	Demonstration material	0.50
4.	PCL & Repair of vehicle	0.10
5.	Audio Visual Aids and Equipment	0.40
6.	Study tours of extension staff and farmers	0.10
	Total	11.37
7.	Civil Works	1.00
	Total	<u>12.37</u>

Physical Targets for 8th Five Year Plan

S.No.	Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
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1) Agriculture Production (M.T.)

1.	Wheat	M.T.	140000	140000	140000	140000	142000
2.	Rice	"	12000	15000	16000	17000	18000
3.	Bajra	"	8000	1000	9500	9500	9500
4.	Maize	"	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
5.	Other cereals	"	5000	5000	5000	3500	2000
6.	Pulses	"	6000	5500	6000	6000	6500

Total :- 1725000 177000 176000 177500 179500

7.	Oil seeds		6500	10000	11000	12000	13000
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ii) Area under High (Hect.)

Yielding Varieties

1.	Wheat	"	45000	45000	45000	45000	45000
2.	Paddy	"	8000	10500	11000	11500	12000
3.	Bajra	"	8000	8300	9000	9000	9000
4.	Maize	"	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
5.	Pulses	"	6000	6200	6400	6600	6800
6.	Oil seeds	"	6500	6200	6400	6600	7000

iii) Distribution of fertilizers

(in M.T.)

1.	Nitrogen	"	8500	8600	8800	9000	9000
2.	Phosphoras	"	2000	2200	2400	2500	2500
3.	Potash	"	1000	1100	1200	1300	1300

iv) TRAINING PROGRAMME

	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
i) Preseasonal Training of Extension staff.	2	2	2	2	2	10
ii) Monthly training for S.M.S.	12	12	12	12	12	60
iii) Workshop/short courses organised By Govt. of India for S.M.S.	10	10	10	10	10	50
iv) Fortnightly training for ext. staff.	24	24	24	24	24	120
v) Short Training courses for other Extension staff.	10	10	10	10	10	50
vi) Study tour of extn. staff and farmers	2	2	2	2	2	10
vii) No. of contract farmers 4000 @ 50 for 80 PLW's						4000

(2) FARM MANAGEMENT AND CROP PRODUCTION (RS.7.00 LAKH)

The scheme of farm management-cum-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 can get maximum production and profit within the limit of available sources. This programme has become more important under the present strategy of agriculture as the availability of seeds and agriculture machinery etc. are deficient and too costly. It is therefore necessary to know the judicious and economic use of all the agriculture inputs for getting maximum output.

This programme is implemented through the block agencies under the supervision of BDO and Farm Management cum-crop production specialist. For this purpose, farm production plans has been prepared indicating all the available resources and the resources than can be acquired. This plan also contains the crop plans, expenditure, income of the previous year. The expansion staff has been trained to guide the farmers as to how to prepare such plans. Each VLWs is given a target of 100 farm production plans and prompt them to get their soil and water tested.

This is a continuing scheme approved by Govt of India. For its implementation following posts are proposed to be created and a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been made out of which Rs.5.00 lakh is for salary and allowances of the staff and Rs.2.00 lakh for office expenditure for 1990-95.

S.No.	Particulars	No. of posts	Scale
1.	Deputy Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Technical Assistant.	1	1400-2300
3.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
		<u>3</u>	

It is proposed to cover 2,82,500 hectares of land under high yielding varieties for cultivation during 90-95 including 40,000 hect. under wheat 2,00,000 hect. under paddy, 2,500 hect. under maize, 40,000 hect. under Bajra and the area under wheat is less due to urbanisation of land by D.D.A.

For the year 1991-92, Rs.1.00 lakh proposed. Rs.0.80 lakh for the salary of staff and Rs.0.20 lakh for the purchase of stationery and printing of farms.

Plant Protection

(3) STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING PLANT PROTECTION SCHEME (Rs.50.00 LAKH).

It is well known fact that due to advancement and introduction of latest technology in the agricultural field have not only increased the agriculture production but have

also increased the development of insect pests, diseases, nematodes, rodents and weeds on account of highly favourable conditions. The insect pests and diseases have built-up tremendously and have become complex, There is not a single food crop, vegetables, fruit folder, ornamental plant etc., which are immune to attack of pests or diseases. The plant protection has been identified as vital input, which plays a significant role in the production technology. Keeping a very conservative estimates, about 15-20% losses are caused by various diseases caused by insects, pests, rodent and weeds. These agents are attacking crops at every stage of crop growth from seed to seed in the field, as well as in the storage.

Agriculture production can be increased considerably by taking care of crops by adopting timely plant protection measures only. This will also make possible to get maximum returns and achieving the yield potential of crops with the use of good seeds, fertilizers and water management. Although the scheme is being implemented since 1965-66 but with the advancement of plant protection techniques, the work load has been increased since then. The scheme is proposed to strengthen suitably to cope up with the increased work for getting increased production from various crops and vegetables. This work could not be completed in 7th Five Year Plan and, therefore, it is proposed to continue during the 8th Five Year Plan due to non-creation of posts. It is also necessary to continue because a great emphasis/priority is being given to agriculture sector by Govt. of India during Eighth Five Year Plan period and this aspect is also linked with the production.

There are a few production factors known which are responsible for increase production including the plant protection. The plant protection is still in infant stage in India as compared with developed and some developing countries, which needs to be intensified to sustain and improve the yield potential. The maximum utilization/return is not possible with the use of good quality seeds, fertilizers and irrigation, until and unless the plant protection measures are not adopted in time. The need of plant protection has also increased due to building up of pest and diseases complexes with the introduction of intensive agriculture and increase of monoculture areas. The high yielding varieties are very prone to attack of pests and diseases. Numerous minor pests and diseases have become major and causing epidemic on account of having highly favourable conditions.

The need of such scheme is also very, genuine especially in case of U.T. of Delhi, where the further increase of cropped area has become a constraint for increasing the agriculture production and thus there is only alternative left to increase the yield potential of agricultural crops.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, plant protection scheme is proposed to be implemented in the following manner to take care of problems related to plant protection for maximising the agricultural productions:-

- (a) Control of insect pests .
- (b) Control of diseases will be taken up.

(c) Weeds control :- The weeds which are responsible for causing losses about 33% irrespective of crops and seasons out of 15-20% total losses, caused due to lack of proper plant protection measures.

(d) Stores grain pests :- The agriculture produce is also qualitatively and quantitatively damaged in the storage by the some stored grain pests, which will be taken care-of under this sector also.

(e) Control of non-insect pests :- The few non-insect pest such as rodent is a great menace of agriculture and their control and eradication will also be taken up.

(f) Plant Protection measures in kitchen garden :-The work related to plant protection in the kitchen garden will also be taken-up.

(g) Arrangement of inputs :- The arrangement of all pesticides will be made available at the door-step of the farmers of U.T. of Delhi through the various sale points to combat the ravages of insect pests and diseases. The suitable plant protection equipments will also be made available for effective utilization of agriculturereal chemicals.

(h) Enforcement of Insecticides Act, 1968 :- Vigorous enforcement of Insecticides Act, 1968 for their quality control, production, distribution, sale etc. will be taken up.

(i) Enforcement of Insecticides Order 1986 :- The effective enforcement of newly enacted Insecticides Order 1986 in U.T. of Delhi will also be taken up.

(j) Technical know-how :- The know-how of plant protection is to be made available to overcome the problem of plant protection.

(k) Training :- Time to time training on plant protection to the extension staff, cultivators, kitchen gardens as well as to the dealers will be given.

(l) Demonstration, exhibitions and other general activities:-

The other related work of plant protection like demonstrations, exhibitions, other activities will also be taken up to boost the agricultural production.

The scheme is in existance since 1965-66 with limited staff sanctioned and created at that time, but the work has increased many folds since then in every aspect of scheme.

It is very difficult to cope up effectively with increased work load keeping in view quantum of work, it is proposed to add atleast 5 posts under the scheme as per details given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Legal Assistant	1	1640-2900
2.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
3.	Store Keeper	1	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Bailif	1	750-940

The approved outlay of the sixth Five Year Plan under the scheme alongwith their year-wise expenditure are given below :-

S.No.	Approved outlay of 6th plan (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)					Total Exp.
		80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1.	Financial 20.00	1.82	2.90	3.25	1.89	4.70	14.56

The total plan allocation of 7th Five Year Plan as well as year-wise expenditure are given below:-

No.	Particulars	Approved outlay (Rs. in lakh)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
.	1985-86	7.28	7.25
.	1986-87	7.02	7.00
.	1987-88	8.50	8.25
.	1988-89	9.27	9.27
.	1989-90	8.00	8.00
	<u>Total</u>	<u>40.00</u>	<u>39.77</u>

The various physical targets achieved during the 7th Five Year Plan are given below :-

No. Particulars	1985-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90		Total	
	Trg.	Ach.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.
Control of insects & diseases.	0.60	0.37	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.68	0.68	3.16	3.01
Area under treated seeds.	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.39	0.24	0.24	1.19	1.40
Weeds control.	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	1.24	1.18
Rodent control	0.98	0.28	0.98	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.98	4.90	4.10
	<u>2.05</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>2.07</u>	<u>2.11</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>2.12</u>	<u>2.12</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>10.49</u>	<u>9.69</u>
Stored grain pests (grain in M.T.)	3250	2297	3300	2485	3350	3180	3400	3660	3450	3550	16750	15172
Consumption of Tech. Gr. (M.T.)	40.0	39.75	50	50.50	46.89	60	60	75	75	75	272.14	275

The financial targets proposed to be achieved during the 8th Five Year Plan are given below :-

S.No. Particulars	Total proposed outlay	Year-wise targets (Figure in lakh)				
		90-95	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1. Financial outlay.	67.32	12.00	13.32	13.00	16.00	13.00

Further the item-wise and year-wise break up is given below :-

S.No. Particulars	Total		
	90-95	90-91	91-92
1. Pay & Allowance.	3.00	0.74	0.22
2. Purchase of pesticides and equipments.	33.50	8.50	13.50
3. Subsidy	7.00	1.50	1.50
4. Office expenses.	2.50	0.50	0.50
5. Replacement of vehicle	4.50	1.50	-
	<u>50.50</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>13.32</u>

The proposed financial outlay is proposed to be spent on the various programme contents provided under the scheme.

(i) Pay and allowances :- The necessary provisions have been kept for the pay and allowances of few posts proposed to be created and filled up under the scheme.

(ii) Arrangement of inputs :- The major portion of the proposed outlay is proposed to be spent on arrangements of quality agro-chemicals which is the only major and effective tool for successful plant protection work. These pesticides will be made available to the farmers of Delhi through various sale points on no profit no loss basis.

The time to time purchase of suitable plant protection equipments are also necessary for loaning to the farmers for proper use of pesticides.

(iii) Subsidy on the cost of pesticides :- The pesticides are quite costly and it is observed that sometime they are beyond the reach of common farmers especially few weedicides and the farmers are reluctant to use them when they are atmost necessary. Keeping this in view an element of 25% subsidy on cost of selected pesticides is given which will give many folds returns by increasing the agricultural p production. It is also observed that coverage of plant protection has increased during the previous years on accounts of this.

iv) Office expenses :- The part of the outlay is also earmarked for the office expenses like repair and maintenance of vehicles, replacement of old vehicle which are under the scheme and other expenses such as rent of store etc. for smooth running of the scheme.

Annual Plan 1991-92 :- Further the break-up of proposed outlay of Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Outlay 1991-92</u>
1.	Pay & Allowances	0.82 lakh (Token)
2.	Purchase of pesticides & equipments	10.50 lakh
3.	Subsidy	1.50 lakh
4.	Office expenses.	0.50 lakh
		<u>13.32 lakh</u>

Physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan :-

The various physical targets to be achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>Total (Hects)</u>
1.	Area under pests & disease control.	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.82	0.85	3.95
2.	Area under treated seeds.	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	1.30
3.	Weed Control.	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
4.	Rodent Control.	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	4.90
		<u>2.20</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>2.35</u>	<u>2.40</u>	<u>11.50</u>
5.	Stored grain pests (grain in M.T.)	35000 M.T.	50000 M.T.	65000 M.T.	80000 M.T.	95000 M.T.	325000 M.T.
6.	Consumption of Tech. grade (M.T.)	75 M.T.	85 M.T.	95 M.T.	105 M.T.	115 M.T.	475 M.T.

Administrative Reforms Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi has conducted the detail study of the scheme and recommended for the creation of 5 posts under the scheme. Further, diversion of 24 posts from other scheme has also been recommended to run the scheme effectively.

(4) IMPROVEMENT OF SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM /SETTING UP OF NEW SEED FARM (Rs.100.00 LAKH).

Seed is one of the important input for good production and the object of this scheme is to grow quality seeds at Govt. Farms and to make it available to farmers well in time from them and from other Govt. Nurseries. This scheme shall have three parts :-

- (a) Setting up of new seed farm.
- (b) Improvement of existing farm
- (c) Seed testing.

Seed is one of the important input in whose availability the Agriculture production depends. If proper seed is not sown all efforts put up by the farmers is wasted. So it is very essential that farmers be provided with the quality seeds so that the production may not suffer. Development Department is endeavoring to provide this input of seeds so that the production does not suffer and the farmers may get maximum production/profit through this seed. At present this office has 3 farms namely, Alipur, Hauz Rani, Punjab Khor. At present Punjab Khor Farm is under litigation and case is pending with High Court. Since long time and there is no hope of decision in a very short period. Due to functioning of only 2 farms, this office is unable to meet complete demand of seeds of farmers. In view of this, it is very essential to purchase land for starting new seeds farm containing 85 acres of land with approximately cost of Rs.50 lakh plus cost of installation of 2 tubewells and fencing boundary wall to meet out demand of seeds for farmers. For operating of this farm, following posts are also proposed for which Rs.10.00 lakh be kept after 1990-95 for salary and office expenses :-

1. Farm Manager	1	Rs.1640-2900
2. Farm Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
3. Tractor Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
4. Tubewell Operator	1	Rs. 950-1500
5. Field Man	3	Rs. 775-1025
6. Truck Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
7. Beldar/Labour	15	Rs. 750-940
8. Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940

At present adequate staff to run the farm smoothly on scientific lines is not in position to achieve the target of 150 qtls. of pulses and 80 qtls. of oil seeds in 1991-92 and 1990-95. Accordingly it is proposed to create the following staff for optimising the results of existing farms:-

S.No.	Particulars	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Deputy Director (Ann.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	STA/Farm Manager	2	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Farm Assistant	2	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Tractor Driver-cum-Mechanic	1	Rs.1200-2040
7.	Driver	1	Rs.1200-2040
8.	Beldar	15	Rs. 750-940
9.	Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940
10.	Tubewell Operator	1	Rs. 750-940
11.	Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940
12.	Field Men	4	Rs. 750-940
13.	Labour (Already working at Hauz Rani, Regularised by Supreme Court).	9	Rs. 750-940

To implement the scheme smoothly the following provisions are made for 1990-95 and 1991-92 :-

S.No.	Particular	(Rs. in lakh)	
		1990-95	1991-92
1.	Pay and allowances	37.00	5.00
			(Rs.2.00 lakh for 9 No. labour already regularised by the court Haüz Rani Farm).
2.	Office Expenditure.	5.00	0.50
3.	Material Supply	3.00	1.00
4.	Purchase of truck/tractor/ jeep.	2.00	2.00
5.	Other Expenditure.	3.00	0.50
6.	Wages	10.00	1.00
7.	Capital works.	40.00	5.00

In addition to produce required seed for the farmers it is very essential to maintain the quality of seeds. The importance of the development of good seed programme has been emphasised by the various commissions and committees on agriculture. The main function of seed testing laboratory is to obtain accurate result, regarding the purity moisture contents, the rate of occurrence of seed and percentage. That can be expected to produce normal seedlings under favourable conditions. Though primarily the seed testing laboratory is meant as a service laboratory for seed producers, seed dealers and a Govt. Seed Farms for the multiplication of seed of important agriculture crops. The existing small seed testing laboratory of development department is not sufficient and competent to perform the function under Seed Act with the taking over of seed certification programme by the Department is becoming more important to have modified and well equipped seed testing laboratory with the following staff :-

1.	Seed Testing Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Seed Analyst (Purity)	1	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Seed Analyst (Pathology)	1	Rs.2000-3500
4.	Seed Testing Assistant	5	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Lab. Assistant	5	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Lab. Attendant	5	Rs.775-940
7.	Class-IV.	1	Rs. 750-940
8.	Chowkidar	1	Rs. 750-940

For the year 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lakh proposed for the salary of the staff etc. and Rs.5.00 lakh for the construction of boundary wall/fencing tubewell at Punjab Khore farm, at present under Litigation and pending with High Court. In this way, the total proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.15 lakh. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.100.00 lakh.

(B) SEED CERTIFICATION UNITS (RS.16550 Lakhs)

The seed certification scheme was sanctioned during 1981 of the 6th, five year plan and seed certification unit was set up within the frame work of the Development Department Delhi vide Notification No.SCA/Seed Act/82-03/11825 dated 13.7.82. The scheme has been carried over to the 7th five year plan as an opening scheme.

Seed is an important Agricultural and it is the duty of the State/UT's Governments to produce and supply good quality seeds to their farmers so as to enhance the production and income of the farmers. The Government of India had directed States/UT's to set up Seed Certification Agencies Under the provisions of the seed 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 requirement of required number of technical and Ministerial 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.

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 that the seed produced is of gently purity and true to its kind. At the processing stage strict watch will be exercised so as to eradicate any change of physical admixture leading to deterioration of the seed. Sticking of bags will also be got done under the close supervision of Certification staff.

The scheme was initially implemented in the year, 1982 with a very few staff now 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 Achievements :- In plan allocation of 10 lakhs is reserved for the scheme. Year wise budget alongwith expenditure indicated below.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1.	1985-86	2.00 lacs	0.92 lacs
2.	1986-87	2.15 lacs	0.05 lacs
3.	1987-88	1.50 lacs	0.50 lacs
4.	1988-89	1.25 lacs	0.98 lacs
5.	1989-90	1.24 lacs	1.02 lacs

Since the staff provided is quite inadequate and according to the norms laid down by the Govt. of India the following staff proposed under the 8th five year plan.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No.</u>
1.	Chief Seed Certification Officer	1
2.	Seed Certification Officer	1
3.	Supdt.	1
4.	Asstt.	1
5.	U.D.C.	1
6.		

6. L.D.C.	1
7. Chain Man	10
8. Chowkidar	1
	<u>17</u>

The following are the financial and physical targets for 8th Five Year Plan.

Financial Targets :-

<u>Item</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
Staff	0.30	1.80	4.00	4.20	4.30
Other Expenses	0.25	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.30
Material & Supply	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20
P.O.L.	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
T.A.	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total:-	0.75	2.20	4.75	4.85	4.95

Physical Targets :-

<u>Area in Hac.</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
Area proposed to be brought under Certi. Production of Certified Seed (I Qtls.)	800	850	900	900	900
	20,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Proposed Outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.16.50 lakhs out of which proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.2.20 lakhs,

(6) STRENGTHENING OF SEED TESTING LABORATORY Rs.25.00 lakhs)

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 Laboratory IARI, Pusa, New Delhi with three other state laboratories. The main function of the seed testing laboratories is to obtain accurate 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 laboratory is meant as service laboratory for seed producers, seed dealers and Govt. seed farms for the multiplication of seed of important agriculture crops, it is also 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 map and machines to perform the functions under Seed Act., with the taking over of seed certification programme by the Development Department, it becomes all the more important and necessary to have a notified seed testing laboratory. About 3,000 to 4,000 seed samples are to be got tested

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post (pay scale)</u>
1.	Fertilizer Quality control officer	1 (3000-4500)
2.	Fertilizer Inspectors	2 (2000-3500)
3.	U.D.C.	1 (1200-2040)
4.	Typist	1 (950-1500)
5.	Stenographer	1 (1200-2040)
6.	Class-IV Peon	1 (750-940)

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For 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. one lacs was approved but due to non-creation of posts, the expenditure is likely to be Rs 50,000 only. However, for 1991-92 an amount of Rs.2.00 lac has been proposed for pay and allowances (Rs.1.80) lacs and office expenditure (0.20 lac).

The following provision are made as the AR Department has recommended the post of fertilizer Inspector and it is also hoped that the rest of the posts will also be cleared by the AR Department. Hence provision made :-

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>'991-92</u>
Salary	8.00	0.80
Contingence	2.00	0.20

The work of distribution of fertilizer was previously done by the office of the Joint Director (Agriculture) during the 5th Five Year Plan with the amount of Rs.2 crores. This scheme was running for the farmers of the UT of Delhi and fertilizer of all kinds are being distributed to the farmers through the Block Development Officer under the supervision of Joint Director (Agriculture) but this scheme was discontinued in the 6th Five Year Plan and the work of distribution of fertilizer was handed over to the fertilizer dealers of the U.T. of Delhi.

Further, it is added that it has been brought to the notice of the authorities by the farmers that dealers are supplying sub-standard fertilizer on the higher rates as well as not in time. They are not supplying the sufficient quantity as required for the farms as a result of this farmers are sufferers and not getting yield upto the mark. In view of this it is proposed the work of supply of fertilizer should be done by the Joint Director (Agriculture) through BDC's to maintain the standard of the fertilizer demand of farmers, rate etc. in addition to the supply being made by the dealer. Accordingly a sum of Rs.10.00 lacs for the year 1990-95 and Rs.1.00 lacs for the year 1991-92 is proposed.

(8) STRENGTHENING OF MECHANICAL COMPOST PLANT AT OKHLA BY N.D.M.C. (Rs.90 lakhs).

N.D.M.C. Compost Plant was set up in the year 1985 and is functioning since then. It is not only helping in the matter of improvement of environment but is also engaged in treating the refuse/garbage through mechanisation process and preparation of compost. The NDMC Compost Plant installed at Okhla is of 200 MT capacity but due to inadequate machinery/equipment, its capacity has gone down. In order to have optimum use of the plant and for the

from N.S.C. laboratory 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 laboratory with an annual capacity of upto 10,000 seed samples must have a minimum following trained staff :-

S.No.	Particulars	No. of posts.	Scale of pay
1.	Seed Testing Officer	1	Rs.1100-1600
2.	Seed Analyst(Purity).	1	Rs. 700-1300(Old Scale)
3.	Seed Analyst (Pathology)	1	Rs. 700-1300(Old Scale)
4.	Seed Testing Asstt.	6	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Lab. Asstt.	4	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Lab.Attendant	4	Rs. 750-940
7.	Head.Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
8.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1100-2040
9.	U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
11.	Driver (Jeep)	1	Rs. 950-1500
12.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
13.	Chowkidar	1	Rs. 750-940
14.	Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940
		<u>25</u>	

* A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs (Rs.2.50 (Rev.)+ Rs.3.50(Cap.) was made for the year 1990-91. But due to non creation of posts this office is unable to utilize the funds in full. However, sanction of Rs.3.50(Cap.) ** for the maintance of building. As regards creation of posts technical approval has already been received and case is under consideration with A R.Deptt.

(7) Manure and Fertilizer

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY OF FERTILIZER Rs.10.00 lakhs)

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) of 95. Under the fertilizer control order act all the fertilizer dealers are required to get themselves registered and submit progress report to the Registering Authority as well as Block Development Officer so as to implement the fertilizer control order effectively. All the Block Development Officers and agronomists were declared fertilizer inspectors in addition to the own staff. In addition to agronomy, the main job of the inspectors was 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 Officer hardly spare any time to devote the words this side and the defaulters get free in the absence of any checking. To implement the fertilizer control order the following staff has been proposed during the 7th Five Year Plan as to exercise checks in 140 fertilizer dealers/sale points.

** has been issued in favour of M.I.O for the construction of Seed Laboratory at Barwala against the estimate of Rs. 5.43 lakh. For the year 1991-92 a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed for the salary of the staff and Rs.2.00 lakh for contingency and Rs.1.00 lakh (Capital).

mechanisation treatment of the city garbage which is increasing day by day on account of growing population of the city, it is necessary that this capacity is enhanced and the requisite machinery/equipments are procured and attached to the plant to augment it into its full capacity so as to cope with the additional work.

The above proposals involves several processes like (i) reception and feeding of the refuse/garbage (ii) segregation of refuse (iii) shredding of refuse and size reduction and (iv) decomposition of refuse. In order to meet the above requirements the following proposals are required to be purchased/implemented:-

1. Turning & Aerating Machine
2. Pulversiation Mill
3. Purchase of machinery like front-end-loaders and trucks etc.

Besides the above, we have already made a request to DDA for allotment of additional land measuring about 8.9 acres and this will go a long way in solving the parking problems of the vehicles etc. Since the land is yet to be allotted by DDA, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs have been kept for the cost of land and its development and the balance amount shall be asked for in the respective revised estimates as and when the land is allotted. As such, the total estimated cost of the proposal shall be Rs.1:5 Crores on the above mentioned schemes during the draft 8th five year plan (1990-95)

S.No. Particulars	Estimated Cost (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Turning & Aerating Machine	25
2. Pulversiation Mill	20
3. Covering of windrows & platforms	5
4. Construction activities	3
5. Setting up of laboratory	1
6. Purchase of machinery	20
7. Cost of land and its development (L.S.)	10
8. Staff Component	2
9. Electric & allied works its	4
	<hr/> Total 90 <hr/>

The proposed proposal will enhance the present capacity of the Compost Plant and by this arrangement the Compost Plant and its surroundings which is vitiated due to foul smell emanating from the garbage which is brought here from all corners of New Delhi for dumping, the augmented capacity of plant will not only improve the environment but also help in increase in the production of compost. The proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs.22.00 lakhs and for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 90 lakhs.

9. Proposal for Augmentation of the capacity of

Existing compost plant at Okhla by MCD(Rs.100.00lacs):-

A semi-mechanised Compost Plant of 150 tpd garbage intake capacity was commenced at Okhla, New Delhi in 1981. The compost extraction ratio of the plant has been observed decreasing day by day due to the reasons that garbage quality of the city is changing. The percentage organic contents in the garbage had gone down on the other hand and percentage of uncompositable like pebbles, brick, bats and fibrous materials has gone up.

These contraries are not only responsible for lowering the compost extraction but these also are causing frequent major break-downs of Trubing & Aerating Machines of Windrow yard as well as of various components of the Screening Plant.

Augmentation of the Plant in terms of increasing extraction of compost as well as intake of garbage has, therefore, become necessary and vital for increasing efficiency. To obtain such augmentation, arrangement for mechanical separation of Boulders etc., size a reduction of heterogeneous garbage is to be done by using a Good Pulvarise. For separating fibrous materials, a suitable classified equipment is proposed to be provided. After augmenting the intake, more space on windrow yard is needed for which an additional cement concrete paved area will be needed. After installing pulvariser and classifier, additions are to be made in power supply systems. All these items will involve a capital expenditure of Rs.100 lacs approximately.

The budget allocation for the year 1990-91 of Rs. 10lacs is proposed to be incurred in augmenting the plan capacity. It is proposed to incur an amount of Rs. 10 lacs on this account during 1991-92.

10. Strengthening of Scheme of Distribution of Sludge & Manure (Rs.50 Lacs):-

A Scheme of Manure & Fertilizer is functioning under the Delhi Admn. since 1952 under "Grow More Food Scheme". The scheme at that time was headed by an independent regular Class-II officer with suitable staff consisting of Head Clerk, Accountant etc. to operate the scheme. The target at that time used to be about 4,000 tonnes of sludge distribution every year and the fleet of the trucks about 4. The target for sludge distribution has been increased from mere, 4,000 tonnes per year to 40,000 tonnes per year and the fleet has increased from 4 trucks to 22 trucks. As against increase in work load and maintenance problems, the posts of the Class-III officer is working at present as Manure & Fertilizer officer. The other staff was also reduced over the years with the result that it has almost become impossible to run the scheme with which the workshop is also attached for maintenance of trucks. Apart from the work, the officer has also to look-after departmental petrol pump and extension duties for promoting the compost making by the farmers.

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It is, therefore, essential that the sludge distribution scheme may be suitably strengthened by providing adequate staff and funds on Plan side. Under the scheme, sludge manure produced at three sewage treatment plants of M.C.D. is supplied to the farmers in their fields at nominal rates. Sludge increases production of fields to a great extent.

With a view to improve and streamline the work of sludge distribution, it is essential that adequate suitable staff may be provided. Sludge is a most important input to increase agricultural production. It is also necessary in the urban area for proper development of kitchen garden and other horticultural plants to improve aesthetic surroundings of the cosmopolitan city. Without proper strengthening, the result of Non-Plan Scheme will not be achieved to the desired extent. Thus, the valuable manure will be utilised for agricultural production work.

It is contemplated to create the following posts so as to run the Scheme properly and distribute adequate sludge to the farmers and other horticulturists:-

1. Engineer (Auto)	Rs. 2000-3500	1
2. Engineer (Sr. Scale)	1640-2900	1
3. U.D.C.	950-1500	2
4. U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
5. Tech. Assistant	1400-2300	1
6. Mechanical Supervisor	1400-2300	1
7. Head Clerk	1400-2300	1*
8. Cashier	1200-2040	1
9. Asstt.-cum-Bill Clerk	1200-2040	1
10. Petrol Attendant	800-1100	1
		12

At present, there are 22 trucks available under the scheme. Most of these trucks were purchased during the year 1974 and have become quite old which will have to be replaced to keep the supply in order. Moreover, adequate funds are also necessary to meet expenditure on repair of trucks, sludge coupons and labour for loading work.

Year-wise plan allocation and expenditure is mentioned below:-

S.No.	Year	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Targets (Tonnes)	Achievements (Tonnes)
1.	1985-86	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 1.50	2.00 lacs	17016
2.	1986-87	5.00	5.00	40.00	23307
3.	1987-88	5.00	3.50	40.00	26124
4.	1988-89	5.00	4.13	40.00	24576
5.	1989-90	5.00	9.05	40.00	32265
		23.00	23.18		

Financial and physical targets proposed for the draft Five year plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92) are given belows:-

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S.No.	Item	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	1990-95
1.	Pay & Allowances of staff	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	13.50
2.	Wages of labour	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
3.	Office exp. and repair of truck	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	8.50
4.	Purchase of sludge coupons	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	Purchase of POL	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6.	Replacement of trucks	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	18.50
		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

B. PHYSICAL TARGETS:-

S.No.	Year	Sludge distribution target (in tonnes)
1.	1990-91	40,000
2.	1991-92	40,000
3.	1992-93	40,000 (1990-95 = 2.00 lac tonnes)
4.	1993-94	40,000
5.	1994-95	40,000

The A.R. Department of Delhi has taken a study for creation of the posts but final report is still awaited.

11. STRENGTHENING OF WORKSHOP FOR CUSTOM CULTIVATION HARVESTING AND THRASHING (Rs.6.40 LACS).

To strengthen the existing scheme of custom cultivation and to provide cultivation facilities to the small/marginal farmers of U.T. of Delhi who cannot afford to have their own tractors and implements in a better way, small/marginal farmers will be in a position to sow their crops in time and get higher yields from the limited area. In case required staff is provided, facility of harvesting combine will also be made available to the farmers on nominal rates, so that matured crops are timely harvested and produce is not damaged from losses due to rains etc.

This scheme was included in the 7th Five Year Plan of Delhi Administration and could not be implemented properly as the required posts were not created and as such it is proposed to be continued in VIIIth Plan. A provision for Rs.6.40 lacs has been proposed for the VIIIth Plan period.

Programme contents:-

- 1) To provide cultivation facilities to the farmers of the U.T. of Delhi on very nominal rates.
- 2) To advise farmers on proper use and maintenance of agriculture machinery so that they can derive maximum benefit. To implement Dangerous machines regulation Act.

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- 3) To strengthen the existing facilities for repair/Maintenance of Agriculture machinery and other vehicles.
- 4) To impart the knowledge in respect of new machines suitable for the area to the Delhi farmers.

The scheme was started in 1985-86, but could not be implemented properly for want of staff.

- 5) Plan allocation for 7th Plan and year-wise approved outlay and expenditure

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plan allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	0.44 lakhs	0.44 lakhs
1986-87	1.30 lakhs	1.30 lakhs
1987-88	1.30 lakhs	0.02 lakhs
1988-89	2.00 lakhs	0.14 lakhs
1989-90	2.00 lakhs	0.20 lakhs

Physical Targets approved for 7th Plan and year-wise targets and achievements:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
1985-86	5000 hrs.	1812.00 hrs.
1986-87	5000 hrs.	2118.00 hrs.
1987-88	5000 hrs.	1475.50 hrs.
1988-89	5000 hrs.	1694.00 hrs.
1989-90	5000 hrs.	1023.00 hrs.

Expenditure on maintenance of tractor and implements will be made under in the existing non-Plan Scheme. Expenditure on salaries of additional staff will be made under this Plan Scheme:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
Proposed target for pay and allowances	0.60	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50

Physical targets (8th Plan)

<u>Year</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
Tractorisation Hours	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
	in all villages	in all vill.	in all vill.	in all vill.	in all vill.

The study of the Plan Scheme by the A.R. Department has not so far been conducted. The study of the old (Non-Plan) scheme was conducted and the report is still awaited.

For proper functioning of the scheme the following posts are essential and required to be created during the 8th Plan period:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1.	Executive Engineer (Agri. Engg.)	1	Rs. 3000-4500

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12. AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Strengthening of Planning & Statistical Cell in the Development Department. (Rs.20.00 lakhs).

Planning and Statistical Cell in Development Deptt. was originally created at the Headquarter of the Development Department to assist the Development Commissioner in preparing, coordination 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 responsibilities 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 Planning & Statistical Cell not only collects the statistical data with regard to financial and physical achievements but also preparing analytic briefs for Development Commissioner. The Planning & Statistical Cell is required to prepare agenda notes and the briefs/minutes of the various meetings which take place at the level of Delhi Admn. as well as the level of Govt. of India. The Cell is also looking after the work relating to Metropolitan Council and the work of Parliamentary Committees. This Cell is also looking after the work '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. In the 8th Five Year Plan, 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> Rs.
1.	Deputy Director(Planning)	1	3000-4500
2.	Research Officer	1	1640-2900
3.	St. Assistant	1	1400-2300
4.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5.	L.D.O.	1	950-1500
6.	Peon	1	750-940
		<u>6</u>	

An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The details of proposed outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 (year-wise) is given below:-

<u>8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
Rs.20.00 lakh	Rs.2.00 lakh	Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs.3.00 lakh

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13. INTEGRATED HORTICULTURE VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(Rs. 200.00 LACS)

The scheme is running in the U.T. of Delhi with the following objectives:-

- a) To promote vegetable and fruits cultivation in Union Territory of Delhi, through popularising the kitchen gardening practices and motivate the farmers to adopt scientific innovative technologies for growing vegetables and fruit plants.
- b) To popularise potato and onion cultivation for enhancing/increasing adequate area under vegetable cultivation.
- c) To popularise preservation of fruits and vegetables through organising training camps for imparting training to the farmers to use changed strategy of scientific innovative technologies for the growing horticulture crops.
- d) To promote orchards, a incentive in kind of a subsidy to the extent of 50% of the cost of fruit plants is provided.
- e) To organise training camps and to impart training to the house-wives for preservation and processing of fruit and vegetables.
- f) To organise the demonstration plots of new varieties of vegetables on farmers fields.
- g) To encourage fruit preservation on home scales/cottage scale industries among the unemployed young youths to provide the opportunities of employment.
- h) To provide inputs and technical know-how on the door-steps of the farmers and kitchen gardeners.
- i) To set up the fruit preservation training centres and development of Horticulture Nurseries.
- j) To provide fruit plants through establishing through elite orchard progeny programme.

Delhi with a population of 8.00 million has huge and over increasing demand for vegetable and fruit, the objective of the scheme is, therefore, to promote the cultivation and production of fruits and vegetables in the rural as well as in the urban areas. Under the Integrated Scheme for vegetable and Horticulture Development, it is proposed to enhance and cover the following areas during the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95).

i) <u>Existing Area</u>	Vegetable Fruits Plants	1,05,000 1,350
ii) Anticipated Area after ending 7th Five year plan.	Vegetable Fruits Plants	1,05,000 1,500
iii) Area proposed to cover during VIII th Five year Plan	Vegetable Fruits Plants	1,20,000 2,000
iv) Additional Area brought under the programme	Vegetable Fruits Plants	15,000 5,000

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The nature of work involved in the scheme is listed as under:-

(I) Improvement in the supply of specialised and technical information:

a) Technical Assistance: Technical know-how regarding raising of various vegetable crops and fruit plants is given to the cultivators. This is done through the field staff of the Development Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi. The benefits of this knowledge enables to the cultivators to raise their vegetable crops and fruit plants economically and also to get higher returns per acre. Training is also arranged through the I.A.R.I. so that major problems are sorted out in consultation with research workers. Technical assistance and input packets would be supplied in urban areas to promote kitchen gardening activities.

b) Popularisation of potato and onion cultivation:

These two vegetables are consumed all the year around and the objective of the scheme is to increase as well as the production. It is estimated that 65,000 tonnes of potato and 30,000 tonnes of onion are consumed annually in the Union Territory of Delhi. It is thus proposed to bring 10000/2500 He. acres under onion cultivation.

c) Organisation of demonstration plots:

The objective of the scheme is to popularise the various varieties of the different vegetable crops and fruit crops with the improved techniques of cultivation. For this purpose adequate number of Demonstration plots are engaged in the various seasons each year.

d) Popularisation of fruit plant growing:

This scheme involve in not only to educate and motivate the cultivators but also to arrange the supply of quality fruit plants from the Government Nurseries. This involves an element of subsidy viz. @ 50% of the cost of fruit plants. Technical information for raising healthy fruit plants will be provided.

II. Supply of inputs and other essential requirements:

The objective of the scheme is to arrange easy availability of the farmers of the following production inputs:-

Vegetable seeds;
Fertilizers and fruit plants;
Plants/seedlings;
Sludge Manure and Pesticides;

The department arranges these through the Government farms as well as through the N.S.C. at reasonable rates, through the departmental sales counters located in five B.D.Os.

III. Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables:

The production and availability of fruits and vegetables, fluctuates considerably. Due to glut in the market in the main season of production, these are readily available at throw away prices. If these are preserved properly in the peak seasons, these can be kept and utilised beneficially in the lean periods. The object of this programme is to extend scientific techniques of fruit preservation through training to house-wives and also basic nutrition education. Apart from this a processing unit is also proposed to be started for making fruit/vegetables products.

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tion available at cheaper rates.

2. Apart from the some specific programme are also the contents of the scheme.

I. Vegetable Development Programme:

- (a) Area to be brought under vegetable production.
- (b) Area to be brought under specific vegetable production.
- (c) Vegetable seeds, production/distribution.
- (d) Area under plant protection.

II. Horticulture Development.

- (a) Area under orchards.
- (b) Fruit plants planted
- (c) Kitchen gardening development

III. Preservation of fruits and vegetables:

- (a) No. of training camps to be organised
- (b) No. of persons to be benefited.

The scheme Integrated Horticulture and Vegetable Development programme was formulated in consultation with IARI, Ministry of Agriculture and planning Commission with multi component in the year 1978-79. To implement the above said scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture ~~had~~ was requested to accord the technical approval of the scheme. Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture had accorded the approval in 1980-81 and since then the scheme has been implementing.

Budget proposals:-

(a) Year-wise funds allocated and expenditures incurred during the 7th five year plan (1985-90)

S.No.	Year	Approved Budget estimates	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure incurred
1.	1985-86	10.00	8.98
2.	1986-87	25.16	16.75
3.	1987-88	25.00	30.00
4.	1988-89	30.20	30.06

(b) Budget proposals for 8th five year plan and its phasing will be as the following:

(i) Outlay required in the VIIIth five year plan (1990-95) will be as : Rs. 200.00 lakh

(ii) Yearwise phasing of proposed expenditure during VIIIth five year plan (1990-95)

: 1990-91	0.50	crores
1991-92	0.50	"
1992-93	0.50	"
1993-94	0.25	"
1994-95	0.25	"

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(c) Outlay proposed for 8th five year plan(1990-95) for the 1st year of the Eighth Plan(1990-91) will be as under:-

S.No.	Name of the items	Budget proposed for 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
a.	Salaries of the staff	3.00
b.	T.A.	0.25
c.	Wages.	5.50
d.	Subsidy on fruit plants	0.05
e.	Demonstration plots	0.50
f.	Purchase of inputs for sale	5.00
g.	Purchase of Horticultural equipments	1.50
h.	Purchase of seeds, fruit plants and seedlings	0.75
i)	Advertisement and publicity/ literature etc.	0.25
j)	Fruit and vegetable preservation chemicals	0.45
k)	Stipends for trainees	0.50
l)	Office expenses and rent for sale depot	1.00
m)	Packing material etc.	0.25
n)	Vehicles repairs and POL charges	1.50
o)	Purchase of vehicles and	2.00
p)	Demonstration for fruit and vegetables preservation.	1.00
		23.50

Capital works = Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

To implement the scheme more effectively and to get the desired favourable results, some staff are indispensably required:

S.No.	Name of the post	Pay-scale (in Rs.)	No. of post
1.	Dy. Director (Fruit preservation)	3000-4500	1
2.	Chief Fruit and Vegetable Development Officer	3000-4500	1
3.	Farm Manager/Inspectors	1640-2900	5
4.	Administrative Officer	2000-3500	1
5.	SAS Accountant	1640-2900	1
6.	Vehicle Supervisor	1640-2900	1
7.	Head Males	950-1500	10
8.	Tractor Driver-cum-Mechanic	1200-2040	5
9.	Chowkidar-cum-Pump Operator	750-940	5
10.	L.D.C.	950-1500	2
11.	Peon-cum-Messenger	750-940	2
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STRENGTHENING OF SOIL TESTING LAB. INCLUDING SCHEME FOR ESTT. OF LOAD-CUM-QUALITY CONTROL AND SOIL TESTING LAB EXPANSION (Rs.25.00 LAKHS).

Soil Testing is important for the judicious use of fertilizer for taking optimum production per unit of money invested. To provide soil testing facilities to the Farmers is one of the ways of assisting them. Thereby they know the fertility status of soils and can use the recommended doses of fertilizer/manure for crop intended to grow.

In the Union Territory of Delhi the average holdings of the farmers is comparatively small and the farmers have taken up multiple cropping, vegetable crops in the rotations. For intensive agriculture it is important to get the soil analysed from time to time to obtain better return.

At present a very small soil testing laboratory is functioning under Development Department. This laboratory is not rendering sufficient service of soil tests in Delhi. To meet the growing demand it is proposed to set up a fully equipped laboratory in Delhi to test at best 20000 samples per year. In order to render most efficient services, it is desired to fully equip the laboratory at Najafgarh with additional staff and other equipments.

The objectives of the scheme are:-

1. To analyse as many as possible the number of water and soil samples intimate the fertility status of soil, particularly reg. Nitrogen Phosphorus and Potash for farmers' benefit.
2. To achieve balanced use of fertilizers get the optimum return.
3. To prepare a fertility map of the area giving the status of NPK.
4. To work out the extent of salinity and alkalinity problem of the area, to make recommendations for the additional of Gypsum and other ameliorants.
5. To educate the farmers by correlating the demonstration plots with the analytical report to obtain higher yields of crops.
6. To analyse irrigation water of tubewells as well as running wells to know the suitability of irrigation water for the growing vegetable of related crops.
7. To provide the spot services to the farmers at nearest block head quarter by way of establishing the small testing labs.
8. To check follow up action at farmers fields to whom fertilizers recommendations have been made.
9. To exercise the timely and qualitative through the quality controls.

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10. To ensure that the analysis is done by machine and equipments and to see that all are working with help of service engineer.
11. To ensure the collection of samples and to forward them to laboratory and result of the analysis to farmers to farmers by the laboratory.

About 100-150 samples from each villages, having various types of soils would be the expected target. Thus 20,000 samples will be tested annually and use of appropriate fertilizers according to the availability of nutrients, will be recommended to the cultivators before a sowing of crops to get good yields. The soil samples will be collected with the cooperation of extension staff as well directly from the farmers. A provision will also be kept to collect the specific problem of soil by laboratory staff as and when required. The additional staff will help in the collection of soil samples in correct manner. Quality control Laboratory will also provide technical guidances and mechanical services to repair the instruments in use of the laboratory.

1. For extension purpose demonstration on the cultivators fields on the basis of soil test recommendations will be carried out by the extension staff of blocks, to improve the cultivation as well as to practically show the impact of soil testing in the modern cultivation.
2. 10% to 15%, 20% and 30% samples of soils are proposed to be checked at farmers fields and to suggest the follow up action for consequent years.
3. An expert committee headed by eminent agriculture specialist and chemists from Ministry of Agriculture, Joint Director(Agriculture), Delhi Administration and office incharge of soil testing laboratory will guide the implementation of the programme on scientific line. Local Committee will also organise a programme on laboratory to land basis giving the technical advice of soil test.

Strengthening of Najafgarh laboratory building:-

A high/quality control laboratory will function at Najafgarh Initially building will be constructed in Najafgarh block and in other blocks building will be taken on hire. Subsequently blégs. will be fully equipped with staff equipments and all other facilities.

Keeping in view the increase in quantum of work, following additional staff is proposed for setting up the new soil testing laboratory as recommended by the commissioner of fertilizer foundation, Govt. of India:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay-scale in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Soil Chemist(Quality Control)	1	3000-4500
2.	Senior Research Asstt.	2	1640-2900
3.	Technical Assistant	1	1400-2300
4.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
5.	Junior Tech. Asstt.	3	1200-2040

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1	2	3	4
6.	Stenographer(Hindi/English)	1	1200-2040
7.	UDC/Cashier	1	1200-2040
8.	Driver	1	950-1500
9.	Lab. Asstt.	3	950-1500
10.	Peon	1	750-940
11.	Dak Messenger	1	750-940
12.	Watchman	1	750-940
		<u>17</u>	

But because of non-creation of posts and acquisition of land the pace of expenditure was very soon. In 1990-95 and annual year 1991-92, it is proposed to create the above mentioned posts. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed for the above purpose.

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
	RS.	RS.
1. Pay and allowances	10.00 lacs	2.00 lacs
2. Office expenses	5.00 lacs	1.00 lakh
3. Purchase of equipment/ tools/chemicals	5.00 lacs	1.00 lakh
4. Maintenance of Building	5.00 lacs	1.00 lakh
	<u>25.00 lacs</u>	<u>5.00 lacs</u>

In physical terms, it is proposed to test 1500 samples of soil and water in 1991-92 and 1990-95, 30000 soil samples and 30000 water samples are to be tested.

As regards allocation of Rs.4.00 + 2.00(Rev. + Cap.), due to non-creation of posts, the funds could not be utilised. Approx. Rs.30,000 will be incurred as the salary of driver already under this scheme. Case for the construction of Building at Barwada is under consideration with H.Q. for the issue of sanction and provision of Rs.1.50 lacs made for capital in RE for 1990-91. For the maintenance of building a provision of Rs. 1.00 lac has been proposed for 1991-92.

15. FLORICULTURE PRODUCTION (Rs.100.00 LAKHS).

The scheme for floriculture production has been formulated with the following objectives:-

1. Production of quality cut-flowers, quality house plants bulbs and other ornamental plants.
2. To provide technical assistance for 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 can't afford such facilities.
5. To fetch attractive prices from foreign consumers in off-season left over and plant material can be disposed off in the internal market.
6. To produce quality flower seed and plant material required by the farmers.

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7. Research and development i.e. conducting experiment on multiplication of seeds, seedlings and cutting etc.
8. To lay out the demonstration on floriculture crops to popularise the programme amongst the growers.
9. Organising training courses for the horticulturist and farmers, on flower production technology.
10. Setting up of horticulture laboratory to import the seeds and plant material required by the farmers/horticulturists.

The area under agriculture in Delhi is decreasing day by day due to acquisition of land on large scale for urban needs. Keeping in view the decreasing trend of cultivated land available for agriculture production and to meet growing need for agriculture production and to meet growing need for ornamental plants and cut flowers especially in Metropolitan city due to western influence. Since last decade, Delhi Administration, Delhi has changed its strategy from Fruits to flower production because nothing has been done in this regard so far. Nowadays floriculture production is emerging as new item of trade on international trade horizon. The Delhi being the capital of India can impart an important role in production of flowers for internal and international market as climate of Delhi region is suitable for cultivation of flower like roses, carnation gladiolai, tube-rose, chrysenthemum, house plants etc. At present nearly 2000 hectares of land is under flower production which gives nearly 5 million flowers, the flowers are not even sufficient to fulfill the need of their houses. Moreover, there is a large scope of floriculture production in Delhi for export to Europe and Gulf countries.

This is an on-going scheme including in the Seventh Five year plan. There is a vast scope of marketing of flowers and other plant material in the country, as well as in the increasing 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 flowers. The quality cut flower will earn considerable foreign exchange and shall also provide employment opportunity to the weaker sections of the society.

Every year, demand for flower is increasing more and more area is being brought under cultivation of cut-flowers but not much attention is being paid to the quality and quantity of the blooms. In fact the period of the cultivation can be increased by use of Mist Chambers (to maintain the required temperature), if provided.

Contents of the programme: The floriculture production programme is being implementing in all the five community blocks with following mentioned strategy:

i) Expansion of Scientific technology among the farmers:

The extension staff is providing latest modern/innovative scientific knowledge for Floriculture production to these

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cultivators who are motivated towards the programme. All the tactic for adopting modern scientific techniques innovated by various Research Institute are learnt by Extension Staff through under-going training programme sponsored by Institutes. The techniques are imparted to the cultivators in due course of the action programme.

ii) Service for better marketing:

As there is generally scarcity of the competitive market in several locality in U.T., Delhi, farmers face the difficulties. In order to get rid of the problem, extension staff contact the growers and guide them to take the right steps.

iii) Development elite progeny-nurseries for production of good quality of plant materials:

In order to supply the good quality of plants material to the cultivators/flower crops growers. The elite progeny nurseries are being developed.

Plan allocation for the 7th Plan, Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 and year-wise achievement:

Outlays and Expenditure

S.No.	VIIth Plan 1985-90 outlay	Appd. Budget (Rs. in lakhs)				Estimate		1989-90			
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89			
1	2	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Rs.5.00	1.00	0.61	3.00	0.87	6.00	3.01	5.00	3.16	7.00	3.98

Budget proposal:

A sum of Rs.100.00 lacs (Rev. 90.00 +/10.00) and /Capital Rs.30.00 lacs (Rev. 20.00 + Capital 10.00) is proposed for the 8th Five year plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan for the year 1991-92 respectively. Details of the items for expenditure is delineated as under:-

REVENUES :

S.No.	Name of the item	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Salary of the staff	3.50
2.	<u>Office expenses:</u>	
	a) Purchase of furniture	0.50
	b) Jeep & Mini truck	5.00
3.	Purchase of equipments and plant material	5.00
4.	Purchase of seed and bulb	1.00
5.	Purchase of machines and tools	5.00
		<u>20.00</u>

CAPITAL :

1.	AC Sale Centre at Hauz Rani	3.50
2.	Nursery Sheds-cum-Stores	5.00
3.	Installation of tubewell & Arrears	1.50
		<u>10.00</u>

Area in acres earmarked to be brought under the 7th Five year plan (1985-90) is as under:

S.No.	Name of the Flower	Unit	1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1.	Roses	Acre	150	250	300	350	400
2.	Cladiolai	"	150	200	250	260	275
3.	Tuberose	"	100	150	150	175	200
4.	Chrysenthemum	"	50	100	125	150	175
5.	Carnation	"	30	50	50	90	100
6.	Mis./other	"	30	50	75	90	100
Total			510	800	950	1115	1250

Area brought under the scheme from 1985-86 onward upto 1988-89 is as under:-

S.No.	Year	Area earmarked to be brought under the scheme	Achievement
1.	1985-86	500 Acres	NIL
2.	1986-87	800 "	500 Acres
3.	1987-88	975 "	1116 "
4.	1988-89	1100 "	2978.5 "
5.	1989-90	479.5 "	646.5 "

Physical targets proposals 8th five year plan (1990-95) and year-wise break up is prepared as under:-

S.No.	Name of the flower	Unit	1990-95	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Rose	Acre	2500	425	450	500	525	600
2.	Cladeolai	"	1650	280	300	320	350	400
3.	Tube Rose	"	1150	210	220	230	240	260
4.	Chrysenthemum	"	1100	180	200	220	240	260
5.	Carnation	"	500	90	95	100	105	110
6.	Mari Gold	"	3200	500	550	650	700	800
7.	Misc./other	"	1120	150	200	220	250	300
Total			11220	1835	2015	2240	2410	2730

This job is of a highly technical nature and involves the services of experts of different profession. The following staff is required for successful implementation:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay-scale (pre-revised)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dy. Director (Flor.)	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director (Flor.)	3	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Asstt. (Flor.)	1	Rs. 1540-2900
4.	Section Officer (Flor.)	10	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	Technical Assistant (glass house)	1	Rs. 1400-2300
6.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
7.	SAS Accountant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
8.	UDC/Asstt.	2	Rs. 1200-2040

1	2	3	4
9.	L.D.C.	3	Rs. 950-1500
10.	Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
11.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1400-2300
12.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
13.	Chowkidar	4	Rs. 750-940
14.	Messenger	1	Rs. 750-940
15.	Head Mali	6	Rs. 950-1500
16.	Malies (Gardeners)	30	Rs. 750-940
17.	Driver	3	Rs. 950-1500

16. CENTRE FOR HORTICULTURE TRAINING FOR MALIES (Rs.40.00 LACS)

Objectives of the scheme

1. The centre will provide training to the service officials of various categories i.e. Malies, Choudhary, Supervisors, Sectional officers and Horticulture Asstt. etc. working under the various deptt. agencies.
2. To provide training to unemployed candidates also who are interested to take horticulture as profession in public as well as private sector.
3. To arrange the vocational training for housewives and a meature gardener/professionate.
4. To arrange the demonstration-cum-training for farmers horticulturist engaged in growing of commercial horticulture crops like fruits,vegetables,flowers and ornamental plants.
5. To arrange exhibitions, shows of flowers and house plants for the completion.
6. To make the general public well aware of the environmental pollution problems.

At present there is no school for imparting training in the fields of Horticulture to gardeners etc. in India except few specialised courses for Horticulture at Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and other Agricultural Universities. As such necessity was felt to start the school of Horticulture in Union Territory of Delhi in order to provide practical training of all horticultural aspects to gardeners who are involved in gardening at all professional levels. Accordingly Delhi Admn. has submitted project report to Govt. of India, M/o Agriculture and Planning Commission for according technical approval of the project. The Planning Commission and Ministry of Agriculture has advised Delhi Admn. that the name of the Institute may be changed as Horticultural Training Centre, Delhi.

To train the various officials of the department by imparting training on the subject of Horticulture and land scaping.

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Financial Targets approved for the 7th Five Year Plan and yearwise details of financial targets approved and achievement of the programme during the period:-

S.No.	Year	Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1985-86	1.00	0.82
2.	1986-87	1.00	NIL
3.	1987-88	6.00	2.50
4.	1988-89	5.00	2.89
5.	1989-90	5.00	3.23
6.	1990-91	8.00	-

BUDGET ALLOCATION:

A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh is being proposed for the Eithth five year plan (Revenue Rs.35.00 lakh; Rs.5.00 lakh Capital) and (Rev. Rs.7.80 lakh + Rs.2.00 lakh Capital) annual plan for the year 91-92 respectively details of items of expenditure for the B.E. for Annual Plan 1991-92 is delinated as under:-

<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>Rs. in lakh</u>
1. Pay and allowances of the staff	2.00
2. Travel Expenses	0.05
3. Office Expenditure	1.75
4. Wages	4.00
Total	<u>7.80</u>

CAPITAL WORKS Rs. 2.00 Lakh

Physical targets proposed for 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and year-wise break-up is as under:-

S.No.	Name of the item	8th five year plan (1990-95)	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
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1.	Training course for Malies	600	120	120	120	120	120
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Staff Requirement

The following staff is required for smooth functioning of the scheme:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale (pre-revised)
1	2	3	4
1.	Principal	1	Rs.1100-1600
2.	Land scape Specialist	1	Rs. 650-1200
3.	Horticulturist	1	Rs. 650-1200
4.	Plant Protection Specialist	1	Rs. 650-1200
5.	Demonstrators	3	Rs. 550-900
6.	Fieldman	2	Rs. 330-560

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7. Stenographer	1	Rs. 425-700
8. U.D.C.	1	Rs. 330-560
9. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 260-400
10. Driver	1	Rs. 260-400
11. Mali/Driver	3	Rs. 196-232
12. Peon	1	Rs. 196-232
13. Drafts Man	1	Rs. 196-232
14. Chowkidar	1	Rs. 196-232

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(17) DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PARKS AND GARDENS IN THE HARIJAN BASTIES/VILLAGE IN U.T. OF DELHI (Rs.200.00 lakhs)

The acheme is formalated for developing of community parks and gardens in Harijan Basties in U.T. of Delhi with the following mentioned objectives :-

1. To improve the insanitary condition prevailed due to lack of facilities of drainage, cleaning in thickly populated area.
2. To reduce the level of pollution caused by factory sector and vehicular traffic on the roads.
3. To minimise the eventualities caused by epidemic/diseases.
4. To avoid the chances of creating slum habitation/localities.
5. To provide the chances of good physical/health for the innabitants of the colonies.
6. To provide the opportunities to the youth for using parks garden for sports/games and for taking various exercises for preparation for games/sports competition.
7. To improve land scoping through developing degraded lands and waste land.

The Delhi Administration Delhi has developed nearly 100 colonies in the U.T. of Delhi under the new 20 Point Programme of Prime Minister of India and Development Department have proposed to develop garden/parks in each colony for ecological balance of environment. The civic amenities are being provided by the concerned department. A provision of Rs.25.00 lacs(Rev.)+5.00 lacs(Cap.) for the development of 10 gardens/parks has already been made for the year 90-91 and in R.E. provision of Rs.25.00 lacs(Cap.) proposed for the development of parks.

For the year 1990-95 provision of Rs.Rev.200.00 lakhs and Rs(Cap.) 100 lakhs is proposed for development and maintance of parks :-

1. Salary Rs. 100 (R)
2. Contigencies Rs.

For the year 1991-92 Rs.40.00 lakhs proposed as under:-

Rs.20.00 lacs(Rev.) for salary. As per the orders of Court approximately 1200 posts of labour will be created in

this scheme, those already working in the Deptt. for more than 240 days employed labours will be paid arrears. As regards capital 15 parks will be made in U.T. of Delhi. The capital of Rs.20 lacs amount will be utilised for the construction/development/maintenace of parks/gardens.

REVENUE :-

1. Development and improvement of land	Rs.4.00 lacs.
2. By filling up earth if required.	Rs.4.00 lacs.
3. Grassing and maintance.	Rs.4.00 lacs.
4. Provision for Misc.item like playing accessories.	Rs.4.00 lacs
5. Misc.Cost of Trees/Shrubbs and Trees guards.	Rs.2.00 lacs.
6. Staff.	<u>Rs.2.00 lacs.</u>
	<u>Rs.20.00 lacs.</u>

STAFF :-

1. DD(H)	1
2. AD(H)	5
3. H.A.	20
4. H.C.	1
5. Accountant	1
6. U.D.C.	4
7. Draftman G.II.	1
8. Jr.Steno.	1
9. L.D.C.	8
10. Peon	2
11. Chowkidar	20
12. Sweeper	2
13. Head Malies.	20
14. Malies.	1000
Total :-	<u>1086</u>

2. WASHING AND PRUNNING OF TREES THROUGH MECHANISATION SYSTEM BY NDMC(Rs.45.00 lakh)

This scheme was one of the few schemes of the Horticulture Deptt. in the 7th Five Year Plan. In the current 8th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.80.00 lacs has been proposed towards the implementation of this scheme. The main objects of this scheme is to protect and wash out the junk carbon on the leaves and stems of that trees and in balance condition. It is a modern scientific technique to wash out the big trees like a natural rain other than the monsoon season. Due to this procedure, the leaves and stems of the trees not only looks fresh but also it will certainly increase the life of such tree. The continuation of this scheme will prove a boom to reduce the day-ny-day increasing air pollution of the Delhi, the heart of country and the Capital of India. For the implementation of this scheme, the following will be essentially required:-

1. Insecticides and pesticides to give nutrition to the trees and avoid diseases/damages to the plants.
2. Staff components like drivers, helpers will also be covered under this scheme to operate the tankers and other machines.
3. Entire equipments machine spray, parts, etc. will also be required to keep the machine and equipments in working condition.
4. To purchase pruning machines.

To implement this scheme, the following staff shall be required:-

1. Driver	2	1350-2660
2. Helper, Malics	10	750-940
3. Chowkidar	2	-do-

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It is proposed an outlay of Rs.45.00 lacs during the whole 8th Five Year plan should be provided out of which Rs.10.00 lacs has already been allocated in the current financial year 1990-91. Thus the balance shall be required in the following financial years:-

<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	
8.00 lac	07.00	10.00	10.00	lacs
	Recurring	3.00 lacs		
	Non-recurring	42.00 lacs		
		<u>45.00 lacs</u>		

SPECIAL COMPONENT SCHEME GRANT FOR LAND IMPROVEMENT, PRODUCTION INPUTS & AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS(Rs.10.00 LACS)

The population of SC in rural areas is about 1.80 lacs which is 15% of the total population. Most of the scheduled caste people are either agricultural labourers who are engaged in service in urban areas. The Govt. of India in recent years have allotted 3,090 acres of land to be equal members of harijans families. It is also hoped that Govt. may allot 10,000 acres of agricultural land to 10,000 SC families in near future.

It has been observed that normally the land allotted to the SC families is not fit for cultivation and need improvement and other inputs facilities. The object of this scheme is to make the land so allotted fit for cultivation or is proposed to provide the following facilities to the SC families to whom agricultural land has been allotted. These facilities are provided in the beginning only as because of their poverty, they are unable to arrange for them:-

1. Land Improvement:- As most of the allotted lands are uncultivable, unlevelled and waste lands, these needs levelling and addition of soil ameliorants like gypsum and green manuring. On an average these inputs cost about Rs.800/-per acres per beneficiary.

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2. Supply of production inputs:-In order to raise seed crop, after the land has been put into good working condition, it is essential to apply the inputs like fertilisers, seed and pesticides etc. to the field. On an average the cost of sub-items per acres is estimated to be Rs.350/-per acre(Rs.60/ for seed Rs.40/-for pesticides and Rs.250/-for fertiliser and manure). The annual requirement for these inputs will be based on the recommendations of the agriculture departments.

3. 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 implement to each allottee. The set of tools is estimated to cost Rs.150/-per beneficiary.

For 1989-90, there is approved amount of Rs.2.00 lacs for 100 SC farmers. It is proposed to continue this scheme in 1990-95 and also a target to assist 100 SC families has been fixed for 1991-92, a provision of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for the assistance of SC farmers and in 1990-95 Rs.10.00 lacs proposed for the assistance of 500 families.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL:

Agricultural Marketing has its own importance in Indian Economy as Agriculture is its back-bone. Though Delhi is not an agricultural producer State but is a big distribution centre of Agricultural produce and due to rapid growth of population its importance would increase. In order to streamline the Agricultural Marketing, the Directorate Agricultural Marketing is administering the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976 and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) 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 produces;
2. Apiculture;
3. Cattle feeds;
4. Cereals;
5. Condiments, spices and others;
6. Fibres;
7. Fruits;
8. Grass and fodder;
9. Gur sugar, sugarcane, Khandsari, shakkar and Rashkat;
10. Narcotics;
11. Gilseeds;
12. Pisciculture;
13. Pulses;
14. Vegetables;

The Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 76 is intended to ensure that the regulated markets function on the most modern and scientific lines, providing therein the latest and up-to-date infrastructural facilities by the Market Committee 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 regulations 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;

Contd.

- 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 selected committees as co-operate bodies duly re-presenting all the interest i.e. traders, cooperatives, local bodies and predominantly Agriculturists/Producers;
- e) Providing infrastructural facilities for the smooth and orderly marketing;
- f) Raising of funds for providing civil amenities in the markets
- g) Finance and development of markets;
- h) elimination of superfluous intermediaries and the protection of the interest of the producers/sellers and the consumers;
- i) generating employment; and in particular;
- j) to reduce the price-spread between producers and consumers.

The Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is responsible for implementation of the six schemes will spill over to the 8th Five Year Plan as detailed below:-

**** SCHEME OF REGULATION OF MARKETS AND MARKET PRACTICES (Rs. 6.70 lakh)**

<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	Sugar, Khandsari & Gur
5.	APMC, Zakhira with subsidiaries markets at Nangloi, Ashram and Najafgarh	Fodder

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

1980-81	(i) Bakarmandi Idgah Road;
	(ii) Wool market, Bahadurgarh Road
1981-82	Food grain market at Mehruali with its subsidiary market at Bhogal
1982-83	Food grain market at Rui-ki-Mandi with its subsidiary market at Naya Bazar and Medganj.
1983-84	Condiments and spices market at Gadodia and Katra
	Ishwari Bhawan Khari Baoli.
1984-85	Poultry, Fish and Eggs market at Jama Masjid

However, none of these markets could be brought under regulation during the sixth plan period for various reasons.

During Seventh Five Year Plan period, it was planned to regulate the following markets:-

1985-86	Mawa Market, Bagh Diwar, Opposite Railway station
1986-87	Hides and skins market, Bahadurgarh Road
1987-88	Food grain market Rui-ki-Mandi, Khari Baoli
1988-89	Condiments and Spices market, Khari Baoli
1989-90	Poultry, Fish and Egg market at Jama Masjid

The targets projected to the Planning Commission for achievement during the 6th Plan period and 7th plan period could not be achieved except notifying the Regulation of Poultry, Fish & Egg Market at Jama Masjid. The Directorate had prepared 'Memorandum' on the subject for consideration and appropriate orders of the Executive Council alongwith 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 reading over 200 lakhs by that period, and, therefore, projection of the target for regulation of the wholesale markets in Delhi for

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

the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) could be possible after the matter has been considered in depth by the Executive Council and decisions thereon are available to the Directorate. However, the following wholesale markets are proposed to be regulated in the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)

- 1990-91 Mawa Markets, Bagh Diwar, Opposite Railway Station
- 1991-92 Hides & skin market, Bahadurgarh Road;
- 1992-93 Foodgrain Market Rui-ki-Mandi, Naya Bazar, Medganj
- 1993-94 Condiments and Spices Market, Khari Beali,
- 1994-95 Wool markets, Bahadurgarh Road.

Under the provision of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976, election to all the market committee are to be got conducted by this Directorate which involves superintendence, control, preparation of water list etc. Moreover, in case of supersession of any market committee, 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 Administration on the lines of Model Act circulated by the Govt. of India, to all States and the Union Territories. At present, Agricultural Produce Market Committee of all the regulated markets indicated above 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 existing arrangements through the Administrators are unavoidable. For smooth functioning of the scheme purchase of a Jeep and the following posts were proposed during 1990-91 and same are in process for creation:-

Sr. Marketing Officer	(2200-4000)	-1
Stenographer	(1200-2040)	-1
Driver	(950-1500)	-1

These posts would continue during 8th Five Year Plan and year-wise outlay is proposed as under:-

	(Rs. in lakh)					
Items	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
Pay & Allowance	0.75	0.85	0.90	0.98	0.95	4.35
Vehicle	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.25
Contingency	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.35	1.10
Total	2.00	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.30	6.70

Therefore, a sum of Rs. 6.70 lakh is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 1.10 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92

GRADING AT PRODUCER'S LEVEL (Rs. 14.50 Lakh)

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 had been decided to discontinue this scheme by Directorate and instead Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board has been directed to provide grading facilities at Narela and Najafgarh Mandi. But Govt. of India has directed not to discontinue this scheme and as such this scheme has been included under the Annual Plan 1990-91 and would continue in the 8th Five Year Plan. The main objective of this scheme is to educate and motivate the producer/sellers to bring assorted clean and graded produce which in turn would facilitate them to get ~~xxxx~~ fair return for their produce per quality. The following staff is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan under this scheme:-

S.No.	Post	Scale	No. of possts to be created during	
			1990-91	1991-92
1.	Senior Marketing Officer	(2200-4000)	-	1
2.	Analysar	(1400-2300)	2	-
3.	Grader	(1200-2040)	2	2
4.	Grading Attendent	(750-940)	2	-
5.	Driver	(500-500)	-	1

Yearwise outlay is proposed as under:-

Items	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
1. Pay & Allow	8.75	1.35	2.50	2.75	2.95	10.30
2. Vehicle	1.25	1.50	-	-	-	2.75
3. Contingency	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.95
Total	2.00	3.00	2.70	3.00	3.30	14.00

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 out of which 3.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92 for purchase of a Jeep and pay and allowances etc.

INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARKET INTELLIGENCE
(Rs. 14.40 lacs)

The scheme aims at keeping a close contact between producers/sellers/consumer by dissemination of information about market price of agricultural commodities and fluctuation of market behaviours by collecting prices 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 foodgrain, pulses, cereals, vegetable oils, fruit and vegetables, ghee, gur, sugar, khandasari, 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 Bwali, Naya Bazar, Mod Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Gadedia market, Fatehpuri, Panarganj, Mohrauli, Bhogal, Shahdara, Azadpur, Kingsway Camp, Takhira, Jama Masjid, Bahadurgarh Road, Tilak Nagar, Moti Nagar etc and sent to the Govt. of India/All India Radio and Television. Daily/Weekly/Monthly and quarterly bulletins are also sent to the various Ministries, State Governments and other agencies. During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover more wholesale and retail market, namely, I.N.A., Saf Sarai, Defence Colony, South Extension, Greater Kailash, Chhala, Kotla Mubarak Pur, Shakurpur, Jamna Vihar, Shahdara-Fruits and vegetable market, Trans-Yamuna area and Sarojini Nagar Market. In order to take effective developmental information infrastructure in agricultural Marketing following posts were proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1990-91 and the same will continue

continue during 8th Five Year Plan:-

• Asstt. Director (Statistics)	2200-3000	-1
• Statistical Investigators	1200-2040	-2
• Stenographer	1200-2040	-1
• L.D.C.	750-940	-1
• Peon-cum-Messenger	500-940	-1

Yearwise break-up of the proposed outlay is as under:-

Items	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
Pay & Allowances	2.00	3.00	2.70	2.00	2.20	10.20
Cont.	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.70
SA/DA	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.50
Total	2.00	3.20	2.90	2.30	2.50	11.40

5.1. The total outlay for the implementation of the scheme would be Rs. 11.40 lakh during the plan period 1990-95 out of which Rs. 2.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (Rs. 2.50 LACS)

The scheme aims at imparting training to the service personnel in agricultural marketing so that affective services could be rendered to the agriculturists/producers/purchasers. 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. Only total outlay of Rs. 2.50 lacs is required for payment of T.A. and D.A. and fee for training in Agri. Mktg. of the officers/officials who are sponsored for training from this Directorate during 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for the year 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF HEADQUARTER (Rs. 3.35 LACS)

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 except a chowkidar. A proposal to create one post of Chowkidar (750-940) has been moved under the Plan period 1990-91 and the same would continue during 8th Five Year Plan. The yearwise breakup of outlay proposed is as under:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pay & Allow.	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.30	1.05
Continge	0.40	0.45	0.45	8.50	0.50	2.30
Total	0.50	0.65	0.65	0.75	0.80	3.35

Accordingly, total outlay of Rs. 3.35 lacs is proposed for the plan period 1990-95 to meet contingency expenditure and pay and allowances for strengthening the Head Quarter out of which Rs. 0.65 lakh is required for the year 1991-92.

PROMOTION OF GRADING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES UNDER 'AGMARK' (Rs. 24.80)

The object of the scheme is to bring more and more produce under the pervue of Agmark grading. Grading is done as per the provisions contained in the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act, 1937 and Rules framed there-under, and is aimed at ensuring purity and quality product under the seal of Agmark to the consumers simultaneously-while providing remunerative price to the producers. Grading for internal consumption being optional so extension method is required to be applied to increase the Agmark family. Apart from the contant programme by our inspectorate staff, publicity of Agmark would also be done through, the various medias i.e. Pamphlets, Hoardings, Handbills and press etc. in order to popularise the scheme of AGMARK in the Union Territory of Delhi. In that operation necessity of establishment of State Grading Laboratory was badly felt which could provide a testing facilities to producers as chemical testing, is a pre-requisite for grading, and hence during IVth Five Year Plan period one such Laboratory was established. The Laboratory was housed in a small requisitioned building measuring 1500 sq.ft. as plinth area and to start with it had a provision for testing of groundspices and honey.

During subsequent plan periods for growing demand provisions of Laboratory were required to be extended in respect of other commodities like ghee, butter, vegetable oils, wheat atta and gram flour but simultaneously it's working space and staff strength could not be added to the extent it was required to be done. This adversely affected the efficiency of the Laboratory resulting that producers are required to stand in long que which is providing disincentive to the scheme. Efforts were made during the II Five Year Plan period to get alternate rented accommodation but for acute shortage of Govt. accommodation, objective could not be fulfilled.

During the VIII Plan period(1990-95), it is hence proposed to house the State Grading Laboratory in proper accommodation where to strengthen with proper staff so that efficient service can be rendered to producers. For this purpose it is proposed to purchase a piece of land from the appropriate authority and to construct accommodation thereupon as per the requirement of laboratory. This would require a plant provision to the tune of Rs. 11.00 lakh for the period 1990-95.

For strengthening of Laboratory the following posts have been proposed for creation during 1990-91, which would continue during 8th Five Year Plan:-

1. Sr. Chemist	1640-2900)	-1
2. Jr. Chemist	1400-2300)	-4
3. Lab. Attendent	800-1150)	-1

The yearwise break-up of the plan outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is as under:-

Items	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
<u>Revenue</u>						
Pay & Allowances	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.20	2.60	9.80
Contigencies	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	1.20
Apparatus&Chem.	00.00	1.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	1.50
Publicity of AGMARK	0.50	1.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.30
Total-Sub.	2.00	2.30	2.75	3.10	3.65	13.80
<u>CAPITAL</u>	10.00	1.00	-	-	-	11.00
Total(R+C)	12.00	3.30	2.75	3.10	3.65	24.80

During the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 24.80 Lakh is proposed under this scheme out of which Rs.13.80 lakh would be under Revenue and Rs. 11.00 lakh under Capital Head. For the year 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.2.30 lakh is proposed under Revenue Head to meet out the expenditure on pay and allowances and for purchase of apparatus & Chemicals for the State Grading Laboratory under this scheme. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1991-92 under Capital Head.

RECLAMATION OF SALINE ALKINE SOIL AND WATER
LOGGED AREA(Rs. 10.00 Lakh).

In the Union Territory of Delhi Except Kohi region, which falls in South Delhi of sar Mehrauli Block, all the other regions are affected by alkinit or salinity and to some extent water logged are "Kohi" region has also its problems like soil erosion and developmet of water resources.

Under the scheme soil and water samples are drawn from the fields and from their water resources say tubewell, well etc. and same are get tested at Soil Testing Laboratory, Najafgarh to check the adverse effect of salts present in the soil and water on the basis of the reports. Moder agro-nomical practices are being recomended to the cultivators. As a matter of facts during the 7th Five Yar Plan 222 demonstrat-ion upto 1989 were laid on the affected fields by providing A.F.Pyrite, seed for green manuring and Zink Sulphate provided by the Delhi Administration.

From the investigations and experience, it has been observed that cultivators are now conversant with the use of soil amendment and by adopting other modern techniques of agronomical practices. They are very much interested to know the extent and nature of deficiency of nutrients in their soil so that they could get it re-claimed. The affected fields by providing various agronomical practices. Apart from this to encourage the farmers towards the Recommended doses of fertilizers used by them on the basis of recommendation made by Indian Agriculture Research Institute, for more production.

Under this scheme, there are three posts of Soil Conservation Assistant and two yet to be created for extensive touring in the Blocks and to draw soil and water samples from the affected field. Apart from the above, a vehicle has been purchased for the transportation of samples and equipment from one place to another preliminary testing at sites. To encourage the farmers to ameliorate their effected land, a provision has been kept, for free supply of soil amendment to the farmers of Delhi. The vehicle has been purchased and we need services of the Driver for the vehicle. The case for creation of posts is under consideration in A.R.Deptt. of Delhi Administration.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS:

- (i) Collecting of Soil and Water samples from the farmers field and sending to soil testing laboratory.
- (ii) Conveying the results to the farmers and also to advise the farmers to use the recommended dozes of inputs and to give knowledge about crops to be grown in such field i.e. saline and alkine.
- (iii) To advise planting of plants in waterlogged area
- (iv) Not to keep fellow such land where soil erosion occur.

Physical target proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and its yearwise Breakup 1990-95

S.No.	Name of item	Unit	90-95	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Soil Sample	Nos	25000	5000	2000	5000	5000	5000
2.	Water Sample	Nos	10000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3.	Afforestation of water logged area	Hect.	100	20	20	20	20	20
4.	Free demonstration	Plots	1000	200	100	200	200	200
	Financial	Nos. 11 lacs	3	2	2	2	2	2

Financial target achievement during 7th Five Year Plan period may be taken into consideration as follows:-

Targets approved for the 7th Five Year Plan (Rupees in lakh)										
1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		10 lacs
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	
1.60	0.40	2.0	0.83	1.75	0.993	0.4	3.3	3.0	1.39	

A sum of Rs.10.00 lacs(Rev.10.00,Cap.Nil) and 3.00 lacs respectively are being proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95)and for Annual Plan 1991-92.

The details of the items for expenditure during 1991-92 are as under:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Salary of the staff	Rs 0.59 lakh
2.	T.A.	Rs 0.01 lakh
3.	Office expenses & purchase of material/vehicle	Rs 1.90 lakh
4.	Maintenance of vehicle and others	Rs 0.50 lakh
	Total	Rs 3.00 lakh

STAFF REQUIREMENT:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Soil Conservation Asstt.	2	1400-2300
2.	Driver	1	950-1500

C.FOREST

PLANTATION OF TREES Rs.300.00 LAKHS

1. The Scheme has been made as Plantation of trees along road sides, railway tracks, drains,bunds, on compact land pockets of various status.
2. Under the scheme it is proposed to plant tree on the lands mentioned above, in a phased manner.
3. Delhi is a small Union Territory, But unlike other cosmopolitan cities it has a sizable 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. This has 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 of oxygen. As such we can't find better purifier of atmosphere on such a large scale. Hence immediately need to plant more tree on every available land along road sides, drains bunds, railway tracks, panchayat & Govt. waste lands forests etc.

An outlay of Rs.110.00 lacs had been agreed to under the scheme during the VIIth Five Year Plan. But work has been carried out very extensively and intensively, necessitating upward, revision of the same.

Under the scheme localized 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 be tended for a period of first two years when they get fairly established to require much further after care, other than protection and watch ward. Re-stocking has also to be done during the winter session. All these operations have to be carried out with precision according to a time schedule.

During the year 90-91 anticipated expenditure is 114 lakhs in Revenue and 4.95 lakhs in capital outlay.

As already stated it is a Plan Scheme and funding will be done from the State Plan Budget. The scheme hardly needs any evaluation study, especially because wherever we are raising plantation, their impact is very obvious, so much so that one of the sites of our plantation 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 inspite 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 Horticulture, Directorates would have raised a couple of new division for work of this magnitude. Not that we have no provision of new posts, but none of these have been created so far. We had provision of about 150 new posts under the Scheme, with five gazetted posts including two of Group 'A'. Taking all the aspects into consideration we propose to have the following contingent of new posts under this scheme during the Annual Plan 1991-92 or VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Asstt. Conservator of Forests	2000-3500	One
Superintendent	640-2900	One
SAS Accountant	640-2900	One
Senior Forest Range.	640-2900	Three
Research Officer	640-2900	One
Office Asstt./Head Clerk	400-2300	One
Forest Ranger	400-2300	Four
Technical Asstt.	400-2300	one
Statistical Asstt.	400-2300	two
Computer Asstt.	400-2300	one
Senior Stenographer	400-2300	one
Progress Asstt.	200-2040	two
UDCs	200-2040	two
Storekeeper	200-2040	one
Cashier	200-2040	one
Junior Stenographer	200-2040	two
Budget Asstt.	200-2040	one
Bill Clerks	200-2040	one
Ld. Forest Ranger	200-2040	one
Draftsman-cum-tracer	200-2040	one
LDCs	150-500	two
Diarist	150-500	one
Typist	150-500	two
Foresters	150-500	six
Fitter	150-500	one
Asstt. Fitter-C	150-500	one
Asstt. Fitter-B	150-500	one
Mechanic	150-500	one
Electrician	150-500	one
Welder	150-500	one
Black Smith	150-500	one
Carpenter	150-500	one
Forests Guards	75-025	Seventy
Daftri	75-025	one
Helpers	30-40	Five
Beldars	30-40	Eight
Chowkidars	30-40	Four
Messenger-cum-Dak runners	30-40	Two
Peons	30-40	Five

Our work is labour oriented & more than 85% expenditure will be on labour which will generate labour employment for weaker section of the society during the year.

Tools, implements and small machinery are essential items for afforestation programme. Hence their provision in the Annual Plan and VIIIth Five Year Plan. Boundary-wall of some forest areas is also required their provision. Fencing has also been kept during the VIIIth Plan. Details of anticipated expenditure during the VIII Five Year plan is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
1990-91	114.00	3.00	117.00
1991-92	100.00	5.00	105.00
1992-93	30.00	3.00	33.00
1993-94	20.00	2.00	22.00
1994-95	22.00	1.00	23.00
Total 8th Plan	286.00	14.00	300.00

STRENGTHENING OF WILD LIFE SECTION (Rs. 45.00 Lakh)

Wild Life is an integral part of Environment. For scientific development of Wild Life in Delhi a scheme entitled "Strengthening of Wild Life Section" was incorporated in the year 1984-85, the last financial year of the VIth Plan so as to give the enforcement activities for Wild Life Preservation a boost. 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 sixth plan but no headway was made during the 6th Plan. The aim of this scheme to strengthening the Wild Life Section of Delhi Administration with more man-power and facilities, of mobility and communications so as to cope with modus operandi of the offenders. The total cost of the plan (1990-95) is Rs. 45 lacs. Against RE 1990-91, a provision of Rs. 5 lac is being made. The scheme stipulates bifurcation of the Wild Life Section into three wings.

1. Intelligency and enforcement,
2. Administration and licencing
3. Prosecution and publicity.

Following posts are proposed for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 72 and for educating the general public on the front of conservation:-

• Wild Life Officer	Rs. 2000-3200	One
• Wild Life Warden/Sr. W.L.I.	Rs. 1640-2900	Two
• Wild Life Inspector	Rs. 1400-2300	Eight
• Asstt. W.L. Inspectors/GI	Rs. 200-2040	One
• Wild Life Guards	Rs. 750-940	Eleven
• Stenographer	Rs. 200-2040	one
• ULC	Rs. 200-2040	six
• LDC	Rs. 350-500	six
• Jeep Driver	Rs. 350-1500	One
• Motor Boat Driver	Rs. 350-500	one
• Operator Film Project	Rs. 200-2040	One
2. Electrician	Rs. 50-1500	one

Out of the above posts eight posts namely one post of U.L.O. and one post of Jeep Driver, one post of Boat Driver,

one post of stenographer and one post of operator Film Projector and three posts of Wild Life Inspector have already been created and process is on to fill them. In respect of the remaining 32 posts work study by the ARD is to be conducted during the current financial year.

For proper communication and transport facilities on water and land, following equipments are 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 prosecution seized goods	one
7. Motor Boat	one

Out of the above machinery and equipments one jeep one Film Projector, one air conditioner, one boat and two film cameras had been purchased during the year 1985-86. The engine for the boat will be borrowed from the D.C. Office whenever the need arises for patrolling on Yamuna water. The funds saved in this way will be utilised for purchase of vehicles alongwith other machinery & equipment already included in the plan which will be purchased during the current financial year.

Break-up of allocation of funds against different items in R.E. 1990-91, B.E. 1991-92 and the whole plan 1990-95 is as follows:-

	<u>R.E.90-91</u>	<u>B.E.91-92</u>	<u>Plan 90-95</u>
Salary	206	842	4210
Motor-vehicle/s	20	Nil	nil
Machinery/equipments	30	nil	nil
Office expenses	74	29	145
Other charges including publicity and propoganda.	70	29	145

CREATION OF BIRD-CUM WILD LIFE SANCTUARY (Rs. 300.00 Lakh)

The Bird-cum-wildlife Sanctuary in the Union Territory of Delhi at Asola is being implemented by Development Deptt. The objectives for creation of Wild Life Sanctuary are to create environmental buffers to arrest environmental deterioration and to prevent encroachment on public lands and to arrest unplanned development. In this scheme, following posts are already been sanctioned.

- i) Senior Forest Ranger-2
- ii) Forest Guards 12

The following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1991-92:-

1. Asstt. Conservatory of Forests	2000-3500	one
2. JDC	1200-2040	one
3. LDC	950-1500	one
4. Driver	950-1500	one
5. Peon-cum-Messenger	750-940	one

Total proposed anticipated expenditure for the year 1990-91 is 31.50 lakh. Tools, implements and small machinery are essential items for afforestation programme (one water tanker for the plantation work is also required during the year 91-92. Provision for the same has already been included in the B.D.1991-92.

The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.300 lakh out of which Rs.180 lakhs is for Capital. Proposed outlay for 91-92 is Rs.120 lakhs out of which Rs.100 lakh is for Capital.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan total anticipated expenditure is Rs.231/-lakhs. Intensification of Management and estate Protection. It is essential that the vast estate during creation & on creation would require to be intensively managed on scientific terms and protected. For the supervision on Management following additional staff is also required.

1. Dy. Conservator of Forests	3000-4500	One
2. Asstt. Chief Wildlife Officer	2000-3500	one
3. Warden of Wildlife	1640-2900	one
4. Jr. Stenographer	1200-2040	one
5. Forest Ranger	1400-2300	two
6. JDC	1200-2040	two
7. LDC	950-1500	four
8. Peon-cum-Messenger	750-940	one
9. Drivers	950-1400	three

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan provision for creation of the above posts has also been kept. Provision for purchase of three Gypsy has also been kept.

Capital outlay of this scheme is being dealt by the Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. to be utilised for construction and maintenance of boundary wall, Inspection Path along the boundary in-side), construction of administrative and residential complexes, inspection of bungalows and watch towers,

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST DIVISION (Rs. 40 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.

But organisation and expansion of the Forests Department did not keep pace with it. Initially we had a Forest Officer on deputation from C.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 Deptt. 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 Deptt. 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.

As a first step towards implementation of their recommendation, Delhi Administration approached the Govt. of India to upgrade its post of Forest Officer to the level of Dy. Conservator of Forests. The Govt. of India agreeing with the proposal, ordered upgradation accordingly in the year '87. Simultaneous with it, Delhi Admn. also set up a separate Department of Environment, Forest & Wildlife. This has completed first phase of re-organisation of the new department, yet a lot remain to be done to that end.

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 division 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, go either by area or population of Delhi touching 80 00 lakhs, we require 2 to 3 Extension & Social Forestry Division. Learning apart, the re-organisation of Wildlife Wing, then comes to all important work pertaining to enforcement of Indian Forest 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 0.6% 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.

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 Dy. Conservators to head them. One will head the plantation, Forests with about 140 Forests 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 Dy. Commissioner and the third will head Extension & Social Forestry and Forestry Act enforcement. We have only one Dy. Conservator of Forests in position. As such, we are making additional provision for only one Conservator and two Dy. Conservators.

Of course these offices will 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.

In addition to staff, every Deptt. whether old or new, requires, office furniture, stores equipment, machinery, telephones, vehicles and expenses to meet other incidental Provision for all these has been made accordingly. The following posts are proposed to be created during the VIII Plan or in the Annual Plan 91-92.

1. Conservatory of Forests	4500-5700	One
2. Dy. Conservator of Forests	3000-4500	two
3. Asstt. Conservatory of Forests	2000-3500	one
4. Admn. Officer	2000-3500	One
5. Accounts Officer	2375-3500	one
6. Head Clerk	1400-2300	one
7. Junior Accountants	1400-2300	two
8. Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	one
9. Progressive Asstt.	1200-2040	one
10. Store-keeper	1200-2040	one
11. JUCs	1200-2040	four
12. LDCs	950-1500	four
13. Peons	750-940	two
14. Chowkidars	750-940	four
15. Messenger	750-940	one
16. Drivers	950-1500	three
17. Beldar	750-940	six
18. Mechanical Supervisor	1400-2300	one
19. Forest Ranger	1400-2300	three
20. Technical Asstt.	1400-2300	two
21. Dy. Ranger	1200-2040	four
22. Forest Guards	775-1025	Forty

A sum of Rs.12.20 lakhs is proposed for imple~~ment~~ mentation of this scheme during 91-92. Target for estimate expenditure during VIII plan is Rs.40 lakh.

PLANTATION OF TREES BY NDMC (Rs.75.00 LAKHS).

This is a critical ongoing scheme in which there is a provision of Rs.12.00 lacs in the current financial year 1990-91 i.e. the 1st year of the 8th Five year Plan 1990-95. Tree plantation is one of the best way to reduce the dayby day increasing pollution and improve the environmental conditions. The main objects of this scheme is to plant trees of different varieties through out the NDMC area including roads etc. One of the main features of this scheme is gap plantation and second generation tree plantation on varous roads, schools, lanes by lanes, parks, gardens, residential colonies etc. For the implementation of this scheme department has to purchase;

1. Operational vehicles tokeep a close eye on the entire plantation programme.
2. Different varieties of trees, shurbs etc.
3. Water tankers to imrove and facilitate the irrigation system for the newly planted trees and improve its survival percentage.
4. To provide temporary barbed wire fencing and tree guards where ever required to protect the newly planted trees from stray cattle and public.

In addition to this the following staff components will also be required for the effective implementation of this scheme:-

1. Asstt. Director	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. Section Officer	2	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Mali	100	Rs. 750-940
4. Choudhry	4	Rs. 950-1400
5. Driver	2	Rs. 950-1400

RECURRING Rs. 50.00 lacs

Non-RECURRING Rs.110.00 lacs

Rs.160.00 lacs

Therefore, it is proposed an outlay of Rs.160.00 lacs for the whole scheme during the 8th Five year plan out of which a sum of Rs.12.00 lacs already provided during the current financial year 1990-91 and the balance will be required in the following years:-

<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
25.00	18.00	10.00	10.00

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SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES & CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PROGRAMME (Rs.511.00 LACS).

It is an accepted fact that only high yielding cattle and buffaloes can be profitably kept in U.T. of Delhi, where cost of land labour, feed stuffs and sheds etc. is high. The high yielders require better health coverage by way of timely preventive vaccinations and better and quicker treatment facilities. With some of the commercial dairy colonies established in U.T. of Delhi & very large cattle and buffaloes to and from these centres to rural areas and adjoining states, special attention has to be paid for improved veterinary facilities by way of more vaccines, more medicines and Hospitals, more mobile vaccination and surveillance teams and improvement in diagnostic facilities qualitatively and quantitatively. The ever increasing difficulty in bringing seriously sick animals to Hospitals necessitates opening of 45 more Hospitals, in rural areas by Administration so that these difficulties are overcome promptly and better services of hospitals coverage are to be provided. Keeping these factors and objectives in view, the scheme envisages:-

- A) Setting up 45 more hospitals during the 8th plan period. In 1990-91, 9 such hospitals are to be opened whereas in subsequent years, the number of hospitals to be opened will be 9 in 1991-92, 9 in 1992-93, 9 in 93-94 and 9 in 94-95 - Total 45. Land if not provided by Panchayats is to be acquired and will be developed.
- B) It is proposed to increase the supply of medicines, vaccines, equipments/furnitures etc, for these hospitals and dispensaries of the Administration.
- C) Training to the in-service veterinarians and para staff will be provided in modern technique and specialisation course like M.V.Sc. courses etc.
- D) Hospitals building will be constructed for all proposed Hospitals on lands donated by Panchayats/ acquired lands to provide working facility and space for improved services.
- E) One hospital at each of 5 Block Hqrs. will be upgraded for double shift duties to provide services in emergency even at odd hours and at night.
- F) It is proposed to add 4 more surveillance and Rinderpest vaccination mobile teams for providing all the year round more effective vaccination.
- G) It is also proposed to strengthen the present diagnostic laboratory at Moti Bagh by not only providing better equipments and chemicals etc. but also by bringing in specialists in Pathology, Bacteriology, Virology, Surgery & medicines etc. and also add a mobile fully equipped disease diagnostic lab. with it so that in complicated cases, specialised services can be rendered quickly after better diagnoses and treatment at the hands of specialists at the Central referred polyclinics.

H) This shall necessitate not only recruitment of trained and qualified specialist but will also require administrative decentralisation of powers and responsibilities and better communication facilities with more effective inspections for good working results. For this it is also proposed to have 6 Asstt. Directors, one for Polyclinic and five for block level HQs. They shall be responsible for all decentralised functions of Administrative control like pay & allowances, services records, purchase of medicines, vaccines, equipment supervision and also responsible for supervision and assessment of work being done in Hosp. & Dispensaries. in their respective block areas for ensuring better results.

The financial requirements of the scheme under various sub-components for the 8th five year plan are as under:-

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR 45 HOSPITALS

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
No. of new Hosp.	9	9
Cost of land and Dev. charges	-	9 lakhs
Cost of construction of Hosp. Buildings	-	45 lakhs

COST OF LAND FOR ONE LAIN POLYCLINIC

16 LAKHS

CONSTRUCTION OF POLYCLINIC BUILDING WITH WARDS & STAFF QUARTERS (20 LAKHS)

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

	<u>8th five year plan</u> (Rs. in lacs)	<u>1990-91</u> (Rs. in lacs)	<u>1991-92</u> (Rs. in lacs)
a) Salary	287.00	8.16	51.40
b) Tel. Inst. charges @ Rs.8000/- per Ins.	2.96	-	0.53
c) Cost of equip./fix/fit/cat.crush	10.00	2.00	2.00
d) Upgrad. of equip/setc at diag.lab & ply.cli.	9.00	1.00	2.00
e) Medi./vacc./equip	32.60	3.00	5.20
f) Purchase of Veh./ Mob.R.P. Team(4) Mob; Lab(1)/Poly(1)	9.00	1.50	4.30
g) For polyclinic & Cent. Lab. medicine equipment media reg.	11.00	1.00	2.00
h) Tele.Bills/alect./water etc.	2.30	0.40	0.40
	<u>363.86</u>	<u>17.06</u>	<u>67.83</u>

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REQUIREMENT OF STAFF

S.No.	Name of post	Scale of Pay Rs.	No. of posts					Total
			90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	
1.	Asstt. Director	2200-4000	6	6	6	6	6	6
2.	Virologist	2200-4000	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	Bacteriologist	2200-4000	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Pathologist	2200-4000	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Surgeon	2200-4000	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Medical Supdt.	2200-4000	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	V.A.S.	2000-3500	18	27	36	45	54	54
8.	Vety. Compounder	975-1540	9	18	27	36	45	45
9.	Area Exten. officer	1400-2300	9	18	27	36	45	45
10.	Stockman	975-1540	34	43	52	61	70	70
11.	Water Carrier	750-940	9	18	27	36	45	45
12.	Chowkidar	750-940	9	18	27	36	45	45
13.	Driver	950-1500	5	5	5	5	5	5
14.	Attendant	750-940	10	19	28	37	46	46
15.	Sweeper	750-940	10	19	28	37	46	46

Lab. staff:-

1.	Store keeper	1200-2040	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Lab. Asstt.	975-1540	7	7	7	7	7	7

Office staff:-

1.	Supdt.	1640-2900	5	5	5	5	5	5
2.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	5	5	5	5	5	5
3.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	10	10	10	10	10	10
4.	L.D.C.	950-1500	10	10	10	10	10	10
5.	Peon	750-940	5	5	5	5	5	5

Total	167	239	311	383	455	455
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<u>Financial Impression</u> (in lakhs)	8.16	51.77	65.07	75.00	87.00	87.00
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33. GRANT IN AID TO DELHI SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS(100.00 LAKHS).

Delhi S.P.C.A. is a registered society since 1928 under Societies Act and is responsible for the prevention of cruelty to animals as per provisions of the Act and also has an educative role for general public so that they behave kindly to animals and challan the persons who use injured animals or cause any other act of cruelty to animals. For the fulfillment of the objectives its financial position is poor to be effective and accordingly it is proposed to give grant-in-aid in the 8th Plan period also to the society.

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At present, the building of the society needs heavy repair and it also needs to be provided with 2 more ambulance vehicles besides increased expenditure on Pay & allowances. It is also to fill up some posts to vocer areas yet not covered by the SPCA like rural mandis. It is, therefore, proposed to continue giving grant-in-aid but also to increase the amount of Annual grant to enable it to meet its obligations & functions. The amount of Annual grant-in-aid is given on quarterly basis as per the terms and conditions approved by the Govt. of India. It is proposed to raise the grant-in-aid from 15 lakhs to 20 lakhs per year. It is also proposed to appoint an Administrator in place of Administrative Officer for improving its working, because Administrative Officer could not do much for improvement.

The financial implication during the 8th Plan shall, therefore, be as below:-

8th Five year Plan (1990-95)	1990-91	1991-92
100.00 lakhs	28.04 lakhs	25.00 lakhs

Main objectives/achievements of the scheme to justify the grant-in-aid are as under:-

1. It shall enable the society to intensify its educational role as well as enforcement role under "Act of Prevention of cruelty to animals and
2. Increase its staff and operational area to include rural Mandis also.
3. It shall be able to provide better treatment and Ambulance service to ownerless, destitute animals
4. It shall be able to get its buildings, vehicles, equipments maintained better for good service.
5. The appointment of Administrator instead of Administrative Officer shall lead to better discipline & performance and may, it is hoped, lead to increase in its earnings from fines so as to eventually to a situation where by the end of 8th Plan no further grant-in-aid will be needed ultimately.

34. GRANT IN AID TO GOUSHALAS FOR MAINTAINING UNPRODUCTIVE OLD AND INFIRM CATTLES (Rs.17.00 LAKHS)

The cow & its progeny commands a great reverence in majority of public. The scheme provides financial assistance for maintaining the unproductive, old and infirm animals by the Goushalas.

The unproductive cow and its progeny and other livestock is economically not possible to maintain in largely urban areas. It is generally seen that the unproductive, old and infirm animals are seen loitering on roads. These 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 in ponds for a week or so and then auction them, if not claimed. Even after this, uneconomic animals are not disposed off so local bodies face great difficulties in disposal 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 sent to the Goushalas which provide shelter to these animals sent to the Goushalas by the local bodies. The economic condition of Goushalas is not so sound as to meet the cost of maintaining such animals properly. It is proposed to grant in aid @ 500/- per animal annually. The quantum of grant in aid has been increased from Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- due to high rise in costs, of feed and fodder, labour, building material etc. This will go a long way for providing proper shelter and feeding to such destitute animals & also solving the problem of stray animals nuisance.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total	
	(Rs. in lakhs)						
No. of animals	600	600	700	700	800	3400	
Grant in aid to Goushalas	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	17.00	(lakhs)

35. IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE UNDER THE SCHEME KEY VILLAGES
A.I. THROUGH FROZEN SEMEN. (RS.50.00 LAKH)

Cattle play a vital role in the economy of rural as well as Urban Delhi and according to the statistics survey conducted in 1987 there are 27253 cows and 1,23,893 buffaloes which produce 219000 tonnes of milk. The target during the 7th five year plan are production of 220000 tonnes of milk, though it is likely to exceed 230000 tonnes. It is proposed to increase the milk production to 310000 by the end of 8th Five year plan.

Similarly targets of artificial insemination with high quality exotic semen will be raised from 14000 insemination to 16500 inseminations.

The stress during the 8th Five year plan will be on increasing the efficiency and quality of service. The increased milk production will be achieved through increase in cattle population, improvement of existing livestock through cross breeding with high quality exotic semen and selective breeding in buffaloes with superior germ plasma of progeny tested bulls. There are 21 Frozen Semen Centres in Delhi and 40 more frozen semen centres will be established in the Hospitals to take their facility to the door step of the farmers.

Due to increasing traffic it is difficult to take any animals to distant located Hospitals and, therefore, it is proposed to establish 40 new A.I. Centre providing one A.I. Centre for 2000 cattle unit population.

It is proposed to establish a liquid Nitrogen Plant at Satbari about 25 km. away from the city. There are adequate infrastructure facilities like land and building with labour and facility for erection of liquid nitrogen plant.

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For the implementation of the scheme, following staff is required:-

S.NO.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay-scale Rs.
1.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
3.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
4.	Rfg. Machanic	1	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
6.	Driver	1	950-1500
7.	Attendant	1	750-940

It is estimated to do 77500 A.I. with the exotic semen during 3th Five Year Plan i.e. 90-91 - 14,500; 91-92 - 15,000; 92-93 - 15,500; 93-94 - 16,000 and 95-95 - 16,500 with establishment of 40 more A.I. centres.

Financial implication (Rs. in lakhs) :-

	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-Recurring:</u>			
Purchase of liquid Nitrogen Plant	-	-	22.00
Purchase of Diesel Generator	-	-	1.00
Purchase of vehicle	1.00	-	1.00
Total	<u>1.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24.00</u>
<u>Recurring Expt.:</u>			
1. Pay & Allowances	0.34	2.10	5.00
2. Maintanance of Plant	-	-	5.00
3. Medicines etc.	3.00	4.10	16.00
	<u>3.34</u>	<u>6.20</u>	<u>26.00</u>
Grand Total			50.00

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

36. SCHEME FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BROILER CHICKS
(Rs 40.00 LAKHS)

The Model Govt. Poultry Farm was taken over from the Defence Authorities prior to 1946 by the Delhi Administration and set up at Delhi Cantt., Delhi. In the year 1973 this farm was shifted to Satbari in Mehrauli Block. Since the inception the technical and scientific for the Development of poultry is being imparted through the media of this farm to Breeding Poultry owner of the U.T. of Delhi.

The Broiler production scheme is proposed to continue in the 8th Plan. There is wide gap between demand and supply of commercial day old Broiler chicks in the U.T. of Delhi resulting in short supply and higher price. A few hatcheries are in the existence by private owners who have monopoly in the field.

The scheme aims at to produce day old broiler commercial chicks to cope demand of the breeders of the U.T. Delhi and to fill in the wide gap between demand and supply and to enhance the margin of profit of the breeders by supplying the chicks at cheaper rate than other hatcheries and thus ultimately to bring down the prices.

To enhance the margin of profit of the small farmers of the U.T. of Delhi through the production day old commercial broiler chicks and to meet their demand of broiler which are in short supply by full utilisation of existing facilities available at farm. It is proposed to purchase the parent stock of 4000 day old chicks in the first instance from Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Chandigarh. This will enable us to tide over the short supply of Broiler commercial chicks to the U.T. of Delhi small breeders. Moreover, these chicks would be sold at cheaper rate of the other commercial hatcheries.

No infrastructure is required for the implementation of this scheme as the same is available at the existing Farm. It is expected that full utilisation of the existing hatching facilities are available at the Farm. It will be made under the same scheme and the financial aspects for the farm would also be improved to a greater extent.

This scheme was started in 78-79 with aim of production of day old good quality commercial broiler chicks and to supply the same to the small farmer of U.T. of Delhi at reasonable rates. Under this scheme about 6,80,000 of commercial chicks were supplied at a cheaper rate than the private hatcheries and in this way the scheme has helped large number of small poultry farmers in U.T. of Delhi in supplementing their income and indirectly animal protein to the people.

Under this scheme good quality of broiler commercial day old chicks will be produced. It is a poultry developmental scheme for helping the small farmers and provide them chicks at reasonable rates. It provides good animal protein to the public under this scheme. It is proposed to produce more than one lakh of chicks for distribute every year to the small farmers of the U.T. of Delhi.

27. ESTT. OF MODERN POULTRY DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY(Rs.6.00 LAKHS).

Under this scheme a laboratory for diagnosing the disease 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 these farms is the most important work. No poultry Development work can be carried out until and unless disease control measures are adopted.

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The birds are kept in large number in field in one place and disease spread is very quick and if control measures are not taken, may wipe out the farms all together and may take the farm of epidemic. Hence poultry disease diagnostic lab is a must for the Development of a poultry industry.

The scheme aims at controlling diagnosing and treatment of poultry diseases. There are large number of poultry birds kept by farms in U.T. of Delhi and there is no other source private or Govt. except this Laboratory, where diagnose of poultry disease is carried out.

Under this scheme propylactic vaccination against deadly poultry disease is carried out post-mortem, blood-examination, facial examination and treatment of birds is done. There is no poultry farm in the U.T. of Delhi which has not been benefitted by this scheme and can be claimed that U.T. is almost free from the epidemic disease of poultry.

This poultry diseases are beyond the knowledge of poultry farmers only technical expert with the aid of poultry diagnostic lab can diagnose and control the diseases. So this poultry diagnostic lab is unavavoidable and poultry industries can never thrive without its help.

For disease control purpose, there must be a vehicle at the disposal of Lab to visit the farms on the spots advise and diagnose of disease without vehicle it is extremely difficult to visit the various poultry farms scattered throughout the U.T. of Delhi. The vehicle will be of great help in contacting the farms, on the spot advice to farmers and to overcome the disease problem in poultry which is the most wanted thing in a poultry farm.

Poultry Training in Modern Poultry farming to SC/ST candidates (Rs.0.25 lakhs).

This is a special component scheme under 20 point programme. 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 most the expenses during the training.

During sixty five year plan 157 candidates have been trained in poultry farming. The scheme aim is to bring the weaker section of the society above the poverty lines.

An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is proposed for the eighth five year plan which included 6,000 for the current year and 50 candidates are trained during the financial year 1989-90.

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
No. of SC/ST candidates trained	28	48
No. of persons trained under general training programme	267	281

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CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSES THROUGH DELHI STATE
LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS PROCESSING CORPORATION(100.00 LAKH RS.)

Meat is wholesome, nutritious protein rich food of human 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 hygienic methods, the construction of a modern slaughter house is very essential. The slaughter house at Idgah Road has become outdated due to development of modern slaughtering technology. Moreover, it has become inadequate to meet the increasing number of animals being slaughtered at present.

The 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 Admn. The Corporation will implement this scheme.

A techno-feasibility report has been prepared by the Tropical Research and Development Institution, U.K. and the cost has been estimated to Rs.34.00 Crores at 1983 pricelevel. The Govt. of India and Delhi Admn. will contribute 1/6th as share capital and the remaining 2/3 will be obtained as Institutional loan for which Agricultural re-financing Corporation has already agreed. It is, therefore, proposed to provide 6 crores as share capital of Delhi Administration. The implementing period for the project is about 2-1/2 yrs. and therefore, the total share capital has been split into 3 years.

The slaughter house will provide 4 slaughter halls meant for buffaloes, sheep & goat halal, Sheep and Goat Zhakta and separate units for the pigs. All the by-products section and wholesome meat will be transferred to retailers in fully covered vans.

The slaughter house will also provide boost for export of meat and meat products and be helpful in earning valuable foreign exchange.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

	1990-91	1991-92	Total
Share capital by Delhi Admn.	1.00	1.00	2.00

Efforts are being made to locate a suitable site for the proposed slaughter house free from public objections.

PROVIDING FACILITIES IN DAIRY COLONIES FOR CONTROL
OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (Rs.40.00 LAKH REVENUE: Rs.20.00
LAKH CAPITAL)

There are 9 Dairy colonies where dairy animals of urban areas have been shifted. There are about 35,000 animals kept in these Dairy colonies. Due to congregation of large number of animals at one place and very frequent replacement of dry animals with the

productive ones has resulted in increase of disease problems in these dairy colonies. Out breaks of Rinderpest Disease has necessitated the need to provide on the spot facilities for quick diagnosis and treatment:-

At the time of outbreak of Rinderpest disease a Task Force was constituted by the Govt. of India. Task Force recommended that modern hospital building with diagnostic facilities, boundary wall around the colonies and an incinerator should be provided. It is proposed to construct new hospital buildings where all facilities will be provided to diagnose and suggest remedial measure on the spot will be available. Hospitals will be fully equipped with modern facilities. One incinerator for large animals will be installed at Dairy Colony Gazipur to dispose off the carcasses of animals dies of contagious disease. It is proposed to provide following staff in 9 Dairy Colonies to improve the working of the hospitals:-

S.NO.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay-scale Rs.
1.	Asstt. Director	5	2200-4000
2.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
3.	Incenerator Operator	1	1200-2040
4.	Lab. Asstt.	5	975-1540
5.	L.D.C.	5	950-1500
6.	Driver	1	950-1500
7.	Peon	5	750-940
8.	Chowkidar	5	750-940
9.	Sweeper	5	750-940

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS ARE UNDER:- (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Item	90-91	91-92	Total
1.	<u>CAPITAL WORKS</u>			
	Provision of Electrical Incinerator	20.00	10.00	20.00
2.	Other charges:-			
	i) Medicine, chemicals & equipment etc.	2.00	2.00	12.00
	ii) Truck	3.00	-	3.00
	iii) POL/Repairs	.50	.75	4.00
3.	Staff Salaries:	1.44	8.08	21.00
		26.94	20.83	60.00

For implementation of this scheme an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs will be required under the 8th Five year plan.

Contd..

(1) Improvement and Construction of buildings of veterinary institutions by M.C.D. Rs. 75.00 LAKHS

M.C.D. has 19 hospitals and 2 dispensaries under its jurisdiction. Out of this, 11 veterinary hospitals are being run in M.C.D. owned buildings whereas 10 hospitals/dispensaries are being run in rented buildings. During a survey, it has been observed that there is an urgent need of renovation of some of the buildings of the hospitals/dispensaries. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.20.00 lacs for immediate improvements in the buildings of these veterinary hospitals/dispensaries.

Further, efforts are also being made for shifting of the existing buildings or for providing new veterinary hospitals. For development of these sites and construction of new veterinary hospitals in rural areas, a sum of Rs.120.00 lacs will be required for civil works. Thus, the total requirement for civil works will be Rs.120.00 lacs. The requirement under Revenue Component for providing additional facilities in the existing veterinary hospitals as well as in the proposed new veterinary/dispensaries will be Rs.50.00 lacs.

Hospitals

Thus, the total requirement for this scheme under 8th Five Year Plan will be Rs.75.00 lacs. An outlay of Rs.12 lacs (Rs.10 lacs for capital works and Rs.2.00 lacs for revenue expenditure) is proposed for 1991-92.

(2) STRENGTHENING OF VETY. HOSPITAL AT MOTI BAGH(Rs.35.00 lacs).

(i) Vety. Hospital at Moti Bagh has been given a face-lift. A new modern Incinerator has been installed for disposal of stray dogs which are caught, electrocuted and disposed of by incineratory. A new 300 m.a. X-ray machine has been installed for small and large animals. A fully air conditioned new O.T. has been constructed for the benefit of the animals lovers.

Still much more require to be done in view of the fact that the Medical Science is never ending science. Proposal for the 8th Five Year Plan are being made keeping in view the Government of India's decision and goal of W.H.O 'Health for all by year 2000 A.D.' Further while formulating the new plan and considering priorities, the population of Delhi has been taken into account for all practical purposes. NDMC area has a floating population of approx. 3 lacs and its own population is bound to go up 5 lacs by the year 1995 from the present 3.3 lacs.

(ii) To march on the path of progress, it is proposed to open one Dog creche, one Vety.dispensary for dogs, strengthening of indoor facilities and strengthening of laboratory, opening of emergency unit. To augment the proposals, the following staff is required. This requirement is in addition to the existing staff. Further it is proposed to start new laboratory with equipment and new O.T. for animals, A new ambulance alongwith a driver for sick animals is proposed to be introduced.

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Pay_Scale	Annual		
		90-95	90-91	91-92		
1.	Asstt.Research Officer	1	-	1	Rs.2000-3500	0.65
2.	Vety,Asstt. Surgeon.	1	-	1	Rs.2000-3500	0.65
3.	Lab. Asstt.	1	1	-	Rs. 750-940	0.15
4.	Lab.Technician	1	1	-	Rs.1320-2040	0.40

5. Hospital Attendant	2	-	2	Rs. 750-940	0.35
6. Chowkidars	3	2	1	Rs. 750-940	0.60
7. Sweepers	1	-	1	Rs. 750-940	0.20
8. Vety. Compounder	2	-	2	Rs. 950-1500	0.50
9. Driver	1	1	-	Rs. 1200-2040	0.40
				(SS)	<u>3.90</u>

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS :-

RECURRING EXPENDITURE (ANNUALLY)

1. Salary to the staff	Rs. 2.50 lacs
2. Maintenance of Lab.	Rs. 2.00 lacs
3. Misc. contingencies	<u>Rs. 0.50 lacs</u>
	Rs. 5.00 lacs)

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

1. Setting up of new O.T. & Laboratory.	Rs. 3.00 lacs
2. Purchase of an ambulance	<u>Rs. 1.00 lacs</u>
	Rs. 4.00 lacs
TOTAL	Rs. 4.00 lacs
Capital Expenditure	<u>Rs. 1.00 lacs</u>
	<u>Rs. 5.00 lacs</u>

ANNUAL PHASING

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recurring Exp.	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	27.00
Non-Recurring Expdr.	3.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	-	13.00
TOTAL:	7.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	6.00	40.00

It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 40.00 lacs may be provided for this scheme in the VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95 inclusive of an approved outlay of Rs. 7.00 lacs for the annual plan 1990-91. In the annual plan 1991-92, the proposed outlay would estimate to Rs. 10.00 lacs.

Employment generation would be for 13 person categorised as under :-

- Group A-----NIL
- Group B----- 2
- Group C----- 8
- Group D----- 3

(E) Eisheries Development

(43) EDUCATION & TRAINING (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

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

1. Training
2. 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 fieldwork of the department will also be looked out. This attracts more people in the field of fisheries activities.

During 1990-91 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 1991-92 we had a provision to train about 20 people and an outlay of Rs.0.20 lakh has been proposed.

(44) INLAND FISHERIES (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)-Estt. of Experimental Fish Seed Farm.

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 water.
- d) To conduct the experiment on the development of live fish expansion.

During the year 1990-91, it was proposed to construct new farms/Expansion of existing farms for production of fast growing varieties of fish seed production. Sanction for the expansion construction of new farm at Shahdara an estimated cost of Rs.9.97 lakh is being conveyed to XLN,NID, during 1990-91, we had proposed to produce 32 lakhs fish seed of fast growing varieties, besides nursery area is to be increased from 20 Hects. to 21 Hects. These targets are likely to be achieved by the end of current plan year. The following staff was required for 1990-91 in the plan period.

1. Asstt.Warden of Fisheries(Rs.1350-2200)	One
2. Sr.Mech.Operator(Rs.1200-2040)	One
3. Fisheries cum watcher(Rs.750-940)	Ten
4. Chowkidar(Rs.750-940)	Seven

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

During the Annual Plan 1991-92, it is proposed to increase the fish seed production target from 32 lakh to 34 lakh. This will ultimately help in production of fish from 3200 M.T. in 1990-91 to 3400 M.T. in 1991-92. Under the scheme an amount of Rs.7 lakhs is yearmarked under the revenue head, the items 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,

maintainance of vehicle and P.C.L. procurement of fish seed, provision of shelter like Khokha, tents tripal etc. For field staff, providing of lab. equipments and chemicals, procurement of supplementary feed for fish/seeds manure/artificial fertilizers maintainance and purchase of boats, in board and outboard engines water pumps with assesseries other equipments needed for maintainance of temperature and installation at the farms and field centres, water electricity and telephone charges and purchase of photostate machine.

CAPITAL (Rs.10.00 lakh)

It is proposed to construct new farm at Okhla and expansion of existing farms. Eraction of office building installation of new-wells and staff accomodation is included in this head. Provision is also made for the acquisition of land at village Jasola. Proposed Outlay for 8th Five Year Plan Rs.60.00 lakhs out of which Rs.15.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

i) Development of Sport Fisheries (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Okhla is famous angling spot net 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 Okhla fisheries complex for sport fisheries purposes. It is proposed to construct anglers lodge/farm land is with U.P.Govt. and correspondance regarding acquisition of land is in progress. For 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been approved. Admn. approval for 5.03 lakh for under this head in process for construction at Jasola. For 1991-92, 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.

ii) Conservation and Financial Assistance to Fishermen (Rs.29.00 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 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.6.40 lakhs is approved.

To carry out these programme the following staff will continue during 1990-91.

1. Watchers Rs.750.940 six

The following staff will also be required to strengthen the watch & ward staff.

1. Asstt.Warden of Fisheries (Rs.1350-2200) One
2. Watcher (Rs.750-940) six

For pay and allowances, T.A.,D.A.,medical claims etc. of staff, labour force for various conservation operation, and maintainance of vehicle and P.O.L. charges, liveries, furniture providing of a telephone and other equipments, an

Outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs (Rs.5.00 lacs capital) is proposed for 1991-92. Under the capital renovation and providing of facilities in the existing staff quarter is proposed. Work at the tune of Rs.3.50 lakhs are being carried out by PWD during 1990-91. Similarly provision/

(3) Proposal for New Compost Plant by MCD (Rs.500.00 lakhs)

There is only one Compost Plant in MCD area in Delhi having a garbage intake capacity of 150 MT per day. This was a pilot plant. The garbage generation in Municipal area of MCD has gone up from 2000 MT per day in 1978 to 4000 MT in 1990 and is expected to go upto 7000 MT by 1995. The availability of low lying areas in municipal limits is diminishing day by day. By the end of next 5 year plan such areas may not be available within economical distance for a garbage transfer station.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide one or more Compost Plant/having an aggregate capacity of 1000 MT per day as an alternative method for treatment/disposal of garbage. This plant is proposed to be mechanised to cope with garbage of all changing nature.

The brief capital cost & structure is as under :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Approx.cost</u>
1.	Plant & Machinery	Rs.200.00 lacs
2.	Infrastructural facilities like material handling equipment and estt. of repair workshops	Rs.180.00 lacs
3.	Power,Water Supply Services i/c Project executing estt.	Rs. 40.00 lacs
4.	Lands & Building & roads	Rs. 80.00 lacs
		<u>Rs.500.00 lacs</u>

Detailed project will be prepared after varied studies in consultation with the experts in the field of composting.

The allocation of Rs.5.00 lacs for the year 1990-91 under this scheme is proposed to be incurred in carrying out the initial works. An amount of Rs.7.00 lacs is proposed to be incurred during 1991-92 under this scheme.

(4) Improvement of existing Slaughter House at Idgah Road by M.C.D. (Rs. Nil)

Since the setting-up of a modern slaughter house is likely to take some time, funds are required for carrying out essential improvement works in the existing slaughter house.

A provision of Rs.40.00 lacs for the current year 1990-91 and Rs.10.00 lacs for the year 1991-92 has been proposed.

Modernisation of the existing slaughter House at Idgah Road (Rs.1000.00 lakhs)

MCD is running its only slaughter house on Idgah Road. This slaughter house was established about 90 years ago in spite of all efforts to improve the conditions, there is a lot of insanitation, environmental pollution and wastage of by-products. This slaughter house has not been able to meet the ever increasing demand of meat for the population of Delhi, in spite of the fact that its original capacity has been increased to 15-20 times. At present about 8000 sheep/goats and 2000 cattles are being slaughtered per day in two shifts.

Under capital are retain for 1991-92.

A notice has also been received from the Central Pollution Control Board of Govt. of India that either this slaughter house may be modernised or closed to avoid environmental Pollution. A modern slaughter house, as proposed in Delhi Master Plan 1961, has not yet taken up. As such, there is no alternative left but to modernise the existing slaughter house in a phased manner.

An offer in this regard had come up during a meeting of Indo-Hungarian Technical Commission. Accordingly, a Techno Economic Feasibility Report has been prepared for evaluating the present site for modernisation and expansion to provide the capacity of slaughtering 6000 goats/sheeps plus 1000 buffaloes for local consumption and 2000 sheeps/goats plus 1000 buffaloes for export per shift of six hours. This report is being finalised by the Govt. of India.

The following main proposals have been included in the modernisation of the slaughter house in consultation with the Hungarian and Govt. of India experts :-

1. Modernisation of existing slaughter house at Idgah Road (Rs. in lakhs)
 - a. Civil Works: consisting of various buildings/blocks up to six storeys Rs. 300.00 lakhs
 - b. Services like water supply, HT< mains, sewer, underground sump, internal roads horticulture works and street lighting works etc. Rs. 45.00 lakhs
 - c. Equipment for dry rendering plant including consultancy, transportation, erection etc. with refrigeration and cold storage, steam and hot water supply. Rs. 405.00 lakhs
 2. Utilisation of organic waste Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 3. Provision for environmental and allied works in and around slaughter house complex Rs. 250.00 lakhs
- Rs. 1000 lakhs

The above proposals have been cleared by the Commissioner, Animal Husbandry, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture (vide letter No. 18-64/87-LDT(III) dated 19.7.89).

Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 4000 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. For the year 1991-92, a provision of Rs. 1.50 lacs has been proposed since this project is likely to be in initial stage only during 1991-92.

SPRINKLING SYSTEM AT CENTRAL VISTA LAWNS BY NDMC (Rs. 15.00 LAKHS)

This scheme was approved in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs.7.00 lakh was allocated. It is mentioned that about 181 acres prestigious central Vista Lawns have been transferred from CPWD to NDMC in the year 1985 with a view that the maintenance standard of the NDMC is better than the CPWD. The Central Vista Lawns on both sides of Rajpath are of vial importance. These lawns are situated in the heart of Delhi the Capital of India from where several V.V.I.Ps, foreign disnitaries, diplomats, Heads of States on State tour to India etc. passes through this route very frequently. Thus the lawns of Central Vista have great importance on national as well as internation level. The maintenance of these prestigious lawns is rest with the lawns upto the higher mark.

Irrigation of lawns to keep them in gree position is very easy. At present the Hort.Deptt. of NDMC is irrigating the Central Vista Lawns through old method i.e. rubber hose pipe. This method of water delivery by rubber hose pipe is not only an old method of irrigation but also not economical and attractive for the lawns like Central Vista. Due to the existing method of irrigation adopting this method in the Central Vista Lawns:-

- 1) This will increase the attraction of the prestigious lawns in the vide interest of public and international level.
- 2) Control and check all the nuisance of the old method of irrigation through water delivery rubber hose pipe
- 3) Scientific and modern method of irriga ion very useful to large extent.
- 4) Minimise the labour fatigue, labour cost and time.
- 5) Useful for proper and smooth irrigation to keep the lawns in green even in the summer season.

In sprinkling water system proposed to be installed at Central Vista Lawns, the following components are essential:-

1. Underground chain of pipes will be laid down
2. Installation of tube wells(six)
3. Fixing of central wall
4. Providing of valves and misc.fittings.
5. Staff components as mentioned under:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay scales</u>
1.	Section officer	3	1400-2300
2.	Pump Drivers	12	1200-1860(SS)
3.	Fitter Grade-II	3	950-1500
4.	Khallasie	3	950-1560(SS)
5.	Pump Mechanic	2	1640-2750

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Out of the propose outlay of Rs.85.00 lacs Rs.7.00 lacs has been provided in the year 1990-91 and the remaining will be required during 1991-92 Rs.5.00 lacs.

SPRINKLING SYSTEM AT NEHRU PARK BY NDMC (Rs. 10.00 LAKH)

Nehru Park is one of the prestigious parks/gardens being maintained by the Hort.Deptt. of NDMC having 90 acres of area. Nehru park is surrounded by diplomate colony like Chanakyapuri wh~~ere~~ several countries have their embassies and high commissions, Ashoka Hotel, V.V.I.Ps route etc. Moreover, Nehru Park is the garden which has won so many prizes in the

garden competitions organised by the CPWD and other organisations time to time. At present the method of irrigation in the Nehru Park is water deliver rubber hose pipe which is quite old method and due to which the department has to face many problems in maintaining the park upto the highest mark like:

1. Wastage of water leakages
2. More labour cost and fatigue and time
3. Handling of rubber hose pipe, etc.

It is, therefore, proposed to start sprinkling water system in Nehru Park which will not only invite the attention of the public, visitors but also will be very helpful in proper and smooth irrigation of the entire lawns of the prestigious parks. This proposed scheme will require Rs.60 lacs in the entire 8th Five Year Plan from 1990-91 to 1994-95. Following will be the main features which have to be covered in implementing the sprinkling water system in Nehru Park:-

1. Laying of underground lines through out the park
2. Installation of tubewells
3. Fixing of central walls and providing of valves and misc. fittings
4. staff components as mentioned below:-

1. Section Officer	2	1400-2300
2. Pump Driver	8	1200-1860
3. Fitter Grade-II	3	950-1500
4. Khallasic	3	950-1500
5. Pump Mechanic	2	1640-2750

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Out of the propose outlay of Rs.60.00 lacs Rs.3.00 lacs have been allocated in the year 1990-91 and the balance should be required Rs.3.00 lakh during 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF NURSERIES AND GLASS HOUSE AT LODHI GARDEN BY NDMC (Rs.15.00lakh)

At present there are only three departmental nurseries in the Hort. Department. The main purpose of these departmental nurseries are to make available plants for the Hort. Deptt. There is only one glass house nursery at Lodi Garden which protect and maintain the temperature for the rare and costly plants as well as to protect the rare plants purchased from outside Delhi like Bangalore etc. As the area and the activities of the Horticulture Department is increased extensively due to addition of the area of Central Vista, Kucha Road berms, road side tree plantation etc. These nurseries are remained constant without any change or extension. Therefore these three existing departmental nurseries are quite inadequate to fulfill the requirement of the department. Horticulture Department has at present no facility for mist propagation of rare plants due to which is also not economical. The preserving facilities available at present is also not adequate for the plants which are very rare and require special temperature attention. In addition to this the Hort. Deptt. of NDMC which maintaining the entire VVIPs route and area, the department has very limited garden features. For example department has no Cactus House, Orcharium House etc.

It is, therefore, proposed that the scheme for the extension of nurseries and glass house should be included in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-91 to 1994-95 with a total budget of Rs.180.00 lacs in the entire five years. The following staff components will also be required under this scheme:-

1. Assistant Director		2000-3500
2. Section Officer		1400-2300
3. Chaudhry	3	950-1400
4. Mail	10	750-940
5. Sr. Mail	10	775-1025
6. Chowkidar	10	950-1560(SS)
7. Pump Driver	2	1200-1860
8. Khallasie		950-1560
9. Fitter		950-1560
10. Driver		1350-2660
	<u>7:</u>	

Also the following works are proposed to be undertaken under this scheme:-

1. Creation of Cactus house and glass house
2. Strengthening of facilities provided at present for the tree plantation, mist propagation, maintaining temperature for rare plants.
3. Knowledge to the staff about the tree plantation.
4. Enable the department to rent its requirement through their own departmental nurseries instead of depending upon the local nurseries/markets.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.180.00 lacs, Rs.7.00 lacs is provided in 1990-91 and the balance Rs.5.00 lacs should be provided during 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF PLANT PROTECTION CELL (Rs. NIL LAKH)

The Horticulture Department of NDRC has at present no proper arrangement about the plant protection. As there is a large area which comes under the jurisdiction of the Hort. Deptt. of NDRC and the number of trees plants, shrubs increasing day by day due to the huge plantation programme. It has become essential for the deptt. to have its own plant protection cell. This cell should have all the equipments, insecticides, pesticides and staff to control and check various disease of the plants and protect the greenary of the New Dell Area. Following are the components which will be required for this scheme:-

1. To extent technical know-how to the staff
2. Arrangement of pesticides
3. Arrangement of plant protection equipment and
4. Enforcement of insecticides Act '48
5. Strengthening of existing plant protection measures
6. Staff components are mentioned below:-

1. Asstt. Director (Plant Protection)	2000-3500
2. Technical Asstt.	1400-2300
3. Senior Clerk	1320-2950
4. Peon	950-1560
5. Driver	1350-2660
6. Mail	750-940

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.160.00 lacs, Rs.3.00 lacs has so far been provided during the year 1990-91 and Nil will be required during 1991-92.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MECHANISATION SYSTEM OF HORT. DEPTT.
BY NDMC (Rs. 15.00 Lacs)

The Hort. Deptt. of NDMC is maintaining a huge area which come under the jurisdiction of NDMC. This area had been increased considerably viz. Central Vista Lawns, road berms, etc. due to which work load has been increased. Most of the area maintained by Hort. Deptt. is of VVIP. Various foreign dignitaries, Heads of States passed through frequently through NDMC area. Thus the entire area requires special attention for the maintenance and thorough supervision over the staff. In order to strengthen and smoothen the working of Deptt. the following is proposed under the aforesaid new scheme out of the plan funds:-

1. Replacement of old water tankers
2. Purchase of DCM Toyota
3. Purchase of operational vehicles
4. Purchase of hand driver ladder

At present the deptt is having a very old water tankers which some times reflects badly for the deptt. Besides this the existing water tankers are quite inadequate to meet out the requirement of the two divisions and eight sub-divisions of the Hort. Deptt. Moreover at present the deptt. feels difficulty in supervising the work. Apart from this, the Hort. Deptt. has to decorate various V.I.P. routes, floral decoration and to provide floral arches, gates, etc. during the visit of foreign dignitaries, functions, seminars-conferences etc. organised on national and international level time to time for which the deptt. has to request each and every time to the Sret. Deptt. The deptt. has not any arrangement for the same. The following staff component will also be required for this scheme:-

1. Driver	11	1350-2660
2. Helper	11	750-940
	<u>22</u>	

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 60.00 lacs, Rs. 3.00 lac is provided during 1990-91 and the remaining Rs. 5.00 lakh will be required during 1991-92.

(A) RURAL FOOD PROCESSING & NUTRITION EXTENSION UNITS
(Rs. 40.00 LACS) (A+B)

The Union Territory of Delhi is spread over an area of 1483 Sq.Km. out of which 891 km. is rural and 592 sq.km. is urban area. The rural area of Union Territory of Delhi is divided into 5 blocks comprising an area of 147488 Hectares, out of which 48473 Hectare is net irrigation area.

The population of Delhi is 62.2 lakhs out of which 57.6 lakhs is urban, 4.5 lakhs is rural population according to the census of 1987. But with the speedy urbanization and increasing population present on Delhi, the land for agriculture purposes is depleting very fast. The Administration has, therefore, giving thrust for developing agriculture for production fruits and vegetables in Delhi as these is ready market for the same and for further to add to the income of the farmers. The rural food processing and nutrition extension units are proposed to be set up in each block. These rural food processing and nutrition ext. units will, in fact, help in raising nutritional status as well as income of the rural farmers family. The production and availability of fruits and vegetables fluctuates and during the season, these are available at throw away prices. In India fruits and vegetables production as per official estimate is 50 million tonnes almost 40% of our food grain production. Very small quantity of our total production of fruits and vegetables is processed and preserved. Estimates put it less than 1% while in the U.K. 45% USA 55% and in Canada 50%. Thus over 30% of the fruits and vegetables produced in India remains unutilised and goes waste due to lack of technical know how and in-adequate preservations facilities available within reach to the farmers and public. And if the fruits and vegetables are preserved and packed properly in the peak season these can be kept and utilised beneficially in lean period. Thus help maintaining nutrition level of daily diet on cheaper rates besides minimising losses of the precious protective food from being wasted in condition of surplus due to poor marketing/transporting facilities, rural food processing & Nutrition extension units would open avenues for exporting fruit and vegetable products and agricultural processed products and create demand for additional vegetable and fruits thus encouraging their production. With this idea in view it is beneficial to encourage inculcate the habit of food processing among the rural masses of different socio economic groups. The food processing interest not only help up lifting their nutritional standard but will also add to the income out of their rural produce.

OBJECTS

- (i) To promote vegetables and fruit cultivation in the U.T. of Delhi through use of Rural Food Processing and Nutrition Extension techniques and motivate farmers to adopt scientific innovated technology of food process in their day to day life.
- (ii) To popularise food processing programmes for raising nutritional standards and their ncome from agricultural produce through training and extension techniques.

- (iii) To popularise mustard seed; and pulses, programmes and process them for oil extraction and development of weaning foods for infants and children and make them available on no profit and loss basis to the rural public and to the social welfare programme for child development.
- (iv) To strengthen potato cultivation programme and preparing wafers, chips for sale on no loss no profit basis to the rural public.
- (v) To procure and process seasonal fruit and vegetables and manufacture their products viz. Tomato sauce, pickles jams etc. and sale them on no profit no loss basis thus popularizing processed food among rural masses.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME

- (i) Help reducing the present wastage of perishable fruits and vegetables of the area which is almost 30%.
- (ii) Augmenting rural farmers income.
- (iii) Help raising nutritional standard through food processing and nutrition extension techniques.
- (IV) Help raising food hygiene standard and combating food adulteration practices prevalent in the area.
- (v) Increasing employment through home scale industries.
- (vi) Making available the processed food at cheaper rates on no profit no loss basis.

PROGRAMME AND OPERATIONAL AREA

The programme is rural based and to achieve the objectives of the scheme 3 rural food processing units is proposed to set up in U.T. of Delhi. In the beginning where pulses, mustard and vegetable cultivation are the major crops. The Najafgarh and Alipur Blocks have major crop area under oil seeds pulses and vegetables. The figure are given as below:-

Potato	Mustard	Pulses	Vegetables
161 Hectas.	835 Hect.	120 Hc	4116 H _o cts.
1185 M.T.	1670 M.T.	778 M.T.	41250 M.T.

Under the scheme, units, it is proposed to provide custom services for oil extraction, pulses processing and fruit & vegetable processing alongwith development of weaning food in consultation with the ICDS/social welfare child development programmes needs. The scheme will benefit rural population as well as rural farmers. Each unit will be equipped with oil extraction pulse processing and food processing machines equipments and will be supervised by technical staff to cater to the need of the block.

On account of nominal custom charges on the processed products, some income to the Govt. is also expected.

Machines and equipments

The site is proposed at Masoodabad Nursery, in Najafgarh block in the beginning;

- (a) Oil extraction plant and asessaries.
- (b) Pulses processing plant & asessaries
- (c) fruit & veg. processing plant & asessaries

STAFF PATTERN

1. Dy. Director (Rural units) 3000-4500 1

2. Sr. Manager	2000-3500	1
3. Manager (Oil)	1640-2900	1
4. Manager (pulses)	1640-2900	1
5. Manager (Fruit Presv.)	1640-2900	1
6. Store-keeper	1200-2040	1
7. Accountant	1400-2300	1
8. L.D.C.	950-1500	2
9. Cashier-cum-salesman	1200-2040	1
10. Mechanic-cum-machining operator	1200-2040	3
11. Skilled labour	950-1500	6
12. Chowkidar	750-940	2
13. Driver	950-1500	2
14. Mechanical Engineer	1640-2940	1
15. Electrician	950-1500	1
16. Unskilled labour	750-940	2
17. Steno	1200-2040	1
TOTAL		28

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR 1991-92

A. REVENUE

(i) Salary of staff	5.00 lakhs
(ii) Machine equipment, accessories & installation charges etc.	4.00 lakhs
(iii) Office expenses etc.	0.50 lakh
(iv) Vehicle-mini truck mahendral	1.00 lakh

B. CAPITAL

Sub-total :-	1.50 lakh
Construction of unit shed & others	5.00 lakhs
Grand Total	15.50 lakh

An amount of Rs. 15.50 lacs has been proposed for the year 1991-92 and for 8th Five-Year Plan Rs. 40.00 lacs.

STRENGTHENING OF PRESERVATION OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The preservation of fruits and vegetable is very important for minimising the wastage of 30% of fruits and vegetable going waste in the country due to poor preservation facilities and technical know-how available to the common man. For intensive-preservation of fruit processing programmes for public and also increase fruit processing work for sale on no profit and no loss basis to the common man.

The Govt. Of India has recently coined a separate ministry of Food Processing and Industries with a view to encourage and inculcate the habit of preservation of fruits and vegetables. The work under this scheme has been started since August, 1978 though on a small scale. The staff sanctioned under this scheme is given below:-

Sr.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Food & Nutrition Ext. Officer		Rs. 2000-3500
2.	Demonstration Officer		Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Demonstrator		Rs. 1400-2300
4.	Laboratory Asstt.		1200-2040
5.	Laboratory Attendant		750-940

The existing 2 Centres of the scheme is not sufficient to cater to the needs of 4.5 lacs of rural public for U.T. of Delhi. The response of the public is very good and, therefore, it has become more important and necessary to have training centres for blocks with equipments staff. The staff proposed for centres is given below:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Staff required</u>	<u>Scales</u>
1.	Demonstration Officer	5	1640-2900
2.	Demonstrator	2	1400-2300
3.	Lab. Asstt.	2	1200-2040
4.	Lab. Attendant	5	1200-2040
5.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6.	H.C.	1	1400-2300
7.	L.D.C.	6	950-1500
8.	Driver	3	950-1500
9.	Chowkidar	6	750-940
10.	Dy. Director Preservation	1	2000-4500

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The Dy. Director (Preservation) will be the co-ordinating officer with different programmes proposed to be implemented under the scheme.

FUNCTIONS:

1. To popularize preservation of fruits and vegetables through organising training camps for imparting training to the rural/urban population.
2. To set up preservation Training Centres in each block and impart training.
3. To stock preservations, colours, essence and sell them through training centres for popularizing preservation of fruits and vegetables practices.
4. To encourage home scale preservation for starting Agro-based fruits and vegetable processing industry.
5. To popularize preserved fruits and vegetables among masses through extension services.
6. To provide technical know-how to the rural/urban population for preserving fruits and vegetables.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES AND ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS (Rs. 30.00 LAKH)

Delhi is not getting adequate rainfall which is sufficient to recharge the ground water to meet the requirements of the tubewells for the last about 10 years. It is, therefore, imperative that the available ground water should be used in a most economical manner. At present, the water from the canals, tubewells, etc. is being taken to the fields mostly through open earthen channels where a considerable quantity of water is wasted through seepage leakage and rat burrows. The losses in transit of water from the sources to the field varies from 20 to 50% depending upon the soil structure, length of channels, topography of farm areas and discharge of water. In most of the cases, there is pending of water along the water courses/water channels and a considerable area of crop is spoiled due to water-logging. There is hardly any scope to instal additional tubewells and to increase area under irrigation. Therefore, it is essential that the present quantity of ground water

available should be utilised in an efficient manner by reducing the losses in transit. Therefore, there is genuine need for undertaking a scheme which should encourage the use of water saving devices in irrigation and construction of such water channels through which losses of irrigation water are avoided with the use of iron/RCC pipes and brick/cement mortar pre-cast concrete channels. In Delhi, most of the farmers are small and marginal, and they are not in a position to afford such water channels due to their high cost. It is, therefore, essential that 50% subsidy may be provided on the purchase/construction of such irrigation system/water channels.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS: It is contemplated to create awareness among the farmers to use deficient and limited water resources in a most efficient manner and avoid losses during transit. At present, there is no scheme with the Development Deptt., Delhi Admn. through which guidance/encouragement is provided to the farmers to construct/adopt modern water conveying systems. It, is therefore, necessary to have some specialist, responsible to implement the scheme assisted with suitable subordinate staff. The Officer-in-charge will collect information regarding construction of suitable water channels or other irrigation system, which suits the needs of the farmers. They will collect information from various institutes/universities and make these available to the farmers through extension staff. Besides this, the staff will be responsible for providing 50% subsidy on the purchase/construction of improved water irrigation system to the needy farmers.

Besides, this adequate amount of subsidy on 50% basis will be included. In the initial stages, it is proposed to have one Asstt. Agricultural Engineer, assisted by two Junior Engineers, one UDC, one LDC, one jeep driver and two fieldman. Expenditure on salaries of the staff and subsidy during the plan period is given below:-

Sl.No.	Items	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total expend. during 90-95
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Asstt. Agri. Engineer-1 (Rs. 2000-3500)	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42	1.90
2.	Jr. Engineer (Rs. 1400-2300)	-2	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.32	1.35
3.	U.D.C. -1 (1200-2040)	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.29	1.18
4.	L.D.C. -1 (950-1500)	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	1.05
5.	Jeep Driver-1 (950-1500)	-	0.10	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.67
6.	Fieldman-2 (Rs. 750-940) mk	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.85
TOTAL		1.00	1.25	1.40	1.60	1.75	7.00

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the eight Five Year Plan. In case demand from the cultivators is received at the end of the eighth Five Year Plan, then it will have to be continued during the ninth Five Year Plan also.

The following financial targets are proposed during 1990-95 and 1991-92(Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Financial targets

S.No.	Item	90-91	91-92	Total 90-95
1.	Salary	1.00	1.25	4.00
2.	Office expenses	0.20	0.10	0.60
3.	Vehicle	-	1.70	1.70
4.	POL/Repair	0.20	0.30	1.40
5.	Subsidy	3.00	6.00	23.00
	TOTAL	4.40	9.35	30.70

(b) Physical targets

Sl.No.	Units	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>WATER MANAGEMENT</u>						
1.	Constrc.of improved open channel,underground pipelines (acres)	750	1500	1750	1750	2000
			Total	7750		
2.	Guidance for use of efficient water system by extension agencies(No.of villages)	100	150	200	250	300
				Total	1000	

56. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANNING & STATISTICAL UNIT IN THE AGRICULTURE DIVISION (RS.7.00 LAKH).

The Agriculture wing which is the main coordinating unit of Agriculture, I.A.P., Horticulture, etc. does not have any statistical unit, except for one statistical asstt. and one investigator. It is an established fact that statistics focus the basis for all future planning and past review. In the absence of the correct statistics both the Planning and review suffer. In the light of this, it is felt that Director (Agri.)'s office should have a separate statistical unit which would be better equipped and carry out the monitoring of on going plan/non-plan scheme.

Besides the Joint Director (Agri.) office is also entrusted with conducting the crop cutting experiments. These experiments are of very important nature as these form the basis of all kind of production estimates for the country. Even the Govt. of India lays quite an emphasis on these. In the absence of adequate staff the experiment solely depend upon VLWs and, therefore, the degree of correctness is always questionable. Further the Govt. of India is planning to bring more crops under the purview of these experiments, which would require more staff. With the creation of this unit, the scope of the Crop Insurance Scheme should also be enlarged, resulting thereby that more benefits would accrue to the farmers.

With these objectives in mind, it is proposed to create a separate statistical unit in Agriculture Unit comprising of the following staff.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the posts</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Asstt. Director (Stats)	1	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Research Officer (Stats)	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	S.A.S.	1	Rs.1640-2900
4.	Statistical Asstt.	10	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Investigators	10	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Class IV	2	Rs. 750-940
7.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
		<u>26</u>	

A jeep would also be required as the staff will have to make extensive field visits and coordinate the progress of schemes in other allied units.

A provision of Rs.7.00 lakh for 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 3.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed, including Rs.2.00 lakh for the purchase of jeep and Rs.3.00 lakh for the year 1991-92.

SPECIAL COMPONENT SCHEME

58. RAISING HEALTH HYGINE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS THROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF MINEKITS (Rs.26.10 LAKH).

The attention of Govt. of India for uplifting the most unprivileged class of the society viz. scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe has been since inception of Independence and in recent year Hon'ble Prime Minister has stressed the need for over all development of this class through various Govt. schemes and Reservation Policy. The scheme under the special component sector plays vital role in implementing the Govt. Policies through states/U.T.

at the grass root level. In Delhi (there are 14860 of families on record belonging to Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes in villages and accounts their populations by 104012 No. In fact, in real sense, no benefit can be passed on the rural, SC families unless their Health, Hygiene and Nutritional case is taken into consideration for uplifting them in the society from physical mental and financial constraints. Hygiene and Health plays a vital role in overall development of a family and our rural families suffers most for want of practical awareness for hygiene and health. The financial help oriented scheme for schedule caste and schedule tribe is unidimensional in nature while the need of the today is of multi-dimensional scheme.

Keeping the above points in mind it is proposed to launch integrated welfare scheme for the weakest of the weak class of the society i.e. rural, harijan, women of Delhi for creating practical awareness for hygiene, health and nutrition through distribution of free minikits and extension programme under the supervision of food and nutrition extension officer, Delhi Administration. The contents of the kit will contain Phenyl, B.H.C. Dettol, Soap, Potassium permagnate, Handy Fruit Juice Machine, Greater etc. and preservatives, filter cloth, mug etc.

Objects of the scheme

- (i) To encourage fruit preservation among the weaker section through distribution of preservation minikets raising nutritional, health and hygiene standard of rural harijan families.
- ii) To create awareness and generate interest for processed food among the harijan women for inclusion of protective food in their diet.
- iii) To encourage fruit preservation on home/cottage scale for generating income of their family.

Benefit of the scheme

- i) The distribution of preservation minikits will benefit the harijan women in preserving seasonal fruit and vegetable at free of cost.
- ii) The use of cheap seasonal fruit in their diet will help meeting nutritional requirement of their family.
- iii) The distribution of preservation kit will generate interest for preservation items viz. pickles, chutney etc. and for health and hygiene of their family.
- iv) 2500 harijan families will be getting the kit and thus benefiting their entire family through kit family system.
- v) The young scheduled caste young may encourage to take up fruit processing as their business.
- vi) The distribution of kit will help in creating interest for hygienic atmosphere in their family.

Programme and operation area :

The scheme will be implemented in all the 5 blocks of Delhi. The training for harijan women will be organised by F.N.E.O. and the kits will be distributed to them. In the

training all the women will be given basic use of these material in their day to day life. The following targets have been proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan. The cost of the kit is Rs.1000/-. Honorarium @ 200/- to all the field staff will be paid as there is no staff is proposed in the scheme.

<u>Targets</u>	<u>No. of kits</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1990-91	500 kits	500	500000
1991-92	500 kits	500	500000
1992-93	500 kits	500	500000
1993-94	500 kits	500	500000
1994-95	500 kits	500	500000
	<u>2500 kits</u>	<u>2500</u>	<u>2500000</u>

Budget Requirement

(A) Revenue

(i)	Cost of the kit 1990-91	5.00 lakh
(ii)	Cpst of the kit 1991-92	5.00 lakh
(iii)	Cost of the kit 1992-93	5.00 lakh
(iv)	Cost of the kit 1993-94	5.00 lakh
(v)	Cost of the kit 1994-95	5.00 lakh
		<u>25.00 lakh</u>

(B) Handling charges for packing loading/unloading kits @ 10/- per kit 1990-95. 0.25 lakh

(C) Minik trus mahender for extension work and evaluation process. 0.60 lakh

(d) Leaflets/stationary/farms etc. 1990-95 Honorarium, Addl. work 0.25 lakh

Total:- 26.10 lakh

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(1) AGRICULTURE CENSUS 1990-95, A CENTRAL SECTOR PLAN SCHEME A NOTE IN BRIEF REGARDING.

The Agricultural Census 1985-86, Central Sector Plan Scheme is being conducted in the U.T. of Delhi with Agricultural year 1985-86 as the reference period at a cost of Rs.7.50 lakh 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 Agril. year 1985-86. 2. Input Survey with Agril. year 1986-87 by employing sampling techniques.

Methodology, Organisation, Scope of Census 1990-91.

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 (Khasra girdawri/Khatauni) on complete enumeration basis through ret-bulation 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 follow :-

- (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 & tenancy, land use, irrigation status, cropping patterns and use of fertilizers and pesticides etc. so the need for census becomes all the more important, as such the Govt. of India decided to conduct the Agril. Census 1990-91.

Manula of instructions on the scheme :-

The survey wise data, on area are retabulated in L-1, L-2 and H-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 No. and area and size class.

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 census scheme, additional data on use of major inputs such as application of fertilizers, manures and pesticides, live-stock, 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, 91 to June, 92. There are separate manual of instruction on Agril. census 1990-91 and input survey 1991-92 for use of the primary workers. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh for 1990-91 and Rs.2.50 lakh for 1991-92 has been kept to meet the expenditure of the components of the scheme.

(2) Rural Fuel Wood Scheme (Rs. 20.00 lakh).

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, fodders 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. To implement the scheme an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Out of total amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs.5.00 lakh may be proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92. 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 neighbouring states like Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. For 1989-90, it has been proposed to plant 4.00 lakh plants will be distributed free of cost to the various institutions and organisations to achieve the main objectives the scheme. For the year 1990-91, it is proposed to plant 11.00 lakh saplings and 84.00 lakh seedings to be distributed free of cost to the various organisation and individuals. To implement the scheme during 1990-91, Rs.20.00 lakh has been kept and amount of Rs.100.00 lakh may be proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

(3) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics
(Rs. 5.00 Lakh).

Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India has introduced this scheme as a Centrally Sponsored scheme during the year 1983-89. The main objective of this scheme is the collection of Minor Irrigation Statistics in U.T. of Delhi. The office of the Joint Director (Agriculture) has been declared as nodal department to implementation of 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, one post of Research Officer has already been filled up and remaining two posts also expected to be filled up soon. An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh exists for 1990-91. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh may be proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.0.85 lakh may be proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92.

(4) Timely Reporting Scheme (Rs.12.00 lakh).

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

- i) Enumeration of area done by village patwari.
- ii) Preparation of crop abstract statements by the patwaris on the basis of the entries made in the village khasra registers; and
- i.ii) 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 state of 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 the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1. Research Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900.
2. Statistical Inspector	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. Computer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5. Messenger	1	Rs. 750-940

All the above posts have been filled up except one post of messenger. Due to ban on new rectt., that post could not be filled up. These posts will continue during the Annual Plan 91-92 also. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 90-91. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh may be proposed for the 8th plan and Rs.2.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

(5) RINDERPEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES (RS.8.00 LAKH)

Rinderpest is deadly of livestock and its sporadic disease cases have occurred in Delhi U.T. and neighbouring states. These are six check posts at interstate border of U.T. 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 1990-91.

1. Asstt. Rinderpest Officer (Vacant)	One
2. Vety. Asstt. Surgeon	One
3. Stockman	Ten
4. Cattle Attendant	Two
5. Drivers	Three

There is 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 time for over 6 weeks period to avoid Rinderpest in week due to non-availability of time. A deep freezer are needed for the year 1990-91. The estimated expenditure for the year 1990-91 is Rs.6.33 lakh. The details are as under :-

a) Pay & allowances	Rs. 4.90 lakh
b) POL/Repairs	Rs. 0.25 lakh
c) Purchase of deep freeze.	Rs. 0.10 lakh
d) Rent of tents.	Rs. 0.23 lakh
e) Construction/maintenance of wooden khokas.	Rs. 0.70 lakh
f) Misc. Exp.	Rs. 0.15 lakh
Total :-	Rs. 6.33 lakh

(6) STRENGTHENING OF STATISTICAL UNIT IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

An amount of Rs.38.00 lakh may be proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.6.50 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92. 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 in production of milk, egg, meat is continued process for monitoring of progress in the plan period. The staff in existence is as under :-

1. Research Officer	One
2. Statistical Investigator	One
3. Statistical Asstt.	One

for annual plan 1991-92. Pig is prolifis 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 agri. 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 proposal staff is as under:-

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| a) Project Officer | One | () | The staff is not sanctined |
| b) Asstt. Pro.Officer | One | () | and not in position yet |
| c) Field Asstt. | Ten | () | hence scheme not exexuted |
| d) U.D.C. | One | () | so far. |
| e) L.D.C. | One | () | |

The details of expenditure are as under:-

Pay & Allowances	-	Rs. 0.62 lakhs
Materials & Supplies	-	Rs. 1.23 lakhs
Misc. office expen.	-	Rs. 0.05 lakhs
Subsidy for beneficiaries-		Rs. 1.50 lakhs

An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs may be proposed for 8th Five year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.3.40 lakhs kept for annual plan 1990-91 and Rs.3.50 lakhs may be proposed for annual plan 1991-92.

- (9) The scheme for bearing of cross breed heifers through small & marginal farmers and landless Agri. Labourers (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

It is centrally sponsored scheme and aims at helping small and marginal farmers and landless Agricultures labours through helping them in rensing cross breed Heifers. In 1990-91 it is proposed to help 20 beneficiaries. Heifers belves at 3 months of age (cross breed) will be selected and given feed upto 28 month of age on subsidy on periodic inspection. The small and marginal farmers will get 50% subsidy and landless agri. labourers will get 2/3 subsidy. For the year 1991-92:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. the cost of feed to 20 beneficiaries | Rs.1300 per beneficiary | = | Rs. 0.50 lakh |
| 2. Misc. expenditure | | = | Rs. 0.05 lakh |

0.55

0. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (PULSES DEVELOPMENT)

Pulses Development Programme (Rs.1.50 lacs) :- Pulses are the main food of human being and is main souces of protein also. To popularise this programme, the

Contd...

Govt. of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored scheme. This scheme is slowly becomes 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 utilized as and when the sanction received of Rs.0.30 lacs for the year 1989-90 the scheme has the following salient features:-

DISTRIBUTION OF MINIKITS:- 250 minikits will be distributed to farmers which will involve of Rs. 21,000/- and will include good quality seeds. This will help in popularising the pulses production amongst the farmers.

Apart from this, 20 adaptive trials are proposed to laid out in compact areas in each block. Each trial will Rs.400/- resulting in an expenditure of Rs. 0.08 lacs.

Out of the five blocks in Delhim pulses are grown in Nangloi, Najafgarh blocs gram and arhar are main crop. Arhar is generally grown in village Ghevra, Kanjhawala, Jaunti, Chatesar, Katewara, Qutab Garh, Sultan Pur, Jatkhori etc. While gram is grown in village Bawna, Herveli, Auchandi, Daryapur, Ranikhera, Madanpur etc. In Nangloi Block gram and arhar minikits will be laid out in current financial year. In Najafgarh Block, only water logged are (DAHAR) is well suited for gram crops special in Rewla, Khanpur, Daulatpur, Jhatikra, X Shikara, Tajpur, Kakrola, Kharoda, Mundel Kalan Khurd and Issapur etc. Therefore, it is requested that only these two crops of pulses will be taken up for popularisation.

Physical and Financial Targets:

<u>Financial</u>	-	7th Plan	0.83 lacs
1985-86	-	-	
1986-87	-	0.27	
1987-88	-	0.25	
1988-89	-	0.30	(only administrative approval issued, sanction not issued that is why funds could not be utilised).
1989-90	-	0.30	(Funds of Rs.10,000 only utilised. Case for the sanction of Rs.20,000/- could not be cleared by Finance Deptt.)

<u>PHYSICAL</u>	('000' Hect.)
1985-86	5.6
1986-87	6.9
1987-88	2.00
1988-89	2.5
1990-91	100 Minikits block wise distribution:
Alipur	-25
Nangloi	-25
Najafgarh	-25
Mehrauli	-15
Shahdara	-10

In view of that Rs.1.50 lacs proposed for VIII plan and Rs.0.30 lacs proposed for year 1991-92, all expenditure will be incurred for distribution of minikits.

Name of the Scheme/Sector

Name of the Scheme/Sector	1990-95		1991-92		REMARKS
	Proposed Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement	Revised Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement	Revised Proposed Outlay	
<u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>					
<u>New Scheme</u>					
1. Integrated Development of Rural villages in Delhi.	-	8100.00	-	2200.00	For integrated development of all rural villages in Delhi a comprehensive scheme has been formulated and proposed.
<u>TOTAL : (RURAL DEVELOPMENT)</u>	<u>710.00</u>	<u>8810.00</u>	<u>165.00</u>	<u>2165.00</u>	

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 Khadi & 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.

Target and Achievement during Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92

During the 7th Five Year Plan the target was to establish 48 Chaupals for S.Cs while the actual achievement is 46. Similarly the target of Panchayat Ghars were of 21 while the actual achievement is 18. In the same manner, village wells of 65 have been dug/renovated as against the target of 82. During this period 418 bio-gas plants were installed, 3672 solar cooker have been made and 67 wind mills installed. Programmes being implemented in this sector are Community Development and Panchayats by the Panchayat Unit of Development Department. Consolidation of Holding by the Consolidation Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office Integrated Energy Programme, National IREP Training Centre by the Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA). In addition to these programmes, IRDP, NREP, RLEGP Programmes are being implemented as Central Sector Schemes.

In a summary form, the outlay and the expenditure incurred and the outlay proposed for 1991-92 are given below :-

Sub-Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	7th Five Year Plan Budgetted Outlay 1985-90	8th Five Year Plan Proposed Outlay 1990-95	App. Cutlay 1990-91	Proposed Outlay 1991-92
	2.	3.	4.	5.
C.D. & Panchayat	134.35	170.00	34.00	34.00
D.R.D.A.	5.00	-	-	-
Land Reforms	40.30	130.00	9.00	46.00
D.E.D.A.	341.75	360.00	110.00	85.00
Total (Rural Development)	<u>521.41</u>	<u>710.00</u>	<u>153.00</u>	<u>165.00</u>

(A) Community Development and Panchayat

(1) CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAUPALS FOR SCs (Rs.75.00 lakhs)

This scheme was incepted at the outset of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, new chaupals exclusively for the SCs(Harijans) are constructed in such villages where this facility does not exist. The scheme covers such villages in the begining where there is no chaupal for SCs(Harizans) and the Gaon Panchayats are not in a position to construct such chaupals for want of funds. Initially Rs.4.00 lakhs were provided under the scheme. However, as the scheme began to get momentum, the yearly allocation were enhanced.

A model chaupal comprises of big hall and two additional rooms and a boundary wall. The approximate cost of construction of harijan chaupal comes approximately to Rs.3.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs under capital head was approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for construction of 22 chaupals for SC(Harijans).

The year-wise targets and achievements for construction of chaupals for SCs(Harijans) during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 are given as under:-

Year	P H Y S I C A L		F I N A N C I A L	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievement
1985-86	15	9	8.00	7.96 lakhs
1986-87	18	13	25.00	24.92 lakhs
1987-88	5	12	15.50	13.79 lakhs
1988-89	4	5	7.10	6.87 lakhs
1989-90	6	7	20.00	20.50 lakhs

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been approved for construction of 5 chaupals for SCs during the Annual Plan 1990-91. Keeping in view the unflinching demands from the Scheduled Castes of rural areas, an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 30 chaupals during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 out of which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 5 chaupals in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT OF PANCHAYAT GHARS (75.00 lakhs)

This scheme was also incepted at the outset of the 6th Five Year Plan. 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 in the villages as well as development of the existing Panchayat Ghars to cater the needs of the rural folks. In such Panchayat Ghars, small libraries, reading rooms, adult centres, sewing centres, dispensaries club etc. are also established and the halls of the Panchayat Ghars can be used for showing TV programme to the villagers.

At the outset, the scheme will cover such villages where the Panchayats are not in a position to construct new Panchayat Ghars or develop the existing one due to the paucity of funds. A model Panchayat Ghar comprises of a big hall and at least three rooms. The approximate cost of such Panchayat Ghars comes out of Rs.3.00 lakhs. The services of voluntary organisations, such as Rotary Club, Lions Club etc. can be availed of for setting up the libraries/reading rooms etc. The administrative management of the Panchayat Ghars is the responsibility of the concerned Gaon Panchayat.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs under capital head was approved for construction of 8 Panchayat Ghars for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The year-wise targets and achievement for development and construction of Panchayat Ghars during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 are given as under:-

Year	PHYSICAL		FINANCIAL	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievement
1985-86	5	5	8.50	8.47 lakhs
1986-87	5	3	15.00	14.16 lakhs
1987-88	4	5	11.00	10.47 lakhs
1988-89	2	1	9.55	9.25 lakhs
1989-90	5	4	20.00	19.80 lakhs

An approved outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs have been approved for development and construction of five Panchayat Ghars during the Annual Plan 1990-91. Keeping in view the good response of the scheme and unflinching demands from the Gaon Panchayats, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 25 Panchayat Ghars during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 out of which Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 5 Panchayat Ghars in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE WELLS (Rs.17.50 lakhs)

In the rural areas of Delhi, the village wells are still the major rather the only source of drinking water supply. It has been noticed that in a number of villages, these wells are not being maintained properly. They are open and do not have pacca plateform around them. Although the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has got a scheme for rural water supply where in it is proposed

to provide water connection through main water pipe lines to the various villages. Yet implementation of this scheme for covering all the rural villages of Delhi is likely to take considerable long time. Moreover, in case of emergency and failure of water supply, the village wells remain the only source to meet the requirement of the drinking water. Under this scheme, the following renovation works are undertaken:-

- a) Pacca platform around well.
- b) Pulleys to draw water.
- c) Water mangers for the cattles.

To Provide above, approximate cost comes to Rs.35.000/- for each well.

An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs under capital head was conveyed for the whole 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The year-wise targets, allocation & achievements for development of village wells are given as under:-

Year	P H Y S I C A L		F I N A N C I A L	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievements.
1985-86	20	16	3.50	Rs.2.96 lakhs
1986-87	12	2	2.50	2.29 "
1987-88	5	5	2.10	1.30 "
1988-89	5	5	1.50	1.49 "
1989-90	40	37	15.00	15.02 "

An approved outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs have been approved for development of 10 wells for the Annual Plan 1990-91. Keeping in view the sterling response and unflinching demands from the Gaon Panchayats, an amount of Rs.17.50 lakhs may be made for development of 50 village wells during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 out of which an outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been proposed for development of 10 wells in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. GRANT-IN-AID TO PANCHAYATS FOR TAKING-UP DEV. WORKS (2.50 lakhs)

This scheme envisages providing of a matching grant to the tune of Rs.5,000/- to the Gaon Panchayats for taking-up various developmental works in the villages. The Panchayats have to bear an equal expenditure out of its own resources. Most of the Gaon Panchayats in Union Territory of Delhi have no sufficient funds with them to contribute their own share of expenditure.

During the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 under this scheme, a total outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs was provided. The Planning Deptt. also allocated the entire amount in the Annual Plan 1985-86, but most of the Gaon Panchayats had no sufficient funds with them to contribute their own share of expenditure and therefore Rs.10.00 lakhs was transferred to the scheme of development of house-sites and Rs.2.00 lakhs @Rs.0.50 lakhs for each year was kept for the 7th Plan period. The yearwise position of targets viz-a-vis achievements during yester-years is given as under:

Year	P H Y S I C A L		F I N A N C I A L	
	Target	Achievements	Allocation	Achievements
1985-86	8	2	0.40	0.10 lakhs
1986-87	8	-	0.40	- "
1987-88	8	1	0.40	4,950/-
1988-89	8	1	0.40	5,000/-
1989-90	8	-	-	NIL

The performance of the scheme has been poor since the inception of the scheme. However, an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided for providing grant-in-aid to 10 Gaon Panchayats for taking up developmental works during the Annual Plan 1990-91.

It is proposed that this scheme may be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.2.50 lakhs may be made

available for providing Grant-in-aid to 50 Panchayat for taking-up developmental works out of which an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1991-92.

(B) Land Reforms.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDING SCHEME BY DY.COMM. (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The consolidation of Holding Scheme is under taken under the provisions of the East Punjab Holding (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act. 1954 as extended to Union Territory of Delhi and aims at rationalisation of land holding pattern, Promotion of productivity and planned reconstruction of the villages.

The Scheme envisages whole-some land reforms. 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 a set-back in the past as the land-laws do not permit use of agricultural land for non-agriculture purposes. It has not been possible for the Administration to undertake a fresh settlement after 1908-09 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 : 50 lakhs.

Though 6th plan recommended that Consolidation of Holdings would be undertaken by all States for completion within 10 years; unfortunately, Delhi Admb. could not draw Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings for inclusion in 6th Plan for what of popular set up. After the Constitution of Metropolitan Council on election a scheme was drawn and submitted to Planning Committee for inclusion in Annual plan for the year 1984-85 last year of 6th plan. This did not find favour with the Planning Committee and hence it was taken up under 7th plan. Proposal of Scheme was approved and agreed upon by the Advisor(R.D.), Planning Commission G.O.I Vide D.O. letter NO. PC(P)/9/58-85/BLH dt. 30.4.85.

As the circumstances did not favour for inclusion of the scheme during 6th plan, it was approved for inclusion in 7th plan but due to non-sanction of staff, identification of villages--priority there of the scheme could be implemented as late as Dec. 1986. The Target date for completion of Consolidation of Holding Scheme in respect of 82 villages was 1990 but due to late implementation of the scheme i.e. Dec. 1986 and non-sanction of staff the revised period shall be 1995.

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

	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86 :	5.00 (in lakhs)	Nil
1986-87 :	7.08 "	1.38 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1987-88 :	5.25 "	1.28 "
1988-89 :	7.30 "	1.15 "
1989-90 :	10.00 "	0.85 "
		4.66

During Seventh Five Year Plan 82 villages had to be notified for implementing the Consolidation of Holding Scheme. Against this 19 villages were taken up out of which to the scheme has been completely implemented in five villages and work in 14 villages is being carried out.

The Financial Outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.50 Lakhs against this the work in 63 villages shall be taken up and also the residual work of the 14 villages shall be completed. The financial outlay for the year 1990-91 had been proposed to be Rs.10 lakhs under which approximately 13 to 14 villages shall be taken up. The details are as under:-

<u>Name of items</u>	<u>B.E. 1990-91</u>
Pay	6.50 (Rs. in lakhs)
Photostat Machine	1.10
Jeep	1.10
P.O.L & Repair	0.30
Type-writer	0.20
Furniture	0.20
TA/DA	0.10
Survey Equipment	0.20
Office Misc.	0.20
Stationary	0.10
Total	10.00

It is a Plan Scheme and is sponsored by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India. The budget is approved by Govt. of India under Plan Scheme. No evaluation study has been conducted by any organisation to study the impact of the scheme.

The main difficulty experienced and is being experienced in implementation of the scheme is non sanction of staff. The present staff working in the scheme has been arranged from the various branches of the office. This work which has the blessings of Planning Commission can be completed in right prospectives only with the proper sanction and posting of independent staff. It will be worthwhile to mention here that Administrative Reforms Department have given their recommendation which has also been approved by the Planning Department but the same is pending with the Finance Department.

The approved outlay from 1990-91 is Rs.8.00 lakhs and the likely expenditure for this scheme is Rs.5.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs for 8th five year plan 199-95.

C. DELHI ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Delhi was selected one of the 7 states in the country where the Planning Commission had initiated Integrated Rural Energy Pilot Programme. In Delhi the programme was started in 1983-84 in Alipur Block. After seeing its success the programme was initiated in all the five blocks and in the urban areas of U.T. Delhi also. Initially, two and in the urban areas of U.T. of Delhi six. Initially, two schemes viz. I.R.E.P. & R.U.E.P. were started and during 7th plan both the schemes were under implementation and various items related to the use of non-conventional devices under these schemes have been popularised/sold.

Besides, these two schemes, the Agency has implemented 4 more schemes during 7th plan.

1. Plying of Battery Buses
2. Sanitary Land Fill Schemes
3. I.R.E.P. Training Centre, Bakoli.
4. Sympyrol Scheme.

These schemes were incorporated in the middle of 7th plan and except Sympyrol scheme, all three schemes were continued during the plan. Two Sympyrol scheme has been truned down by the Planning commission. Energy Plantation scheme has been introduced for the first time during 1990-91. All the following schemes are continued in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and are proposed to be continued during the Annual Plan 1991-92 and VIIIth Plan 1990-95.

1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme
2. IREP Training Centre, Bakoli
3. Energy Plantation in the U.T.of Delhi.
4. Non-conventional Urban Energy Programme
5. Plying of Battery Buses
6. Sanitary Land Fill Scheme.

Scheme wise details in respect of schemes relating to Rural Development are given below. The balance of the schemes have been covered in the "Energy" Sector:

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (Rs.175.00
Lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to create awareness use of non-conventional and energy saving devices in the rural area of the Delhi to save fossil fuel and to make the environment pollution free. The kind of activities that have been undertaken under this programme and sale of solar cookers, installation of Domestic Solar, Water Heating System and Improved Chulhas, sale of fuel efficient devices like Nutan Stoves, Electric Churners etc.

During 7th Plan Rs.210.93 lakhs were provided for this scheme and upto March, 1990 Rs.225.43 lakhs have been spent & Rs.60.00 lakhs are likely to be spent during the current year i.e.1990-91. Itemwise detail of various items covered under this scheme are as following which covers physical Targets & Financial Requirements:-

i) Installation of Bio-Gas Plants

Under this scheme bio-gas is being generated from dung. The rural area in Delhi is limited and the same is also urbanised. The villagers are using cooking gas and kerosene stove etc. for cooking purposes. In spite of that the Agency has set up 318 No. of domestic type bio-gas plants in the U.T. of Delhi. For the

year 1990-91 there is a proposal to set-up 20 domestic bio-gas plants. In addition to domestic bio-gas plants the Agency has setted up and running the community type bio-gas plants also. The detail of community Bio-gas plants also. The detail of Community Bio-gas plants are as under;-

1. Kanganheri Energy complex 2x60 cum+2x15 cum+1x10 cum
2. Palam Energy complex 2x60 cum+2x10 cum+1x8 cum
3. Rewla Khanpur Energy Complex 2x60 cum
4. Libaspur Energy complex 4x10

The bio-gas plants of the capacity 5x140 cum. have recently been taken over by DEDA at Gazipur which were constructed by DDA on behalf of Department of Non-concwnrional Energy, So. Wes (ministry of Energy, Government of India.)

PROPOSAL FOR VENTURE PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92.

There is a proposal to set up 70 domestic type bio-gas plants in the UT of Delhi during the 8th five year plan. The estimated expenditure on the project of bio-gas plants UT of Delhi during 8th five year plan will be Rs 39.5 lakhs out of which Rs 13.37 lacks will be spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs 6.90 lacks in the year 1991-92. These estimates include construction of a new domestic type bio-gas plant, repair of existing bio-gas plants, running and maintenance of community type bio-gas plants and development of Gazipur bio-gas plants which have recently been taken over.

(a) Action plan for 1990-91

<u>Installation of Bio-gas plants</u>	<u>Amount (in Rs)</u>
a. Target for 1990-91	20 bio-gas plant
b. Subsidy required from Delhi admn. Rs 5000/- per bio-gas plant for 20 plants	1,00,000.00
c. Initial feeding of dung 100/per plants	14,000.00
d. Expenditure on staff;	

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>pay scale</u>	<u>no of post</u>	
Asstt. Engineer	2000-3500	1	43,200.00
Junior Engineer	1400-2300	2	64,800.00
Supervisor & LDC		5	66,000.00
Expenditure on p.O.L. etc.			25,900.00

	<u>1,799,000.00</u>
e. Repair of old bio-gas plants-10 nos	25,000.00

f. Running & Maintenance of community bio-gas plants

a. Kangan heri-2x60+2x15+10+3x4=	172 Cum.
b. Rewlakhanpur 2x60+3x4 =	132 Cum
c. Palam -2x60+2x10+3x4+1x8=	160 Cum
d. Libaspur -4x10	40 Cum
e. Mandoli - 2x6 =	12 cum
f. Bakoli - 4x4 =	16 Cum

Total; 532 Cum.

Gobar (Cow dung) required for C.B.P. annually-5000 Cum,
Cost of dung Rs54/-per cum. Rs2,70,000.00
Staff required for Maintenance

- a. Junior Engineer(c) (1400-2300) -1no Rs2700/-Rs32,400.00
per month
- b. Supervisor -1no Rs1100/-Rs13,200.00
including T.A.etc.
- c. Helpers -20noRs 750/-Rs1,80,000.00

Cost for replacement of the F.R.P Gas holders 2nos Rs 3000/-per year. 6,000.00
Cost for replacement of the F.R.P. holder of 60 cum. with M.S. bio-gas holder. Rs 55,000.00

Total Rs5,56,600.00

Revenue from the C.B.plants

Mannure received-2000 cum.
cost of Mannure Rs 60/-per cum. -Rs1,20,000.00

No. of gas connections provided-110 nos
Amount receive these Rs 10/- per connection -Rs13.200.00

Total B.Rs1,33,200.00
Total A Rs4,23,400.00
(-)A

Community Biogas plant sat Gazipur(Dev.of complex)
a Capital cost

- i. Already expended by DDA Rs 20,46,000.00
- ii. Now to be incurred DEDA Rs

Construction of boundry and fencing -Rs 81,666.00

Construction of shed for grinder (chips & mannure and for storing other items. Rs 2,20,000.00

Construction of office building and watchman hut -Rs 1,83,580.00

Tubewell boring,development, Motor pump house & overhead tank cost Rs 30,000.00

Cost of 5 Nos chain fully sets with grinder for lifting gas holder Rs 22,000/-each Rs 1,10,000.00

P/F G.I.pipeline with G.I.fittings Rs1,68.750.00
p/F gate valves-25% cost of pipe line Rs 42,187.00

Cost of Biogas burner/stoves with single burner Rs200/-each -200nos. Rs 40,000.00

Total; Rs.9,26,183.00

Add establishment charges 12% Rs. 1,11,142.00

Total Rs.10,37,325.00
say Rs 10,38,000.00

Cost shared by DNES 50% of Rs 9,26,183.00

Rs4,63,000.00

Cost shared by Delhi Administration

=Rs 10,38,000.00Rs4,63,000.00

=Rs 5,75,000.00

TOTAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

B. Subsidy required from Delhi Admn. Rs 1,00,000.00
Rs.5000/-.

c. Initial Feeding Rs-14,000.00

d. Expenditure on Staff Rs 1,99,000.00

e. Repair of old bio-gas plants Rs 25,000.00
10.nos.

f. Running & maintenance of Community Rs.4,23,400.00

i. Community Bio-gas plants at Gazipur 5,75,000.00

Rs.13,36,400.00

i) WIND MILL

In order to promote and encourage use of water pumping wind mill, the Deptt. of Non-Conventional energy Sources had launched a nationwide Demonstration Programme which was propagated and implemented by DEDA in 1983-84.

During the 6th Plan the Wind Energy Programme concentrated mainly on the development and demonstration of water pumping wind mills. In the 7th Plan, DEDA had installed 81 Nos. of Wind Mills, in rural as well as in urban areas of Union Territory of Delhi. The Project on wind mill has also been taken up with a view to save fuel & electricity particularly in the rural areas. The wind Mill, which were installed under the project are mainly used for minor irrigation & drinking water purposes. In addition to this 3 Nos. of Improved Wind Generators of different capacities & 4 Nos. of Wind chargers had also been installed at various sites in U.T. of Delhi.

The experience gained so far has indicated that the maintenance of the wind mill poses problems from time to time and quite often a wind mill becomes non-functional even due to minor defects. A provision has been made for staff for running & maintenance to This is the bare-minimum need in order to achieve the target with efficient operation & maintenance, feed back & monitoring of the wind mills.

During the current financial year Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been provided for installing, training and maintenance of 10 NO. of wind mills in rural areas of U.T. of Delhi under Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

STAFF REQUIRED FOR 1990-91.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of Post.</u>	<u>Pay Scale.</u>	<u>NO. of Post.</u>
1.	Project Manager	3000-4500	1 No.
2.	Asstt. Engineer	2000-3500	1 No.
3.	Junior Engineer(Mech.&Elct.)	1400-2300	2 Nos.
4.	Plumber	950-1500	4 Nos.
5.	Helpers	750-940	4 Nos.
6.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1 Nos.

During the 8th Five year plan, there is a provision of Rs. 21.00 lakh, the major expenditure shall be on purchase of wind mills and the rest will mainly be made on annual running & maintenance including the salary etc...

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Description of Item.</u>	<u>Provision for the 8th five year plan(Rs.)</u>
1.	Purchase of Wind Mill	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
2.	Purchase of Spares (Bearings, Blades, pump assories etc).	Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
3.	Purchase of Tool&Plantetc.	Rs. 0.50 lakhs.
4.	Const. of Pillers (foundation & footing & water tanks)	Rs. 3.50 lakhs.
5.	Running & maintenance including salary of staff.	Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
		<u>Rs. 21.00 lakhs.</u>

DRAFT PLAN FOR 1991-92.

A proposal has been made for installation of 5Nos. of Wind Mills of modified varson during the year 1991-92 in U.T. of Delhi.

The posts which were incorporated in the Annual plan 1990-91 are also proposed to be continued during 1991-92.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION.

S.NO.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	PROVISION FOR THE YEAR 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Purchase of Wind Mill	Rs. 1.20 lakhs
2.	Purchase of Spares (Bearings, Blades, Pump assories etc.)	Rs. 0.45 lakhs
3.	Purchase of Tool & Plant	Rs. 0.10 lakhs
4.	Const. of pillers (foundation & footing & water tanks)	Rs. 0.75 lakhs
5.	Running & maintenance including salary of staff.	Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
		Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Based on the field dated there is a proposal for the installation of 30Nos. of Wind Mills of modified varson at various sites in U.T. of Delhi during the 8th five year plan period, under the Intergrated Rural Energy Programme. The year wise details as follows:-

PHYSICAL TARGETS

S.NO.	Year.	No. of Wind Mill Proposed
1.	1990-91	10
2.	1991-92	5
3.	1992-93	5
4.	1993-94	5
5.	1994-95	5

Total = 30 Nos.

PROPOSED OUTLAY	1990-95 (Rs. in lakh.)	1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
Total financial implication involved in fulfilling the purchase & installation of proposed target of wind mills.	21.00	4.00
1. DNES Share	10.50	2.00
2. Delhi Admn. Share.	6.30	1.20
3. Beneficiary share.	4.20	0.80

The primes of providing subsidy is to promote & create awareness of Non-Conventional Energy Devices among the rural people thus to save the Energy.

During the 7th five year plan, the Deptt. of Non-conventional Energy Sources had provided the central subsidy as full cost of wind mill, erection charge, transportation charges to site, maintenance charges for the year & 10% supervision charges to this Agency. For civil work (Foundation & footing) and boring work the cost was shared by Delhi Admn. & beneficiary & 40:60. In this plan a provision for financial assistance has been made on the above pattern, subject, to the confirmation by DNES to provide funds.

In case the pattern of subsidy is modified/changed by DNES the funds for the implementation of the programme shall be asked in the revised estimate.

IMPROVED CHULHA PROGRAMME.

The Improved Chulha programme, launched as a demonstration project in Dec. 1983 was converted into a National Programme with effect from April, 1985. The National Project on improved Chulhas has been taken up by the Delhi Energy Development Agency in 1984-85 with a view to reducing deforestation and meeting the cooking Energy Crises particularly in the rural areas.

Since cook stoves (Chulha) will continue to be the basic cooking appliance for many more years to come in our rural areas, one of the important methods of augmenting fuel wood supply and protecting the environment is the use of improved wood burning appliances.

During the 7th five year plan, DEDA has implemented & propagated these scheme in rural as well as in urban areas of U.T. of Delhi & installed/sold 31,558 Nos. of Chulhas.

These chulhas are giving satisfactory performance and saving huge amount of money because of higher thermal efficiency and also providing relief specially to rural women & urban labourers.

This Agency has taken various measures to reduce the incidence of non-functional chulhas by introducing approved damperless designs and pottery/ceramic lining for retention of vital dimensions of fixed chulhas. The material specification for portable chulhas have also been revised by DNES to provide longer life durability, higher thermal efficiency and reduced smoke emission.

So far, the Deptt. has been providing the organisational support to the implementing Agency at fixed outlays irrespective of the targets. It has now been proposed by DNES to link the quantum of the organisational infrastructural support with targets. It has been proposed to provide organisational support at the rate of 10/- of the total cost of the chulhas subject to a minimum of Rs. 10,000/- and a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh.

According to the original approved pattern of subsidy, the entire cost of hardware of the fixed models were borne by the Central Govt. which comes to Rs.55/- and also Rs.5 as supervisory charges. On portable chulhas 75% subsidy to SC/ST people and 50% to the general is provided.

The posts which were incorporated in the annual Plan 1990-91 for creating organisation/infrastructural facilities for the various activities of the National Programme are proposed to be continued during 1991-92 while some new have been added.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF POST</u>	<u>PAY SCALE</u>	<u>NO. OF POST.</u>
1.	Project Manager	3000-4500	1Nos.
2.	Jr. Accountant	1400-2300	1 Nos.
3.	Clerk-cum-Typist	950-1500	1 Nos.
4.	Master Craftman	950-1500	5 Nos.
5.	Extension Officer Supervisor.	1400-2300	1 Nos.

THE improved Chulhas Programme envisages implementation of fixed as well as portable models of chulhas. Fixed type of Chulhas are constructed in the kitchen of different house holds by using locally available materials, like mud, clay, chimney etc. by the trained workers, portable chulhas are manufactured by small scale manufacturers which were approved by DNES. For construction of fixed type chulhas, training courses are being organised at various levels of functionaries and users.

During the year there is a proposal for the installation of 15,000 nos. fixed improved chulhas of modified version at various village in the U.T. of Delhi and an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs shall be required to implement the chulla programme.

Based on the feed back, monitoring and evaluation of the field data, there is a proposal for installing 75,000 nos. of Improved Chulhas fixed type and 25000 portable type of modified version under IREP.

During the 7th five year plan, DNES had provided grant-in-aid to this Agency to create suitable infrastructure,

organisational support unit in the interest of the programme i.e. to improve the quality of installation, maintenance & supervision. For the implementation of the programme properly, during 8th Plan following staff shall be needed:

STAFF REQUIRED FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF POST</u>	<u>NOS OF POST</u>	<u>PAY SCALE</u>
1.	Project Manager	1 nos.	3000-4500
2.	Jr. Accountant	1 nos.	1400-2300
3.	Clerk-cum-typist	1 nos.	950-1500
4.	Master Craftman	5 nos.	950-1500

For the implementation and propagation of the programme the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is providing 100% subsidy as central Assistance to this Agency.

For the implementation of this programme DNES is providing capital cost of Chulhas and Rs.10/- per chulha.

As per the instructions issued by the DNES 10/- per chulha is payable to the Self Employed Workers which are engaged in the construction & maintenance of these chulhas which is being met out from Delhi Admn. funds.

In the 8th Five Year Plan there is a target of construction of 75000 nos. of fixed chulhas as such an amount of Rs.7,50,000 shall be required to be met out from the state plan funds in this chulhas programme. However, if the pattern of the grant-in-aid is changed ~~is~~ by D.N.E.S. in future the requisite funds for the implementation of the programme shall be asked in the revised estimates.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Total financial implication involved in installation of 75,000 nos. of proposed target of improved chulha (Fixed type)@Rs.10/- per chulha as a installation charges.	7.5	0.15	0.15

Total Financial implication involved in installation of 15,000 nos. of proposed target of improved chulha (Fixed type) @ Rs.10/- per chulha as installation charges. - 1.5 6

Total Financial implication involved in installation of 15,000 nos of proposed target of improved chulha (Fixed Type) @ Rs.10/- chulha as installation charges. - - -

PHYSICAL TARGETS

1990-95

(No. of Chulhas Proposed)

Year	Intergrated rural Energy Programme.	(Fixed Chulha's/Portable)
1990-91	15,000	5000
1991-92	15,000	5000
1992-93	15,000	5000
1993-94	15,000	5000
1994-95	15,000	5000

4. SOLAR COOKER SCHEME

This scheme was implemented on the initiated of planning commission and DNES in the rural and urban areas of the Union Territory, two types of subsidy is being provided on the sale of Solar cookers, Central Govt. subsidy and Delhi Admn. subsidy which comes to more than 50% of the cost of solar cooker. In Delhi from 1983-84 to 1989-90, 3673 solar cookers have been sold by the Agency by arranging demonstrations at various places. The food cooked by solar cooker is not only healthy but nutritious as it cooks on a very slow rate of temperature.

Govt. of India (DNES is provided subsidy @ Rs150/- per cooker and after deducting this share from the cost of the cooker 40% subsidy is being provided from Delhi Admn. grants. On the present rate the Delhi Administration subsidy comes to Rs.270/- only. For the popularisation of solar cooker a demonstration team have been arranged by the office which consists of one Sales Supervisor and 10 Demonstrators in the Urban Area and in Rural Area too. They are demonstrating solar cookers in the entire Union Territory and the results are optimistic.

For the current year 1990-91 there is target of 1000 solar cookers to be sold in the Rural Area and Rs.3.00 lakh have been earmarked from the scheme Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

For the next year 1991-92 there is proposal for 1000 solar cookers and Rs.4.60 lakhs will be required to meet out the subsidy portion and the salary of the staff engaged for demonstration purposes and demonstration material.

For the entire 8th Plan, the agency will achieve a target of 5000 solar cookers under the scheme IREP. The proposed targets (Physical and Financial) will be as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PHYSICAL TARGET</u>	<u>FINANCIAL TARGET</u>
1990-91	1000	Rs.3.00 lakhs (subsidy including demonstration)
1991-92	1000	Rs.4.60 lakhs subsidy & salary of 10 demonstrators.
1990-95	5000	Rs.21.70 lakhs subsidy & salary of 10 demonstrators.

5. DOMESTIC SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEM

The item is not popular in the rural areas upto the desired extent as it requires tap-water on the roof which is not available in mostly houses in the rural area, however a target of 20 systems has been fixed in the current year and for the next year 20 Domestic Systems will be installed and during the entire VIIIth plan 100 Domestic Systems be installed under this scheme.

The Financial targets will be as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT IN LAKHS</u>
1990-91	0.50
1991-92	0.60
1990-95	3.00

6. NUTAN STOVES

Under this scheme Nutan Stoves are being sold through Rural Blocks with the sale/installation of new and renewable devices. On the sale of Nutan Stoves 50% subsidy is being provided. The yearwise physical and financial targets for the VIIIth Plan are as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS</u>	<u>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT</u>
1990-91	2000	1.00 lakh
1991-92	200	1.00 lakh
1990-95	1000	5.00 lakh

7. ELECTRIC CHURNERS

This item is used for churning the curd and is distributed in Rural Blocks. Initially this item was introduced on the advice of Advisor RE, Planning Commission with the new and renewable energy devices. Now its sale has been tied up with the sale of Solar cooker in blocks. Yearwise physical and financial targets proposed are as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS</u>	<u>FINANCIAL TARGETS</u>
1990-91	1000	1.25 lakhs
1991-92	1000	1.50 lakhs
1990-95	5000	7.25 lakhs

The order Administrative posts which were created during 7th Plan for reorganizing the organisation and have not been included in the above mentioned schemes are proposed to be continued during 8th Plan period. This and Rs.30.00 lakhs would be required for the 8th Plan period. Thus Rs.6.00 lakh would be spent during 1990-91 and Rs.6.00 lakhs are proposed for 1991-92.

9. SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC

The system installed during 7th Plan are required to be maintained for this an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs would be required for the 8th Plan period. Out of this Rs.3.00 are to be spent during 1990-91 and Rs.3.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1991-92.

MAINTENANCE OF ENERGY COMPLEXES

DEDA has developed seven Energy Complexes in the UT of Delhi which are at Rewlakhampur, Kanganheri, Palam, Libaspur, Mandoli, Dera, Bakoli for demonstration of various non-conventional energy devices. For repair and maintenance of these complexes, it is proposed to spent Rs.21.70 lakhs during the entire 8th plan and a sum of Rs.4.34 lakhs would be spent during 1991-92.

Details of funds required under IREP scheme during 1991-92&1990-95

	1991-92	Rs.in lakhs	1990.95
1. Bio-Gas	13.37		39.50
2. Wind Mill	1.20		6.30
3. Improved Chulha	1.50		7.50
4. Solar Cooker	4.60		21.70
5. Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems	0.60		3.00
6. Nutan Stove	1.00		5.00
7. Electric Churners	1.25		7.25
8. Staff	6.00		36.00
9. Solar Photovoltaic maintenance of old installation	3.00		12.10
10. Maintenance of Energy complexes	4.33		21.65
11. Publicity	1.50		7.50
12. Office Exp.	1.65		7.50
	<u>40.00</u>		<u>175.00</u>

RUNNING OF I.R.E.P. TRAINING CENTRE AT BAKOLI (185.00 Lakhs)

For imparting training in the field of new and renewable Energy Devices, DEDA has setted up a National Training Centre at Bakoli, with the help of planning Commission. The main objective of the Centre was to train, various officers working in the States nodel Agencies about the uses of non-conventional Energy Device for implementation during the Year 1987-88. 5 acres of landhas been exclusively used in this Centre, out of 17 acres land earmarked for Energy park in Bakoli village of Alipur Block.

The estimated cost of this work was 200 lacks. Till now the planning Commission has provided only an amount of Rs.35 Lacks for this work from its own head. The expenditure on this scheme upto 1989-90 has been Rs.177 lacks. For 1990.91 Rs.50.00 lakhs have been provided for this centre. It includes Rs.27lacks for running and maintenance and Rs 23 lacks for capital works. Detail is shown in annexure-I. The expenditure is estimated to Rs 45 lacks for the year 1991.92. It includes Rs 27 lacks for running and maintenance and Rs 18 lacks for capital works. Detail is shown in annexure-I. On its completion, it is estimated that the schemes will cost Rs 224 lacks on capital work. In addition to this, as the Centre has started its functioning, since March 1990, the expr. On centre staff trainees/training is also being incurred. This expr. is estimated to Rs 27 lacks for 1990-91 and Rs.90 lacks for 1991.92 and other 3 years of VIII the plan 1990.95.

The main building, hostel building of the Centre have since been completed and the training programmes have been started in the centre since march, 1990, the staff required immediately have since been posted. The Guest House and Class-IV Quarters are almost ready and will be in use by Sep.1990. The work of type Quarters is in progress and shall be completed by Nov.1990.

There is a proposal to construct type D Qrs. and a Structure for Indoor game during the current financial yr. The tenders for type-D have been invited and work will be awarded sortly.

During the next financial year that is 1991.92, it is proposed to construct Director's Residence and Building for Exhibition to display the non-conventional devices of Energy with this the capital works of the Centre shall be completed by the end of 1991-92 and beyond that period the exp. on staff, running and maintenance of the building, hostels, Guest house mess etc. shall be incurred. It is proposed that during the 8th five yr. plan total exp. of Rs 5 lakhs will be done.

The staff which was created during VII th plan is proposed for the entire VIII th plan and some new posts are also proposed. The total staff requirement is as follows.

Staff required for 8th plan.

A. FACULTY STAFF

S.NO.	Name of Post	No. of Post	Pay-scale
i.	Asstt. Prof.	3 nos.	3000-4500
ii.	Librarian	1no	1640-2900
iii.	Library Attendent	1no	1200-2040
iv.	Computer Asstt.	1.no	1200-2040
v.	Asstt. Programmer	2.no	1640-2900
vi.	Photostate & cyclo-styling machine ope.	1.no	800-1150
vii.	Daftary	1.no	6800-1150
viii.	Lab. Incharge	1.no	1200-2040
ix.	Audio-visual operator	1.no	1400-2600
x.	Lab. Asstt.	1.no	950-1500
xi.	Room Attendent	4.no	750-940

B. ADMINISTRATIVE/STAFF

S.	Name of post	no of post	pay-scale
1.	Officer on special duty.	1.no	3000-4500
2.	Dy. Director	1.no	3000-4500
3.	Asst. Director	1.no	2200-4000
4.	Office Asstt.	2.nos	1400-2300
5.	J.A.O.	1.no	2000-3500
6.	U.D.C.	2.nos	1200-2040
7.	L.D.C.	4.nos	950-1500
8.	Waterman/sweeper/peons/Chowkidar	10.nos	750- 940
9.	Staff car Driver	2.nos	950-1500

C. ENGINEERING STAFF

1.	Ex. Engr.	1.no	3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Engr.	1.no	2000-3500
3.	Jr. Engr.	2.nos	1400-2300
4.	Supervisor	4.nos	1200-2040
5.	Hort. Asstt.	1.no	1400-2300
6.	Mails/peons/Beldar	10.Nos	750-940

D. HOSTEL BUILDING

i.	House keeper	1.no	1640-2900
ii.	Lenin Attendent	1.no	1200-2040
iii.	Head Cook	1.no	1200-2040
iv.	Kitchen Mate	2.no	750- 940
v.	Asstt. Cook	2.nos	950.1500
vi.	Room Attendent	5.nos	750.940

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE 1990-91

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. <u>Salary of staff</u>	
2. <u>Training</u>	19.00
a. Horticulture	0.50
b. Stationary	0.50
c. Transportation	2.25
d. Electricity Charged	0.60
e. Telephone	0.30
f. Maintenance of building	0.50
3. <u>Running of Hostel</u>	
a. Bed sheets, cushion cover washing etc.	1.00
b. Kitchen expenses	2.50
4. <u>Capital Works</u>	
a. Indoor Game Structure	9.00
b. Type 'D' Flats	12.25
c. Spillover works	1.60
Total	<u>50.00 Lakhs</u>

OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR 1991-92

S.No.	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Salary of staff	1900
2. <u>Training Expenses</u>	
a. Horticulture	0.50
b. Stationary	0.50
c. Transportation	2.25
d. Electricity	0.60
e. Telephone	0.30
f. Maintenance of Building	0.50
3. <u>Running of Hostel</u>	
a. Bed sheets, covers/ cushio, towel washing etc.	1.00
b. Kitchen expenses including cutlery	2.50
4. <u>Capital Works</u>	
a. Library Books	3.00
b. Director Residence	8.00
c. Permanent Exhibition	4.00
d. Spill over works of Indoor Games Building etc.	2.85
Total	<u>45.00</u>

MODERNISATIONS OF THE LAND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION IN DELHI (RS.150.00 LAKHS)

In Delhi, Rural land is being converted into Urban Land through the process of land acquisition. Besides, there are certain villages, around Delhi which are to be developed. For better administration of metropolis. It is essential that its land record administration is organised on scientific lines and modernised, which should meet the present-day requirement of accuracy and smooth flow of information about land. The benefit of the proposed scheme would be as follows:-

- i) Maintenance of Accurate and Authentic records of land in Delhi.
- ii) Simplification of land records.
- iii) Substantially fast retrieval of information about land useful for planning, policy formulation and its execution.
- iv) Availability of processed information about land useful for Planning, policy, formulation and its execution.
- v) Easy and quick accessibility to land records by general public.
- vi) Maintenance of upto date land records.
- vii) Effective control and monitoring of land policies and programmes with the help of compiled information.
- viii) Substantial reduction of technical errors in administrative decisions arising out of poor availability and flow of information about land.

Under the proposed scheme, comprehensive survey and settlement operation will be undertaken in respect of rural and urban land in Delhi and records will be revised, compiled and updated with modern technological equipments and aids. Aerial photography will be used alongwith cadastral survey to prepare accurate records of land.

The following expenditures will be incurred on the various sub-heads of the Scheme:-

- i) Aerial Photography :- A provision of Rs.20lakhs is kept for the aerial photography of rural and urban Delhi.
- ii) Equipments:- The following equipments with outlay of Rs.50 lakhs will be purchased during the plan:-
 - 1) Modern Survey equipments including the odolite etc.
 - 2) Computer hardware comprising of one mini computer; 5 PC-ATs 3.86; 10 PC-XTs and other necessary hardware.
 - 3) Complete Microfilming unit.

contd.

- 4) Other modern equipments required for survey and settlement.
 - 5) photo-copiers.
 - 6) Accessories and software.
- iii) Infrastructure - The head quarter, tehsils and patwar Khannas will be renovated/constructed according to the present requirements. A capital outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed to meet this work. 15 vehicles (jeeps) will be purchased to carry out the survey, and settlement operations. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed towards this end.
- Office furniture and other accessories: an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed under the sub-head.
- iv) Staff:- The following posts will be created during the plan to execute the proposal scheme:-
- i) Commissioner(Survey&Settlement)/ Land Records 1
 - ii) Deputy Commissioner (DANICS) SELECTION GR) 2
 - iii) Survey & Settlement Officer (GRADE-I) 15
 - iv) Assistant Commissioner (DANICS) 8
 - v) Assistant S&S Officer (GRADE-II) 20
 - vi) Survey Assistant 50
 - vii) Computer Programmer 1
 - viii) Assistant Programmer 2
 - ix) Data Entre Operator 4
 - x) Technical Assistant 2

The total outlay of the scheme during the VIII plan will be Rs.150 Lakhs, out of which Rs.30lakhs will be on the capital vide. In the year 1990-91, total outlay approved is Rs.one lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.42.00lakhs. The following posts will be created during the year or afterwards.

1. Commissioner(S&S) 1
2. Dy.Commissioner 1
3. Assistant Commissioner 2
4. S&S Officer 2
5. Assistant S &S Officer 5
6. Survey Assistant 10
7. Computer Programmer 1
8. Technical Assistant 1
9. Data Entry Operator 2

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

1. (a) INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The basic objective of this scheme is to provide an opportunity to families living below the poverty line, to avail assistance in the form of loan, subsidy and training for generation of additional income under the (two sub programme i.e. TRYSEM & DWRA OF IRDP) making them cross the poverty line.

The D.R.D.A. arranges loan through nationalised banks for the identified persons who have chosen to take up various economic activities such as Milch Cattle, Poultry, Piggery and Goat/sheep keeping, small shops, Bullock cart, Mule Carts etc. upto Rs.10,000/- and provides subsidy @ 25% to small farmers and 33 1/3% to all categories of persons including agricultural labour and non-agri.labour. The subsidy provided in the case of SC & ST is upto 50% of the loan amount of Rs.5000/- which ever is less.

The survey is carried out on year to year basis i.e. at the beginning of each financial year to indentify families living below the poverty line. During 1990-91 we have indentified 2005 families under I.R.D.P.

For the year 1990-91 the Govt. of India have made an allocation of Rs.48.90 lakhs to assist 2000 families. Upto the end of Sept,1990 DRDA have assisted 403 families and utilised a sum of Rs.16.83 lakhs. About 500 loan applications sponsored by BDOs under IRDP to various bank branches are pending with banks. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed to cover 2000 beneficiaries and for 8th five year plan an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs to assist 10,000 families is proposed.

1. (b) TRYSEM

This is a part of IRDP. As per guidelines 10% funds of the total allocation are earmarked for TRYSEM programme. During the current financial year, DRDA has trained 105 youths and 640 youths are undergoing training under TRYSEM. Upto the end of Sept., 1990. an amount of Rs.5.08 lakhs has been spent under TRYSEM.

1. (c) DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS

This is also a sub-scheme of IRDP for which funds are earmarked and sent seperately by the Govt. of India. During current financial year, no allocation has been received from

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Govt. of India. During 1991-92, it is proposed to form 20 groups of women for taking up Income Generating Activities and a sum of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed.

2. JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJNA

The Govt. of India have announced a rural employment generation programme, known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna w.e.f. 1.4.1989 for agricultural youth living below the poverty line. The objectives are as follows:-

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

Generation of additional gainful employment for un-employed and under-employed youth.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

Creation of productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural, economic and social infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor.

The Govt. of India have fixed a target to generate 4.34 lakhs of mandays of employment and have allocated Rs.184.18 lakhs during the year 1990-91. Upto Sept.,1990 a total of 0.48 lakhs of mandays of employment have been generated and Rs.20.78 lakhs utilised. Out of the total allocation DRDA has received a sum of Rs.46.05 lakhs as 1st installment out of which a sum of Rs.26.29 lakhs have been diverted to B.D.Os. for executing works in villages falling in the jurisdiction of respective block. The Govt. of India have also issued administrative approval for release of 2nd installment to the tune of Rs.46.04 lakhs but the same is yet to be received by DRDA from Finance Deptt. of Delhi Admn. for which file has already been sent to the Dev. Deptt. for onward transmission to the finance Deptt. of Delhi Administration. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 1 crore is proposed to generate 2 lakhs mandays of employment and for 8th five year plan a total outlay of Rs.584 lakhs is proposed to generate 12.34 lakhs mandays of employment under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna.

population of about 4.5 lakh in terms of their internal development, construction of roads, laying water and sewage lines providing community as well as infra-structure facilities. The infra-structure facilities like water supply, electricity and construction of roads etc. are inadequate as compare to the present requirements of rural villages and the surrounding colonies. It has been observed that the street light provided in most of the villages has been functioning poorly and is inadequate in most of the villages. Similarly, water supply for rural area required to be augmented so as to meet their minimum requirements. No doubt all the villages in the rural areas in the U.T. of Delhi are connected by roads. But the condition of roads in most of the villages has been very shabby due to lack of proper attention paid by the concerned departments/agencies. It is therefore, considered necessary to supplement the efforts in this direction & coordinate the progress of various agencies.

Keeping in view the above problems of the rural area it is pertinent to mention that the physical development of rural villages must be given proper attention. This will not only improve environmental health of rural area but will also give social justice to the rural population of the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the recommendations of the Working Group a scheme namely "Integrated Development of rural villages in Delhi" has been prepared with the objectives to make physical as well as socio-economic development of the rural area. The main objectives of the scheme are as under :-

1. To develop industrial household industries in the rural areas so as to create more employment opportunities for the agriculturists, farmers, labourers.
2. To develop community facilities viz. recreational, construction of chaupals and panchayat ghars etc.
3. To develop infra-structure facilities like water supply, electricity, construction of roads, vis-a-vis maintenance.
4. To develop housing sites for the harijans and landless people.
5. To develop commercial centres, work centres, recreational facilities etc.

This scheme is specially designed to provide and develop the various facilities as mentioned above so as to improve the socio-economic status of the rural villages.

The scheme has covered the various sectors viz. the household industries, public and semi public facilities, housing, community facilities, forestry, commercial centres and infrastructure facilities. The scheme will be implemented by the Director(Rural Development). It is also proposed to strengthen the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan by way of integrating various activities under the Director(Rural Development). The sector-wise detail alongwith budgetary provision has been given in the following lines:-

1. Household Industries : There are 369 villages with 111 urban and 258 rural villages as per 1981 census. Many of the villages are under industrilisation in one way or the other, but the industrilisation in these rural villages has taken place in an unorganised and hepahazard way thus converting the villages into industrial shm. This undesirable trend which is against the rural environment needs to be checked and must be given proper shape. It is proposed that mini industrial estates would be set up in the rural villages wherever feasible and more emphasis would be given for the development of household and village industries. In the agricultural sector, it has been observed that the farmers and agricultural labour do not have full time job and can spare more time during the off season which can easily be devoted to run a household industries in the villages. This will not only provide employment opportunity to the rural people but it will also improve their socio-economic status. Initially a specific provision of Rs.20.00 crores under VIII th Plan is proposed to take up this work in the rural area. For 91-92, Rs.5 crore is proposed.

2. Community Facilities : Public and semi-public facilities will include existing and proposed structure required for providing facilities like construction of panchayat ghars, chaupals, repairs to the village wells, development of parks, playgrounds, open spaces, work centres etc. Under the proposed scheme more emphasis would be given on developing new community facilities as well as maintenance of existing infra-structure provided by the various agencies. In order to provide the above community facilities it has been proposed that an amount of Rs.15.00 crores be kept under VIII th Plan. For 1991-92 Rs.4.00 crore is proposed.

3. Infrastructure Facilities : Infra-structure facilities includes installation of water lines, sewage lines, construction of water drain electric lines, telephone lines and construction of roads etc. in the rural areas of the U.T. of Delhi. It is fact that portable water, electricity, drainage and roads have already been provided in the rural area but the existing infra-structure facilities are grossly inadequate and need to be strengthened in view of the ever increasing demand of the rural areas. Infra-structure facilities being a basic requirement of the rural area must be given more emphasis during the 8th Five Year Plan so as to achieve the targets of various sectors in the rural area of Delhi. In order to develop and maintain the existing infra-structure facilities, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.30.00 crores under VIII th Plan. For 91-92 Rs.6.00 crore is proposed.

4. Development of Home Sites : There is no second opinion that the housing is the basic need of human being in the urban as well as rural areas. Housing does not only mean construction of dwelling units, laying of internal peripheral and trunk infra-structure, construction of service road, development of parks and playgrounds and construction of buildings for public and semi-public facilities can't be overlooked. Creation of healthy environment is equally important in case of the rural area. More emphasis would be given for the development of the new housing units for the harijans and landless labourers. An amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been kept for the above purpose during the VIII th Pla. For 91-92, Rs.3.00 crore is proposed.

5. Commercial Centres & Work Centres : Construction of commercial centres in the rural areas is as important as the other facilities proposed to be provided during the 8th Five Year Plan in the rural area. Under the scheme more emphasis would be given on the development of different types of centres viz. District Centres, Community centres, local shopping centres so as to meet the day to day requirement of the villagers and others during the 8th Five Year Plan. A specific provision of Rs.5.00 crores has been kept under the VIII th Plan to meet the expenditure of the above activities. For 91-92, Rs.1.50 crores is proposed.

In order to achieve the objectives of the various sectors under the scheme 'Integrated Development of Rural Villages in Delhi', it may be mentioned that the services of the existing manpower available under the various units of the Development Department can easily be utilised in the beginning

for implementing the scheme. In due course of time, it is proposed that the following posts be created so as to ensure the proper implementation and achievements of the objectives of the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan period :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Dy. Director (Rural Dev.)	Rs. 3000-4500	1.
2.	Admn./Accounts Officer	Rs. 2375-3500	1
3.	Supdt.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
4.	Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300	1
5.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
6.	Stenographer Gr. III	Rs. 1200-2040	2
7.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3
8.	Driver	Rs. 950-1500	2
9.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
			<u>15</u>

It is also proposed that the functional vehicles may be provided for collection of data and information and the supervision of various activities in the rural areas.

Initially the implementing officer alongwith its staff would be accommodated in the existing building of the Development Department. Later, construction of its own building may be taken up in due course of time.

FINANCIAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR THE VIII TH PLAN.

<u>I. S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1.	Housing Industries	Rs. 20.00
2.	Community Facilities	Rs. 15.00
3.	Infra-structure facilities	Rs. 30.00
4.	Housing facilities	Rs. 10.00
5.	Commercial Centres	Rs. 5.00
Sub-total		<u>Rs. 80.00</u>
II. Salary of staff, vehicles, building, furniture & Equipments and other expenses.		Rs. 1.00
G.Total		<u>Rs. 81.00</u>

An amount of Rs. 81.00 crores has been proposed for achieving the objectives of the above scheme during the VIII th Plan. For 1991-92, Rs. 20.00 crores is proposed.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
1.	Household Industries Mini Industrial Estates.	50 Nos.
2.	Community Facilities Primary, Middle & Sec. Schools, Panchayat Ghars, Chaupals, repair of village wells, parks etc.	100 Nos. 100 Nos.
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY</u>		
3.	Construction of Roads, Water Supply, Electricity, Sewage etc.	150 Nos.
4.	Housing facilities EWS, LIG, MIG	10,000 Nos.
5.	Commercial centres, Work Centres	100 Nos.

FINANCIAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

<u>I. S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crores)</u>
1.	Household industries	5.00
2.	Community facilities	4.00
3.	Infrastructure facilities	6.00
4.	Housing facilities	3.00
5.	Commercial centres, Community & Work centres.	1.50
	Sub-total	<u>19.50</u>
II.	Salary of staff, vehicles, building, furniture & equipments and other expenses.	0.50
	G.Total	<u>20.00</u>

An amount of Rs. 20.00 crores has been proposed for achieving the objective of the above scheme during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

PHYSICAL TARGETS 1991-92

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of units</u>
1.	Household Industrial Estates.	10 Nos.
2.	Community facilities Primary, Middle & Sec. Schools.	25 Nos.
	Panchayat Ghars, Chaupals, Repair of village wells, parks etc.	25 Nos.
3.	Construction of Roads, Water Supply, electricity, Sewage etc.	40 Nos.
4.	Housing facilities EWS, LIG, MIG	2500 Nos.
5.	Commercial, Community & Works centre.	25 Nos.

The entire work pertaining to different sectors would be implemented through Development Department by engaging the services of District Rural Development Agency or Director(Panchayat). However, it is proposed to set up an integrated rural development Board to execute the entire works in due course of time.

LIST OF RURAL VILLAGES IN DELHI

Name of settlements	Population	Scheduled Caste Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
RURAL DELHI		
1. Samepur	9,147	2,362
2. Bhalswa Jahangirpur	70,301	19,356
3. Jaffarabad	16,148	349
4. Babarpur	11,925	1,535
5. Gokal Pur	14,972	77,410
6. Mandoli	47,891	24,976
7. Kotla	67,828	32,935
8. Roshan Pura Alias Dichan Khurd	5,122	809
9. Nangloi Jat	37,623	13,954
10. Sultanpur Mazara	26,058	26,656
11. Nangloi Seyed	2,689	4,660
12. Bindapur	3,284	721
13. Nasirpur	24,244	4,161
14. Palam	34,378	6,791
15. Mahipalpur	8,755	2,910
16. Rajokri	5,750	2,251
17. Chattarpur	6,554	1,714
18. Lado Sarai	6,079	1,662
19. Tigri	17,228	7,189
20. Deoli	5,768	1,581
21. Molarband	5,326	1,187
22. Pul Pehlad	5,788	5,326
23. Bawana	12,637	3,939
24. Alipur	6,735	1,310
25. Pooth Khurd	7,145	2,490
26. Pehladpur Banger	5,011	1,957
27. Bijwasan	7,389	1,981

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INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL VILLAGES IN DELHI.

The Union Territory of Delhi has seen phenomenal growth in all sectors during past few decades. The population of Delhi was estimated to the tune of 8.00 million as per 1981 census. Similarly, it has been observed there is a lot of change in socio-economic sector. The total area of the Delhi is 1485 sq. kms., out of which about 975 sq.kms.. is rural. As per 1981 census there are 111 urban villages and 258 rural villages. During the last two decades population in many of the villages has increased tremendously as compared to the infrastructure facilities to meet the day to day requirement of the villagers.

The agencies like D.D.A., M.C.D., D.E.S.U., WATER Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Flood Department, Education Department, Health Services, Development and other departments of Delhi Administration have been playing an important role for the development of rural area in the U.T. of Delhi. The contribution made by the above agencies for the development of different sectors has not been found up to the mark keeping in view the ever increasing population of the rural areas of Delhi. The problems of these villages are required to be tackled in an effective way for better Delhi. Keeping in view the various aspects, the Administrator of Delhi had constituted a working group in September, 1984 for the preparation of mini master plan for integrated development of urban and rural villages over next 20-25 years under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner, Delhi. The Working Group comprising various members viz. Secretary (Planning), Director (Industries), Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, Deputy Commissioner (WS&SDU), M.C.D., Director (City Planning) DDA, Joint Secretary (PWD), Addl. District Magistrate (Development), Delhi. The Working Group had met several times and submitted its report in June, 1985. The Working Group had strongly recommended that the integration of various activities viz. Household industries, housing, community centres, Community facilities, work centres and infra-structure facilities like water supply, electricity, roads etc. must be provided in the rural areas in the U.T. of Delhi. In the light of the observations of the Working Group, D.D.A., M.C.D., D.E.S.U., WS&SDU have had developed plots for community facilities, constructed drains and laid water and sewage lines in most of the urban villages. So far as the rural villages are concerned, adequate attention has not been paid for the development of 258 rural villages with the present

DELHI TEHSIL

(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Lampur	1,256	215
2.	Bankner	7,773	2,900
3.	Bhorgarh	1,796	377
4.	Kureni	699	11
5.	Tikri Khurd	1,526	277
6.	Singhola	1,239	272
7.	Singhu	1,413	442
8.	Hamidpur	1,977	720
9.	Tajpur Kalan	2,124	328
10.	Akabarpur Mazra	1,520	390
11.	Palla	2,462	632
12.	Qallakpur	449	-
13.	Jhangola	1,083	6
14.	Sunderpur	744	81
15.	Fatehpur Jat	18	-
16.	Tigipur	1,334	291
17.	Bakhtawarpur	4,306	961
18.	Bankauli	1,058	171
19.	Khampur	1,274	429
20.	Shahpur Garhi	1,159	212
21.	Razapur Kalan	Uninhabited	
22.	Sanoth	3,055	1,633
23.	Ghoga	2,279	537
24.	Daryapur Kalan	3,339	818
25.	Hareloi	1,344	228
26.	Ochandi	2,939	737
27.	Mingesh Pur	1,758	288
28.	Qutab Garh	3,251	561
29.	Gatewara	1,925	223

(1)	(2)	(3)
31.	Nangal Thakran	2,719 775
32.	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	1,736 666
33.	Holambi Khurd	1,464 489
34.	Holambi Kalan	2,571 457
35.	Zindapur	850 169
36.	Hiranki	1,728 308
37.	Mohd-pur Ramazanpur	969 132
38.	Tehri Daulatpur t	Uninhabitted
39.	Ibrahimpur	504 118
40.	Garhi Khasru	592 434
41.	Mukhmelpur	2,953 1,378
42.	Bhodpur Bijapur	823 23
43.	Khera Kalan	5,490 1,201
44.	Khera Khurd	5,382 1,643
45.	Sultanpur Dabas	2,576 664
46.	Chandpur	2147 1,026
47.	Budhpur	1,112 182
48.	Salahapur	1,484 251
49.	Khor Jat	1,226 174
50.	Chatesar	1,051 186
51.	Jonti	3,202 633
52.	Garhi Rindhala	856 372
53.	Ladpur	3,453 719
54.	Kanjhawala	5,129 1,381
55.	Mohdpur Majri	726 172
56.	Karala	5125 935
57.	Barwala	4,274 1,761
58.	Pansali	848 705
59.	Sahibabad Daulatpur	2,980 763
60.	Khor Puhjab	1,491 381

(1)	(2)	(3)
61. Kanker Khera	213	-
62. Siraspur	3,022	608
63. Nangli Poona	1,273	493
64. Qudipur	1,527	511
65. Sa.ampur Mazra Burari	12	-
66. Baqarpur	342	15
67. Pur	Uninhabitted	
68. Birari	6,514	1,721
69. Libaspur	2,377	544
70. Badli	5,991	1,975
71. Naharpur	2,121	400
72. Pitaspur	1,797	185
73. Yaku pur	Uninhabitted	
74. Sahipur	1,281	285
75. Haderpur	7,911	1,440
76. Shanjarpur	5	5
77. Mukardpur	235	235
78. Kamalpur	323	323
79. Jharoza Mazra Burari	65	65
80. Wazirabad	126	126
81. Gopalpur	-	-
82. Jagatpur (Burari)	2,500	189
83. Sabapur	1,911	191
84. Badiabad	Uninhabitted	
85. Sadapur Musalamanan	100	
86. Sadatpur Gujran	1,000	902
87. Garhi Mendu	279	279
88. Sner Pur	279	279
89. Khajoori Khas	2,700	392
90. Behari Puri	1,500	167

(1)	(2)	(3)
91.	Qarawal Nagar	2,649 553
92.	Dayal Pur	1,110 441
93.	Jiwanpur alias Johripur	2,124 1,244
94.	Khanpur Dhani	Uninhabitted
95.	Mustafabad	546 20
96.	Mirpur Turk	Uninhabited
97.	Tukhmipur	528 320
98.	Ziauddin Pur	363 22
99.	Shakarpur Barmed	Uninhabitted
100.	Shamaspur	311 -
101.	Gharonda Neemka Banger alias Patpar Ganj	5,741 1,246
102.	Gharonda Neemka Khadar	Uninhabitted
103.	Gharonda Saroda Khadar	-10-
104.	Chilla Saroda Banger	1,65 406
105.	Dallora Pura	1,495 403
106.	Kondli	2,50 1,149
107.	Gharoli	1,98 312
108.	Tikri Kalan	4,54 781
109.	Nizampur Rasidpur	2,21 512
110.	Saroda	77 35
111.	Gheora	3,23 550
112.	Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna	1,60 391
113.	Bakarwala	2,73 635
114.	Bapraula	1,82 210
115.	Nangli Sakarawati	2,44 375
116.	Dichaon Kalan	5,25 732
117.	Neelwai	1,57 300
118.	Jharoda Kalan	8,18 1,040
119.	Surakh Pur	33 -
120.	Mitraon	3,63 767

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(1)	(2)	(3)
121. Khera	2,696	589
122. Dindar pur	1,724	452
123. Khackhari Nahar	644	75
124. Surera	2,202	294
125. Kair	2,982	355
126. Mundhela Khurd	1,728	211
127. Mundhela Kalan	1,635	291
128. Jafarpur Kalan	1,006	537
129. Khera Dabar	1,419	208
130. Snerpur Dera	Inhabitted	
131. Ujwa	1,084	501
132. Shanaspur Khalsa	1,810	270
133. Baqar Garhi	126	22
134. Isa Pur	3,406	661
135. Quazi Pur	1,003	75
136. Malikpur Najafgarh	2,109	100
137. Qaryapur Khurd	1,138	212
138. Goman Hera	2,114	430
139. Jhul Jhuli	91	93
140. Sarangpur	63	-
141. Dhansa	4,551	1,058
142. Ghalibpur	107	129
143. Raota	1,903	202
144. Deorala	10	13
<u>MEHRAULI TEHSIL</u>		
145. Madanpur Dabas	1,507	309
146. Rani Khera	2,133	382
147. Mubarkpur Dabas	1,734	468
148. Begumpur	1,154	150
149. Pooth Kalan	605	1,272
150. Karari Suleman Nagar	1,159	225

(1)	(2)	(3)
151. Nitnari	873	173
152. Mundka	7,239	1,011
153. Milanpur Kotla	1,055	209
154. Ranrola Shafipur	1,979	189
155. Qamuruddin Nagar	1,711	395
156. Mangolpur Khurd	1,778	810
157. Rithala	4,671	1,766
158. Mangholpur Kalan	3,074	745
159. Garhi Piran	68	556
160. Jwala Heri	1,816	427
161. Bilothi	1,821	262
162. Haftsal	3,051	1,213
163. Razapur Khurd	Uninhabitted	
164. Nawada Mazra Hastal	3,813	646
165. Matola	3,311	559
166. Mirzapur	63	80
167. Dabri	2,221	483
168. Sagarpur	3	2
169. Lohar Heri	Uninhabitted	
170. Karrola	5,561	651
171. Goela Lhurd	1,171	304
172. Wajpur Khurd	3	99
173. Qutabpur	Uninhabitted	
174. Ambar Ha	6	207
175. Roghan Pur	11	-
176. Bagrola	1,41	186
177. Sanupur	Uninhabitted	
178. Sahibad Mohd. pur	3,71	828
179. Pochanpur	1,41	203
180. Dnul Siras	1,31	338

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(1)	(2)	(3)	
181.	Chhawala	4,355	545
182.	Rewla Khampur	1,084	213
183.	Paprawat	2,597	271
184.	Kharkhari Jatmal	765	97
185.	Kharkhari Rond	579	119
186.	Pindwala Kalan	1,613	250
187.	Pindwala Khurd	1,014	199
188.	Daulatpur	1,205	339
189.	Hazanpur	631	76
190.	Asalatpur Khawad	339	117
191.	Zinpur	Uninhabitted	
192.	Shikarpur	1,231	444
193.	Jhatkra	1,222	292
194.	Namak Heri	566	125
195.	Raghuapur	56	-
196.	Badhosra	1,034	206
197.	Kangan Heri	2,376	518
198.	Bamnoli	1,376	243
199.	Bharatal	3,085	577
200.	Nangal Dewat	4,403	1,537
201.	Salahpur	607	505
202.	Kapis Hera	3,900	595
203.	Sambhalka	2,592	674
204.	Asalatpur Khawad	339	
204.	Malikpur Kohi alias		
205.	Rangpuri	4,243	1,628
205.	Kusumpur	1,505	667
206.	Moradabad Pahari	1,151	98
207.	Masudpur	1,539	164
208.	Ghitorni	4,663	933
209.	Yahya Nagar	4,763	986
210.	Gadaipur	2,499	614

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211.	Sultanpur	4,177	1,567
222.	Maidan Garhi	3,476	1,542
213.	Neb Sarai	1,715	486
214.	Saidul Ajaib	1,098	20
215.	Rajpur Khurd	821	11
216.	Satsari	646	23
217.	Chanden Hala	1,383	-
218.	Jonapur	2,762	570
219.	Dera	2,164	250
220.	Mandi	2,132	752
221.	Fatepur	2,228	12
222.	Bhat	4,816	289
223.	ASOLA	5173	1,641
224.	Shapur	1,618	1,957
225.	Kotla Mohigiran	8	2
226.	Saidabad	31	7
227.	Aai	2,548	729
228.	Jaitpur	1,546	219
229.	Mithapur	2,023	290
230.	Tapur	4,920	2,780

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1.2 COOPERATION

The Cooperative Department is responsible to promote coop. societies and consolidate the Cooperative movement in the Union Territory of Delhi. Schemes for development, promotion & propagation of Coop. movement in Delhi are included under this sector.

The strategy of the 8th Five Year Plan will more or less remain the same as adopted during the 7th Five Year period. However, on the basis of experience gained in the past some new Plan schemes are proposed to be included in the 8th Five Year Plan.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, against the approved outlay of Rs. 294 lacs, the actual expenditure was Rs. 232.38 lacs. The tables below indicate the physical achievement during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Category of Coop. Societies.	1985 (As on 30th June)	1990 (As on 31st March)
Industrial	1299	1680
Urban (T&C)	1011	1087
Consumer	685	820
Housing	229	229
Group Housing	1998	2017
Package (Rural)	758	801
TOTAL	5980	6634

Type of Cooperatives.	Membership (Lakh Nos.)		Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)		Deposits	
	1985	1990	1985	1990	1985	1990
Industrial	0.20	0.23	200.25	204.2	687.35	688.2
Consumer	2.25	2.48	147.30	162.6	134.70	33.6
Urban (T&C)	4.32	4.85	970.00	1066.7	3946.00	4358.8
Housing	0.33	0.33	42.86	42.4	215.00	215.00
Group Housing(P)	2.22	2.40	230.80	248.2	160.50	NA
Package	0.52	0.53	46.87	48.6	7.85	8.20

P- Provisional

Strategy for the 8th Five Year Plan.

Keeping in view the growth of registered number of societies and the requirements of Cooperative societies during the 7th Five Year Plan, strategies formulated for the 8th Five Year Plan are listed as under:

1. The main thrust in Delhi is on the Housing sector and keeping pace with the needs of its citizens and pressure on land and concept of group housing coop., societies was introduced and more than 2,000 Group Housing Societies have been registered. In order to advance loans for construction purposes to the Cooperative Societies, it is proposed to strengthen the share capital base of the Delhi Coop., Housing Finance Society Ltd., (DCHFS), an apex level Coop., Fin. Institution.

2. In the industrial setor, the Handloom cooperatives which are mostly formed by the weaker section of the society

will be provided special attention and it will be the endeavour of the department to provide maximum sales outlets for the products of primary Handloom Coop. Societies and other Coop., societies such as Leather, Handicrafts etc. besides providing other financial assistance.

3. The overall objective will be to strengthen the coop., societies under all sectors and also to organise new coop. societies.

4. In the rural sector, the strategy is to accelerate the distribution of short-term, medium and long term loans through the Delhi State Coop., Bank to the agriculturists for their agricultural operations and also to frame a strategy in the light of the recommendations on the basis of the study of PACS being conducted by NCUI.

5. The training as well as education requirements of the office bearers/members of the cooperative Societies and the staff employed by them will be taken care of.

6. In order to encourage women to come forward and form cooperative societies, separate schemes to provide financial assistance will be formulated.

7. To meet the requirements of consumption loan such as for marriage expenses, educational expenses, medical expenses, religious ceremony expenses and expenses for funeral ceremony and birth ceremony of the SC/ST and other weaker section of the society more funds at reasonable rate of interest will be provided. The outlay for the scheme Agricultural credit stabilisation Fund is meant fully for the benefit of Rural people apart from other schemes where the benefit accrues indirectly.

Keeping in view the above facts, the provisions proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92, as well as for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) as per broad heads, are as follows:

	Annual Plan (1991-92)	8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Direction & Admn.	10.0	60.00
2. Training	5.00	25.00
3. Research & Evaluation	3.00	25.00
4. Asstt. to Credit Coop. Societies	15.00	110.00
5. Asstt. to other coop.	2.90	18.00
6. Agriculture Credit Stabilisation fund	1.00	5.00
7. Education	3.00	15.50
8. Other Cooperatives	26.10	166.50
TOTAL	66.00	425.00

The following Table indicates the physical target proposed for the 8th Plan period.

		(Rs. in Crores)			
Sl.	Items	8th Plan Target	Annual Plan 1990-91 Target	Anti Achiev.	A. Plan 1991-92 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Short term loan advances.	3.25	0.40	0.70	0.70
2.	Medium term loan advances	0.25	0.03	0.05	0.05
3.	Long term loan advances	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10
4.	Retail sale of fertilizers.	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
5.	Agriculture products marketed by Coop.	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25
6.	Retail sale of consumer goods by Urban Consumer Coop. Stores.	600.00	100.00	120.00	120.00
7.	Retail sale of consumer goods through Coop. in Rural areas.	7.00	1.25	1.25	1.25

The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 are as follows:-

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION: (Rs. 60.00 Lacs)

To ensure smooth functioning of various sectorial units, it is proposed to strengthen the various units adequately. During 7th Five Year Plan 68 posts were created. Keeping in view the sanctioned strength and additional work load to be generated during the coming years and on the basis of realistic appraisal of the schemes, it is proposed to create/strengthen the various section/units accordingly. The proposals for creation of the posts are being sent to Delhi Admn. At present only a token provision is proposed to be provided for the schemes and more details and actual requirements of various posts will be worked out later on at the time of implementation of the scheme or additional work load generated in the units due to registration of Coop. societies, allotment of land to the societies or due to any other reasons. However, at this stage only a basic minimum staff has been indicated. The section-wise details are as under:

I. Strengthening of Group Housing & House Building Sections:

The number of Working Group Housing Coop. societies and House Building Coop. societies registered with the Coop. Deptt. by the end of July, 1990 is 2130. The Group Housing societies numbering about 1415 were registered during the year 1983 & the DDA has not yet provided the land for construction of flats to the societies. It is hoped that land to some of these societies is likely to be made available shortly. Besides nearly 100 societies under the scheme of Avas Sehkari Yojana under HUDCO pattern and 25 societies under resettlement scheme of Slum Dwellers are also proposed to be registered with this Deptt. Once the land is allotted to these societies, the work load in respect of the enrolment, expulsion, fixation of MCL, dispute between the members and management and legal cases are likely to increase.

At present no Senior post such as that of Joint Registrar and Deputy Registrar has been sanctioned for this section. The work of the Group Housing branch is being handled by Officer taken from other branches.

To cope with the increase in the work of this branch it is proposed to strengthen the branch by creating the following posts during the year 1990-91 and these posts will continue during 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1.	Joint Registrar	Rs.3700-5000	1
2.	Deputy Registrar	Rs.3000-4500	1
3.	Asstt. Registrar	Rs.2000-3500	1
4.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	3
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
6.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	3
7.	Bailiff	Rs. 800-1150	1
8.	Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1

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II. Setting up of a Banking Section:

There are 812 working Urban T/C societies including Urban Coop. Banks in the U.T. of Delhi as on 31st July, 1990. The Coop. Banks are having membership of more than 1.12 lakhs Share Money 732.20 lakhs, Deposits 12,231.54 lakhs and loan & advances amounting to Rs.4421.19 lakhs. At present only One Asstt. Registrar is sanctioned for Urban and Banking section. Keeping in view the increased work load and also to ensure better supervision/inspection it is proposed to bifurcate this unit into two sections namely i) Urban Section, ii) Banking Section. The present Asstt. Registrar will continue to look after the work of Urban T/C section and one new posts of Asstt. Registrar to look after the work of Banking section is proposed to be created. To provide better supervision, Coordination and disposal work quickly, it is also proposed to provide one post of Deputy Registrar for Banking and Urban section as a whole with other supporting staff for the purpose during the year 1990-91 and these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

Banking Section:

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Deputy Registrar	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Asstt. Registrar	Rs.2000-3500	1
3.	Inspector, Gr.II	Rs.1400-2300	2
4.	stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	2
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
6.	Peon/Messenger	Rs. 750- 940	2

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III. Strengthening of Handloom Cell:

There are 446 Handloom Coop. societies with about 5430 looms registered with this Deptt. These societies are mostly formed by the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. In order to boost the handloom section and also to bring more looms

in the Coop. field, it is proposed to set up/strengthen a separate Handloom Cell. Besides, the Deptt. has also acquired 6 show-rooms for selling the products of the Handloom societies in the different localities of Delhi. It is further proposed to acquire more showrooms during 8th Five Year Plan so that the problem of marketing of these societies is solved to a large extent. This cell will also be responsible to implement the scheme of Marketing Development Assistance in the U.T. of Delhi. Thus, this Cell will exclusively deal with the problems faced by the Handloom Sector. Accordingly it is proposed to create the following new posts for the purpose during 1990-91 and these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Registrar	Rs.2000-3500	1
2.	Inspector, Gr.II	Rs.1400-2300	3
3.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
4.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
6.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
7.	Peon/Messenger	Rs. 750- 940	1
8.	Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1
			<u>11</u>

IV. Setting up of an Election-Cell:

The Coop. societies are under obligation as per the provision of the Delhi Coop. Societies Act, 1972 to conduct elections. In case the Coop. societies don't hold election as envisaged in the Act/Rules, the Deptt. issue a requisition for conducting elections etc. and then get the election conducted by appointing Election Officer of the Department. This is a stupendous task and require a full time Officer to closely monitor the holding of election by the societies.

At present no separate cell has been sanctioned for this purpose. Accordingly, it is proposed to create the Election-Cell with the following staff during the year 1990-91 and these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/ 8th Five Year Plan period.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt. Registrar	Rs.2000-3500	1
2.	Inspector, Gr. II	Rs.1400-2300	3
3.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
5.	Peon/Messenger	Rs. 750- 940	1
			<u>8</u>

V. Setting up of an Arbitration Cell:

As per section 60 of the Delhi Coop. Societies Act 1972, the members of the Coop. societies have the right to settle the dispute through Arbitration. At present 306 cases are pending for hearing in the Court of JR(Arbitration) and 552 cases are pending with Arbitrators. Since there is no separate post of JR (Arbitration) the work is presently

looked after by one Joint Registrar who is also incharge of many other branches. With the increase in the number of Coop. Societies particularly in the Group Housing sector, the disputes U/S-60 of Delhi Coop. Societies Act, 1972 have increased manifold. It is not possible for an already overburdened Officer to dispose of the petitions under the act in an efficient manner. Hence it is proposed to create a separate cell to handle these cases to provide quick relief to the petitioners with the following staff during the Annual Plan 1990-91. The posts will continue during 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Joint Registrar	Rs.3700-5000	1
2.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	2
3.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
5.	Peon/Messenger	Rs. 750- 940	2
			8

VI. Strengthening of Administrative Branch:

The deptt. has to cater to the need of not only the staff but also to the requirement of the visiting public increasing fastly with the increase in the no. of Coop. Societies. At present there is no sanctioned staff for the care-taking branch and the work is being looked after by staff from other branches. This section is responsible to provide stationery, store/furniture items etc. to the staff. This Deptt. is situated on V.I.P. route at Parliament Street and its constant up keeping needs personal attention of a responsible officer. Thus, it is proposed to create one post of Superintendent (Rs.1640-2900), two posts of U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040) and two posts of L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500) and Peon (Rs.750-940) during 1990-91.

b) Further keeping in view the concern of the Govt. of India about environment, Deptt. has been endeavouring to create healthy environment in and around the Deptt. by planting potted plants which require concerted look-after to keep them alive. It is thus proposed to create one post of Mali (Rs.750-940) during 1990-91.

c) Setting up of a Library Unit:

There is no Librarian in the Coop. Deptt. The number of books as well as News Papers/Magazines of current interest and in the field of Coop. are increasing day by day. But in the absence of the trained Librarian, the Library is not being run properly. So, it is proposed to create one post of Librarian in the scale of Rs.1400-2300 and one attendet in the scale of Rs.750-940 during the Annual Plan 1990-91.

d) Strengthening of Legal Cell:

The number of legal cases are increasing rapidly and it is likely that these will further increase due to allotment of land to a large number of Group Housing societies as legal matters regarding membership and other related issues are likely to increase rapidly. So far only one

post of Law Officer in the scale of Rs.2000-3500 has been created during the 7th Five Year Plan and it is yet to be filled up. However, no supporting staff has been provided with this post. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen this cell during the Annual Plan 1990-91 as under:

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Legal Asstt.	Rs.1640-2900	2
2.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
3.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
4.	Bailiff	Rs. 800-1150	1
5.	Peon	Rs. 750- 940	1
			7

The above posts (A to D) will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

VII. Strengthening of R & I Branch:

At present this section is provided only with one L.D.C. and one Motor cycle messenger. One post of Head Clerk, two posts of LDC and one peon are proposed to be created during 1990-91. The work suffers as the unit is not adequately staffed. With the allotment of land to Group Housing societies (registered in 1983-84), the work load of this section will increase enormously. These societies numbering 1415 having membership of 1,58,000 will be sending references seeking day to day information on one hand and on the other will be providing information sought by the Deptt. Besides, this section has also to look after timely despatch of replies to VIPs references: replies of Metropolitan/Parliament questions etc. It is proposed to create one more post of Despatch rider (Rs.950-1500) during the 1990-91. All these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

VIII. Strengthening of Accounts Section:

One post of Accounts Officer created during the 7th Plan in 1988 has been entrusted with work of DDO and recovery of Govt. loans, Share Capital from different societies which run into more than one crore. The Accounts Officer has also to deal with audit objections and preparation of Budget etc. The recovery of loans, Share-Capital and interest thereon, which hitherto has not been properly attended to, is now generating too much workload in the Accounts Section. But no post of Junior Level supporting staff has been provided for this purpose. Thus, in order to make the recovery of Govt. money more effective, it is proposed to create following posts during 1990-91 and these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan period.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Asstt./H.C.	Rs.1400-2300	1
2.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
3.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	4
4.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	Peon	Rs. 750 -940	1
			9

IX. Setting up of a Multipurpose Coop. Societies Unit :

The slum Deptt., DDA has taken up Developmental work of the slum areas and to organise new multipurpose Coop. societies with the specific objective for the up gradation of the slum dwellers. The main objective of the proposed New Multi Purpose societies is Housing, as well as to arrange for common watch and ward, insurance of the slum clusters etc. The Model Bye- laws of these types of societies have already been approved

This is a scheme of "PUNERVAAS" for all round developments of the slum dwellers through the organisation of New Multipurpose Coop. societies. Besides, the slum Deptt. of DDA is devising out so many scheme for the upliftment of the inhabitants of the slum clusters by providing them financial assistance etc.

Since, this scheme is recently being implemented and more details and actual requirements of various posts will be worked out later on, when the actual work load is generated and assessed. It is, therefore, proposed to include this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan Period.

	(Rs. in lakh)		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Physical Target			Staff Scheme
Financial target	60.00	10.71	10.00
	This outlay is for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure		
<u>Details of Creation of posts:</u>	80*	80*	

*More posts will be proposed in the later years of plan, as and when the additional workload in different units is generated.

<u>Employment Generation:</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
Gr. A	<u>4</u>
Gr. B	4
Gr. C	55
Gr. D	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	<u>80</u>

For all these programmes an outlay of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. For the 8th five year plan, the outlay proposed is Rs.60 lacs.

2. TRAINING : Delhi State Cooperative Training Centre, Nangloi (Rs. 25 lacs)

The Delhi State Coop. Training Centre continues its training activities for the personnels working in the Coop.

Depts./Coop. Societies for better and effective job performance during the 7th Five Year Plan and 100% grant in aid on the approved pattern of financial assistance by the Government of India was provided to the Centre, through Delhi State Coop. Union Ltd. The main course organised by the Centre is 24 weeks Diploma in "Junior Basic Course in Cooperation" on the basis of uniform scheme and syllabus approved by the NCCCT and the Government of India for all the 97 Cooperative Training Centres working all over the country. The training Centre also organises one more 12 weeks Diploma Course in Coop. Urban Banking specially for the Employees of Coop. Urban Banks. Besides, these two Diploma Courses, the training Centre, in order to diversify its training activities, organises from time to time short term need based refresher/re-orientation courses on Coop. Law, Credit and Banking, Accounts and Audit, Handloom and Housing Cooperative to sharpen the managerial skill and operational efficiency of personnel working in cooperative depts/institutions. The training activities were taken even to the doorsteps of the Coop., Organisation as "On the Spot Courses" for the Managers, Sales Supervisors and Salesmen of Super Bazar, the Coop., store Ltd., and the the Central Govt. Emp. Cons. Store, of one week duration covering most important aspects of coop. management were also conducted by this centre.

The specific programmes to be undertaken by the Training Centre during the year 1991-92 are given as under:

S.No.	Name of the Course	Duration in weeks	Courses Capacity
PART "A" (STIPENDARY)			
1.	13th Diploma in Junior Basic Course in Cooperation.	24	50
2.	2nd Diploma in Coop. Banking	12	20
3.	Short-term Course in Coop. Accounts, Audit & Law for the Employees of Thrift & Credit Cooperatives.	2	20
PART "B" (NON-STIPENDARY) :			
1.	Short-term Course in Coop., Accounts, Audit & Law for Auditors	4	20
2.	Short-term Course in Coop., Accounts, Audit & Law	4	20
3.	Short-term Course in Salesmanship for the employees of Cons. Coop. Stores.	4	20

PART "C" (PAID COURSE) :

One day workshop for the Office Bearers of Group Housing Cooperatives in collaboration with the Delhi State Coop. Union Ltd., New Delhi.

ACTIVITIES DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Cooperative Training is continuous process. In addition to regular training activities, the training Centre proposes to take some new projects like publications of text books for diploma courses and monthly/quarterly journal on cooperation and organisation of seminars/conferences/workshops/research and case studies to consider problems facing the cooperatives and for suggesting remedial measures. Specific programmes to be undertaken during 8th Five year Plan are as follows:

S.No.	Type of Course	No. of Courses	Course Capacity	Persons to be trained
1.	Diploma in Jr. Basic Course in Cooperation	5	50	250
2.	Diploma in Cooperative Urban Banking	5	20	100
3.	Short-term course on various aspects of Cooperation like Coop. Law, Credit & Banking Accounts & Audit, Handloom Housing & Agricultural Coop.	30	20	600
4.	On the spot training courses	10	20	200
5.	Seminar/Conferences/Workshop	5	75	375

It is also proposed to create/upgrade the following posts in the training centre during the Annual Plan 1990-91 and these posts will continue during the year 1991-92/8th Five Year Plan.

	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>
1.	Vice-Principal(one)	2200-4000
2.	Up-gradation of post of Asstt. Lecturer to Lecturer	2000-3500
3.	Lady Lecturer (One)	2000-3500
4.	Head Clerk (One)	1400-2300
5.	Librarian (One)	1200-2040
6.	Watchman/Chowkidar/Peon (One)	750-940

Creation of additional posts-upgrading of the posts will be done after work studies through A R Deptt. Delhi admn.,

or some other agencies as decided by Delhi Admn. The financial pattern of the scheme has also been sent to Govt. of India for its approval.

The existing patte of 100% Grant-in-aid is proposed to continue to enable Centre to meet the requirement of trained manpower for the promotion and management of Cooperatives in the U.T. of Delh.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs for the annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs.25.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

3. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

I. Setting up of an Electronic Data Processing Cell in the Cooperative Department (Rs. 20 lacs).

This scheme will be continued during the 8th Plan. During the 7th Plan, the CMC Ltd. completed the System Study and System Design of the first phase of computerisation in the Coop. Deptt. This study of the CMC will help the future computerisation plans and it will be handled by the EDP Cell proposed to be set up in the Coop. department.

The record/forms i.e. basic input to the system viz. creation of master file of registered Coopeative Societies will consist information as given below.

It will give 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 output of the system proposed to be generated in phase-I of the computerisation are:

- List of newly registered societies
- Societies' audited report
- Audit Assessment repoort
- Pending cases under liquidation Monthly Reports
- Amount pending under liquidation
- List of Arbitrationcases
- Details of Arbitrationcases
- Number of membeship and coverage details
- Cooperative Activity Statement Quarterly reports
- Election details
- Master list of registered Societies
- Audit Classification of societies
- Assets of societies
- Financial Operations of Societies Annual Reports
- Income of societies
- Expenditure of societies
- Taxes on income or profits
- Laibilities of Societies.

- Societies under liquidation
- Employment in Cooperative Societies

At present no staff/posts are proposed. However, actual requirements of various posts will be worked out later on, when the additional work load is generated in the Unit.

For 1991-92 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the following items:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. | Site Preparation | Rs.2.00 lakhs |
| b. | Purchase of terminal | Rs.0.50 lakhs |
| c. | Floppies | Rs.0.15 lakhs |
| d. | Continuous papers & other stationery | Rs.0.20 lakhs |
| e. | Training to staff | Rs.0.15 lakhs |

For the 8th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

- ii. Strengthening of Field functionary Statistical Unit for collection of Data for the EDP Cells : (Rs.5 lakhs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan this Unit with 2(two) Statistical Assistants and 12 Statistical Investigators was set up to feed the Statistical Input to the EDP Cell. The CMC Ltd. made a System Specific Report on the Management Information System of the Department and this Deptt. is in the process of collecting the input in respect of Phase-I viz. indicating the general functioning of the Coop. Societies and only common aspects of societies are reflected in the various reports to be computerised.

During 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to collect Statistical Information in respect of Phase-II viz. computerisation of data would be expanded to include all the relevant tables contained in the Statistical 100 tables of compilation of 'Statistical statements relating to the Cooperative movement in India as published in the NABARD publication. The phase-II stage of collection of Statistical Input will be started only after making the System study by some expert agencies or as recommended by the Planning Department at that time. complete requirements of staff etc. will be worked out on the basis of report to be submitted by the expert body. In view of this, though no outlay is required for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this scheme, yet this scheme will be kept alive for the subsequent period of the 8th Plan.: For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed.

4. CREDIT COOPERATIVES

1. Share Capital to Delhi State Coop. Bank Ltd. (Rs.60 lacs).

The bank, functioning as an apex institution for Coop. in the Union Territory of Delhi is directly providing finances to various cooperatives and thus acting as a central financing agency. It is providing short-term, medium-term

and long-term agricultural loans and cash credit to different types of societies including weavers, industrial, group Housing and transport societies. More than 2100 societies and 44 individuals are members of the bank. The bank provides banking facilities to the general public of the U.T. of Delhi and caters to the credit needs of all types of societies and individual Agriculturists through network of its 15 branches and one Land Development Bank. The individual housing loan facility and loan facility for purchase of durable articles like T.V. Fridge, Scooter etc is also provided by the Bank to the salaried group by enrolling them as nominal members of the bank.

The bank has at present Share Capital of Rs.185.88 lakhs and reserves including Intt. suspense reserve of Rs.421.79 lakhs as on 30.6.90. The Govt. has so far subscribed to Share Capital to the extent of Rs.80.03 lakhs. The comparative position of the Bank for the last three years is given here below for ready reference.

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Tentative)
1. Share Capital	168.19	172.56	178.55	185.88
2. Reserve including Intt. suspense reserve	345.44	386.93	390.11	421.79
3. Deposits	4647.91	5958.45	6334.29	6902.45
4. Loans & Advances	1152.43	1860.66	1784.24	2380.76
5. Working Capital	5515.84	6925.20	7611.68	8377.35
6. Investment in Govt. Securities	1015.61	1256.04	1428.77	1523.92
7. Advance during the year	235.50	227.00	353.72	225.50
8. Profit	33.97	32.75	128.25	17.29

NOTE: Share Capital including Nominal Shares.

The bank has also provided credit facilities to the national level institutions like NAFED and All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Coop. Society Ltd. under NABARD refinance to help public distribution system. The bank has also started advancing loan to Fair Price shops for their working capital requirements. Due to the rapid urbanization in the Union Territory of Delhi, the bank is planning to increase its lending business in the weavers, housing and industrial sector by advancing loan, cash credit limits to the handloom, weaving societies, coop. group housing societies and industrial coop. societies. In this way, the bank has played a big role in the increase of production, distribution of essential articles, housing and also solving the unemployment problem to some extent. The requirement of these segments of our economy runs into crores. This heavy requirement of funds to cater the needs of increasing population of the U.T. of Delhi needs for augmenting the paid-up share capital of the bank. Under these circumstances the share capital assistance of Rs.5.00 lakhs under the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs.60.00 lakhs under the 8th Five Year Plan is proposed.

ii) Consumption Credit to SC/ST Members : (Rs.50 lacs)

The objective of this continuing scheme is to meet the consumption credit requirements of the SC/ST. Consumption credit is available for purposes like marriage educational, medical, religious purposes etc. Any SC/ST member of any T/C society or cooperative bank whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.2,000/- is eligible for availing this assistance. At present the rate of interest is 10.5% per annum.

It is also proposed to revise the earlier financial pattern approved by the GOI as under:

-	Marriage expenses	Rs.5,000/-
-	Educational expenses	Rs.3,000/-
-	Medical Expenses	Rs.3,000/-
-	Expenses for funeral ceremony/ birth ceremony	Rs.1,000/-
-	Religious ceremony	Rs.1,000/-

The consumption loan will be released to SC/ST member of any Thrift and Credit Coop. Societies/Coop. Bank functioning in the U.T. of Delhi.

It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs.50.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

5. ASSISTANCE TO OTHER COOPERATIVES :

1. Assistance to Primary Cons. Coop. Store : Rs.8 lacs)

There are 463 Primary Cons. Coop. Stores working as on 31.7.90. The Govt. of India has suggested to strengthen the public distribution of essential commodities through the media of Cons. Coop. Stores. It is proposed to cover stores which have not been provided financial assistance so far and also those newly registered ones, who are desirous of availing financial assistance.

Keeping in view, the financial requirements of the Cons. Coop. Stores, the following pattern of financial assistance is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

1.	Share Capital	:	Rs.10,000/-
2.	Working Capital Loan	:	Rs.15,000/-
3.	Subsidy and Furniture and fixture	:	Rs. 5,000/-
			<hr/>
			<u>Rs.30,000/-</u>

This pattern will require the approval of the Govt. of India.

In the first two years of 8th Five Year Plan financial assistance will be provided to three stores each year and 20 stores will be assisted during the last 3 years of the 8th Plan, thus financial assistance will be provided to 26 such stores. An amount of Rs.0.90 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and for the 8th Five Year Plan a Rs. 8.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is approved for the annual plan 1990-91.

II. Share Capital Contribution to Delhi Consumer Coop. Wholesale Store Ltd. (Rs.10 lacs).

The Delhi Cons. Coop. Whole Sale Store Ltd., is an apex level coop. organisation in the coop. sector in the U.T. of Delhi with the object to supply all consumers goods to its affiliated primary stores at most competitive terms and conditions. The store has also its own retail outlets at Moti Nagar, Sakarpur, Indira Park and Bhakhtawarpur for the supply of cons. goods to the general public. Besides the store is also running Mobile Shops. The store has poultry/cattle feeds units which is supplying poultry/cattle feeds at reasonable rates to the Delhi Admn. Govt. poultry farms and to the General public. The store has a stationery counter at Moti Nagar and also has installed an oil mill. In addition to the above the store has got 11 IMPL shops.

The Share Capital of the wholesale store is Rs.41.33 lacs. (Govt. share Rs.33.15 lacs) and Primary store Rs.8.18 lacs) and has 579 primary stores as its members.

The details of the business turnover for the last five years of the store are given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales turnover</u>	<u>Gross Profit</u>	<u>Net Profit</u>
1985-86	15.33 crores	39.89 lacs (-)	.49 Lacs
1986-87	24.20 "	35.41 " (+)	.67 "
1987-88	28.72 "	50.58 " (+)	.96 "
1988-89	21.31 "	49.54 " (+)	.41 "
1989-90	20.43 "	87.54 " (+)	.76 Lacs

The whole-sale store has been entrusted with the distribution of RPO and RSO from the Food & Supply Deptt. of Delhi Admn. besides the store has also acquired a pivotal stature in the public distribution system of Delhi Admn.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, Rs.10.00 Lakhs was given to the wholesale store as Share Capital contribution. The store is now running with the help of Govt. assistance and its own efforts has improved its sales turnover and profitability position.

To further strengthen the financial position of the wholesale store, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.2 lacs as Govt. Share capital contribution for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs.10.00 lakhs for the 8th Five year plan. In 1990-91, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been approved.

6. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT STABILIZATION FUND (Rs.5.00 LAKHS)

Due to bad weathers, Delhi has to face floods and further the crops have been subjected to various natural calamities such as heavy rains, drought etc. In these circumstances, as per the declared policy, it is essential that short-term loans of members of the Agricultural Societies shall have to be converted into medium-term loans. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh as subsidy (33%) and loan (67%) to the Bank during the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs.5.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan to strengthen Agricultural, Credit Stabilization Fund. The approved outlay during 1990-91 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

7. EDUCATION1. Member Education Programme : (Rs.15.50 lacs)

Member Education Programme, an important part of the Coop. Development Activities enables to develop manpower in the Coop. sector. The need to impart Cooperative Education Programme to the elected Management and members of the societies has been recognised by the Government of India.

In Delhi there are more than 6600 societies with a membership of 10.82 lakhs. At present the Delhi State Coop. Union implements the Coop. Education programme under which elected Managements of the different kinds of societies are given Coop. Education by conducting Educational Camps ranging from 1 to 5 days as per requirements of the societies.

During 1990-91 it is proposed to conduct 120 classes to benefit 2650 persons. M.C. Members Course, Elected office bearer workshop-cum-training camps, Active/prospective members course, and training course for Board of Directors of Urban Coop. Banks are included. It is also propose to continue publicity and propaganda programmes organising seminars and conferences on Coop. movement among youths & students, publication porogramme including study reports etc. The publication of "Sahakari Patrika" will be continued.

During the 8th plan period, the Union proposes to create following new posts:

1. One Lady Instructor (Rs.1200-2040)
2. One Accountant (Rs.1400-2300)
3. One Driver (Rs.950-1500)
4. One Post of Chowkidar-cum-pion for Sehkari Bhawan (Rs.750-949)

One post of accountant is essential as workload of the accounts is increasing day by day due to handling of various returns of Income-tax Sales-Tax and P.F. of staff including of the Training Centre. The post of chowkidar is for the Union's new building constructed. Similarly the Delhi Admn. has provided a vehicle to the Union but the post of Driver is still to be sanctioned. Likewise the post of lady instructor is very necessary for promoting women cooperatives and Students Cooperatives. This will be in tune with the Govt. policy to encourage Women & Youth to join National stream. These posts will be created after completing the necessary studies through Administrative Reform Deptt. or some other agencies as decided by the Delhi Admn.

TARGET FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

The Union will conduct 600 Camps for the Managing Committee/Prospective Managing Committee members and train 12,000 Managing Committee members and equal numbers of ordinary members by organising one day courses. The coverage will be about 40% in respect of Committee members and 10% in respect of membership.

Under Publicity & Propaganda head 15 to 20 Conferences will be held during the 8th Plan period and about 30,000 persons will participate in the different conferences. Similarly, Literature will be published for the use of Coop. Institutions and publication of Sehkari Journal will be continued as usual

rather it will be further strengthened to enroll more and more subscribers.

CONSULTANCY PROGRAMME FOR COOPERATIVES:

The Union will strengthen its present consultancy programme and through its Chief Executive Officer and Educational Staff at least 10,000 persons will be given consultancy in the Management of Coop. Societies.

YOUTH & WOMEN PROGRAMME:

The Union will strengthen the area of Youth & Women programme by starting educational activities in School & Colleges through its Lady Instructors and efforts will be made to provide intensive training to teachers and students specially women to motivate them to join Cooperatives. The special attention will be given in resettlement colonies.

PATTERN OF FINANCE TO BE REVIEWED IN THE 8TH PLAN PERIOD:

The Union, at present receives Grant-in-aid of 80% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.1.60 lakh. It is very difficult to run the programme where the expenses on Salary and other items are increasing annually.

The approved Outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.3,10 lakhs. Keeping in view the above facts it is, proposed to provide a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. It is further proposed to provide 80% of the expenses on Establishment with a limit of Rs.2.60 lakhs and 50% expenses on other items such as publicity, propoganda, contingencies expenses etc. with a limit of Rs.0.50 lakh whichever is less per year. The total plan outlay proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.15.50 lakhs.

8. OTHER COOPERATIVES:

- (i) Financial assistance to primary leather cooperative societies: (Rs.2.10 lacs)

The primary leather Cooperative societies are provided financial assistance as per following scales approved by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Industrial Development during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

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

This pattern will continue in the 8th Five Year Plan, except the financial assistance in respect of managerial subsidy which is proposed to be modified as under:-

Managerial Subsidy	Ist Year	Rs.5,000/-
	IIInd year	Rs.3,000/-

The pattern of financial assistance has already been sent to Govt. of India for approval. Thus a Primary Leather Cooperative Society gets Rs.23,000/- by way of financial assistance from the Delhi Admn. It is proposed to assist 2 Leather Coop. societies every year totalling to 10 Leather Coop. societies during 8th Five Year Plan.

There are 24 working leather Co-op. societies with 551 members. The items manufactured by the societies are Leather wear and foot wear, Suit cases, Belts, Other fancy leather goods etc. and these societies are formed by the members belonging to SC/ST category.

The financial assistance is released on the basis of terms and conditions prescribed by the Govt. of India.

A sum of Rs.0.46 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs. 2.10 lakhs are proposed for 8th Five Year Plan.

The entire scheme is covered under Special Component Plan. During 1990-91, Rs.0.40 lakh are proposed to be spent.

(ii) Delhi State Cooperative Industrial Leather Federation:
(Rs. 1 lac)

The Delhi State Coop. Industrial Leather Federation, an Apex Body of the Primary leather societies, has been formed to assist the primary societies in the sale of their products, procurement of raw material like leather, dyes etc. at reasonable rates and to provide them technical assistance. All the members of Primary Leather Societies belong to SC/ST community. Hence there is need to provide financial assistance to this Federation. Since this Federation has recently been formed the working of the federation has to be watched for some time. The Financial Pattern of the scheme has been sent to Govt. of India for approval. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh (Share Capital participation Rs.25,000/-, Working Capital loan Rs.65,000/- and managerial subsidy Rs.10,000/-) under the scheme has been approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91. Since, this Federation has recently been formed and this Deptt. has to watch its working for some time more, no provision is sought for the Annual Plan 1991-92 at this stage. However, a token sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

iii) Market Development Assistance Scheme:(Rs.78.50 lacs)

This scheme is being implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi from the Annual Plan 1989-90. The scheme is formulated on the basis of guidelines provided by office of the Handloom Commissioner, M/o. Textiles, Govt. of India. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide assistance to Handloom Sector linked with the performance of the organisation and also to provide incentive for better performance.

The details of the scheme are as under:-

A) It is decided to provide 8% of average sale turnover of handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments (excluding Janta cloth) of State Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporations as shown in the audited accounts for 3 years preceding the financial year, the grant of assistance for which is under consideration. The assistance, which is to be shared equally by the State & Central Govt. will be provided to the State Apex societies and Handloom Development Corporation.

The average of sale turnover of Handloom Fabric is estimated at Rs.2.45 crores during the year 1991-92 and 8% of Rs.2.45 crores comes to Rs.19.60 lakhs. Similarly, the financial assistance on this account during the 8th Five Year Plan period is estimated at Rs.107.00 lakhs.

B) Assistance to Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies

The assistance which is to be shared equally by the State and Central Govt. will be provided to the Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. societies.

It is decided to provide 15% of Cash Credit limit sanctioned by Financial institutions (e.g. Central Coop. Bank, State Coop. Bank, Regional Rural Bank, State Finance Corporation etc.) to the eligible primary societies of the State in the preceding financial year.

Utilisation of Assistance:

The assistance provided under this scheme may be utilised for any of the following purposes, namely:

- a) Interest Subsidy.
- b) Rebate/discount and other consumer incentives on non-Janta Handloom products;
- c) Capital/Margin money for setting up of show rooms, godowns, renovation of show-rooms etc.
- d) Any other purpose approved by the State and/or Central Government.

The assistance due to the individual primary societies will be passed on by the State Govt. to the concerned societies.

Out of the assistance so provided to the primary societies under the MDA Scheme, not more than 75% of the amount shall be utilised for item (b) above. The balance amount shall be utilised for other purposes enumerated in the para. The beneficiary primary societies will be required to submit a utilisation certificate to the State Govt. to the effect that the grant was utilised for the approved purposes only. The state Govts. will accordingly submit a consolidated utilisation certificate on behalf of all the primary societies beneficiary organisations through any authority designated for the purpose.

The cash credit limits sanctioned to primary Coop. Handloom societies during the year 1991-92 is estimated at Rs.62.70 lakhs and taking 15% on this amount comes to Rs.9.40 lakhs. Similarly, the financial assistance on this account during the 8th Five Year Plan period is estimated at Rs.50.00 lakhs.

During the Annual Plan 1990-91, a sum of Rs.14.37 lakhs has been approved.

Thus the total requirement for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1991-91 is Rs.29.00 lakhs and Rs.157.00 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The above assistance will be shared equally by the State and Central Government. Thus a sum of Rs.14.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs.78.50 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan as state assistance.

9. LABOUR COOPERATIVES: (Rs. 3 Lacs)

At present there are 33 working Labour & Construction Coop. societies with 1977 members. These societies are mostly run by the weaker section 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 in order to strengthen their financial position. It is proposed to assist 10 Labour & Construction Coop. societies during the 8th Five Year Plan. The financial pattern has been sent to Govt. of India for obtaining the approval. A society shall be eligible for the following grant of assistance:

Working Capital Loan	:	Rs.20,000/-	
Share Capital (On equal matching basis)	:	Rs. 5,000/-	
Managerial Subsidy	:	Rs.5,000/-	(Rs.3,000/- in the 1st year and (Rs.2,000/-) in the IIInd year

For the Annual Plan 1990-91, a sum of Rs.0.56 lakh has been approved. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan, which includes a sum of Rs.0.30 lakh for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN COOP. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY (ALL KINDS) : Rs. 1.90 Lacs.

The women Coop. societies are mainly organised among house hold ladies for the promotion of their economic interest such as tailoring, paper/pickles and other industrial Coop. societies. These societies can be made more viable by granting financial assistance as per norms given below (Pattern of financial assistance has been sent to Govt. of India for obtaining its approval).

Share Capital	:	Rs.5,000/-	
Working Capital Loan	:	Rs.10,000/-	
Managerial subsidy	:	Rs. 5,000/-	(Rs.3,000/- in the 1st year and Rs.2,000/- in the IIInd year

It is proposed to assist 10 Coop. societies during the 8th Five Year Plan, at the rate of 2 societies each year. A sum of Rs.0.36 lac is approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91. A provision of Rs.1.90 lakhs is sought for 8th Five Year Plan, which includes a sum of Rs.0.40 lakh for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

11. OPENING OF SHOW-ROOM FOR THE HANDLOOM SECTION : (Rs.70.00 Lacs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan Coop. Deptt. had purchased 6 showrooms at a cost of Rs.35.00 lakhs from DDA. The interior decoration work of these show-rooms has been completed by DSIDC and these showrooms will become operational during this year. At present adequate marketing facilities are not available to the Coop. societies and as such the weavers sell their product through the middle men who corner the maximum share of profit. In order to stop such type of exploitation by the middlemen, it is proposed to open 10 show-rooms in the 8th Five Year Plan.

In order to run these show-rooms smoothly the following posts are also required for each show-room.

Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of posts
1. Manager-cum-Accountant	Rs.1400-2300	1
2. Sales Assistant	Rs.950-1500	2
3. Peon	Rs.750-940	1

Rs.17.00 lakhs stand approved in 1990-91. It is proposed to purchase one more show-room during 1991-92 and necessary staff will be provided. A sum of Rs.9.94 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. More show-rooms will be opened in the later years of 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan is proposed.

The entire scheme is covered under SCP.

Physical Targets	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
No. of show-rooms	10	2	1
Financial Outlay:	70	17	9.94

Details of Plan Outlay:

a) Recurring

1) Staff for show-room & Misc. Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	10.00	2.00	1.94
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b) Non-recurring

1) Cost and interior decoration of show-rooms (Rs. in Lakhs)	80.00	15.00	8.00
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12. SEHKARI BAZAR COMPLEX : (Rs.10 Lacs)

This scheme could not be implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan, as DDA has not provided land for the complex so far. The objective of the scheme is to set up a coop. 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 Coop. societies .

- Industrial Coop. Societies
- Consumer Coop. societies
- Rural/Package Coop. societies
- Group Housing Coop. societies and also for
- Urban and T/C societies

In the U.T. of Delhi, there are Thrift & Credit sector and also the Group Housing sector - which have made tremendous impact on the coop. movement and these are very successful sectors.

In respect of the Industrial Coop. 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.

Land for an area of 5,000 square metres has been requested from the DDA and it will be a multi-storeyed Sehkari Bazar complex. The project/requirement of the staff and other modalities are being worked out.

Rs.1.00 lakh stand approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91. Keeping in view the importance of the project, it is proposed to make a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan, which includes a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Under Minor Irrigation programme, Delhi Administration is providing irrigation facilities by utilising ground water and surface water. Irrigation from ground water is through shallow cavity tube-wells as well as deep tube wells. While surface irrigation is being provided by utilising treated effluent flowing from the sewage 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 was Rs.519.00 lakhs with a target of providing assured irrigation to an area of 4000 hect., while an expenditure of Rs.441.78 lakhs has been incurred during 7th Plan period. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.271.00 lakhs. A target of providing assured irrigation to an area of 700 hect. is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan, and the outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.1250.00 lakhs and Rs.325.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92, as given below:-

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	7th Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	Actual Expdn. 1985-90.	8th Five Year Plan Proposed outlay 1990-95	Annual Plan 1990-91, Apprd. Outlay	1991-92 Proposed Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6
a) Direction & Administration.	35.00	-	-	0.50	-
b) Investigation and development of Ground Water resources.	67.00	14.16	5.00	6.00	1.00
c) Tubewells	145.00	157.80	279.00	80.00	87.00
d) Other Minor Irrigation scheme/works	272.00	269.82	966.00	184.50	237.00
Total(M.I)	519.00	441.78	1250.00	271.00	325.00

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1. EXPLORATION OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES (Rs.5.00Lakhs)

This is an on-going scheme spilling over from 7th Plan to 8th Plan 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". A provision of Rs.15.00 lacs exists in 7th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92 and for 8th Five Year Plan proposed outlay is Rs.5.00 lakh.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUNDS AND RESTORATION OF OLD BUNDS IN MEHRAULI BLOCK (NIL)

This is also an on-going scheme from 5th Five Year Plan. As is evident, Mehrauli Block of UT of Delhi consists of hilly terrain and hence it has witnessed a considerably land erosion successively. To check this land erosion, 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 constructions of bunds in Asola and Rajokri areas also of Mehrauli block. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs exists in 7th Five Year Plan against an estimated cost of Rs.24.86 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.4.61 lakhs has been incurred upto the year 1985-88 and budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided during 1988-89 out of which no amount has been incurred. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been approved for 1989-90 for this scheme. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.5.00 lacs and no outlay has been proposed for 1991-92.

3. EXPLOITATION AND INSTALLATION OF 24 NOS. DEEP TUBE WELLS (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

To provide relief to the farmers mainly habitants of Mehrauli Block where the water table is very low being hilly terrain a scheme for installation of 24 Nos. Deep Tubewells was formulated in the year 1986, costing Rs.23.50 lakhs which was approved by Delhi Administration, Delhi on 31.03.86. Since then 23 nos. deep tubewells have successfully been installed, only one remained to be installed which is expected to be taken up during 1990-91. The scheme will be completed in 1991-92 Rs.1.00 lakhs has been kept in the year 1991-92, the expenditure during 1990-91 being also Rs.2.00 lakhs. Thus total required for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

4. INSTALLATION OF 50 NOS. SHALLOW CAVITY TUBEWELLS UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (PHASE-II) (Rs.2.00LAKHS)

The landless cultivators belonging to SC/ST category were provided with agricultural land by Delhi Administration, Delhi to improve upon their socio-economic condition. These cultivators were unable to install tubewells at their own, the

imperitiveness of providing irrigation facilities to such cultivators by installation of shallow cavity tubewells under 20 Point Programme of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India was felt Accordingly scheme costing Rs.110.00 lakhs was prepared and approved by Delhi Administration, Delhi to instal 50 Nos. shallow cavity tubewells in different parts of UT of Delhi. Out of which 49 nos. tubewells have so far been installed since 1984-85 and the remaining one is to be installed during 1990-91, after which scheme will be completed. Rs.2.00 lakhs required during 8th Five Year Plan Rs.3.00 lakhs being during 1990-91 and Rs.1.00 lakhs in 1991-92.

5. IMPROVEMENT OF 50 NOS SHALLOW CAVITY TUBEWELLS UNDER DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAMME (Rs.75.00 LAKHS)

For the last few year i.e. from 1984 onwards and particularly during 1986-87, the residents of rural areas of UT of Delhi, whose main occupation is agriculture, had been experiencing acute problems due to absolute drought conditions. In order to mitigate the severity of drought and to provide relief to peasantry a crash programme was taken up on war footing under the Annual Plan 1987-88 for immediate installation of 50 nos. tubewells in the rural areas in UT of Delhi with a purpose and objective to bring about 500 hect. of agriculture land under assured irrigation.

These tubewells were initially provided by simply boring and installation a pump set, without any distribution system only keeping in view the pump house as per location in public/farmers interest. Due to strong and persistent demand from the farmers to convert these tubewells into regular state tubewell, a scheme amounting to Rs. 170.00 lakhs has been formed to cover the cost of improvement of these 50 nos. shallow cavity tubewells by way of providing under ground distribution system and improvement of boring, pump house etc. The scheme was taken up during the year 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was incurred during the year 1989-90 and balance amount of Rs.155.00 lakhs is proposed to be incurred during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. During 1990-91 anticipated expenditure is Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs has been sought during Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.75.00 lakhs.

6. EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SCHEME FROM KESHOPUR TREATMENT PLANT (PHASE-II) (Rs.40.00 Lakhs)

The scheme for utilising 90 cusecs treated effluent water from Keshopur Treatment Plant was approved by Delhi Administration for an amount of Rs.189.00 lakhs in August, 1985, with a view of providing irrigation facilities to 3600 acres of Najafgarh Block land in UT of Delhi. The scheme is being revised due to general increase in cost and the likely cost of the scheme is Rs.220.00 lakhs. The temporary acquisition of land along the Nilothi Distributory and Minor was proposed to be acquired for borrowing of earth for construction of these channels. However due to stiff resistance from the villagers,

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temporary acquisition cannot be carried out and channels are being constructed by utilising surplus earth from the spoil bank of **Supplementary Drain** by mechanical transportation of earth and thus necessitating the revision of the scheme.

The scheme provided the cost of construction of Head Regulator in **Sewage Treatment Plant, Pump House, Balancing Reservoir, Feeder Channel, Main Distributory, Niloti Minor, 6 Nos. Sub Minors** and other **Cross Drainage Works**. Most of the works have already been completed except the work of construction of Niloti Minor. The work is being executed during 1990-91 and is likely to be completed by March, 1991 and the cost of these works is about Rs.40.00 lacs.

An amount of Rs.157.00 lacs has been spent on the scheme upto March, 1990 and an amount of Rs.45.00 lacs has been earmarked for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.18.00 lacs for 1991-92 has been proposed and the scheme is likely to be completed by March, 1992. Out of the total irrigation potential of 1457 hectares envisaged in the scheme, an area of 1180 hectares has been achieved by the end of VIIth Five Year Plan ending 31st March, 1990. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

7. **EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SCHEME FROM KESHOPUR TREATMENT PLANT PHASE-III (Rs. 300.00 LAKHS)**

The scheme for utilising additional 90 cusecs of treated effluent water from Keshopur Treatment Plant was approved by Delhi Administration for an amount of Rs.194.00 lakhs in August, 1985. It was proposed to irrigate an additional area of about 3600 Acres of land in Najafgarh Block in UT of Delhi. The scheme could not take any headway upto March, 1988 and its estimate is being revised and is likely to cost about Rs.800.00 lakhs. The increase in cost of labour and material, increase in cost of land acquisition and change in alignment of feeder channel which has been necessitated due to non availability of additional land on the existing alignment and transportation of earth by Mechanical transport for the construction of the various channels.

This scheme provides the cost of construction of head regulator at the off take point of K.T.P. 2.3 km. of feeder channel along the right bank of N.G.Drain, Construction Bridge-cum-Aqueduct across Najafgarh Drain and **Supplementary Drain**, construction of 2.6 km. long feeder channel on the left bank of **Supplementary Drain**, construction of Pump House Balancing Reservoir, Distribution Tanks, Keshopur Minor, 8 No. **Sub Minors**, Cross drainage works, Bridges and Culverts etc.

The work of construction of feeder channel 2.3 km. long on the right bank of N.G.Drain, Construction of Main Distributory and Syphon across Nangloi N.G.Road have been completed against the scheme by spending Rs.112.00 lakhs upto March, 1990 i.e. VIIth Five Year Plan. It is proposed

to take up the work of construction of Bridge-cum-Acqua-duct across of N.G.Drain/Supplementary Drain, Construction of feeder channel on the left bank of Supplementary Drain from RD 2675 to RD 6265, Construction of Pump House Balancing Reservoir, and Distribution Tanks near village Tilangpur Kotla, Construction of Keshopur Minor, Sub Minors Culverts and small Bridges etc. against this scheme upto March, 1993.

An amount of Rs.94.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1990-91. The scheme is likely to be completed in the year 1992-93. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs.140. lakhs has been proposed to be utilised for this scheme. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.300.00 lakhs.

8. EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM FROM CORONATION TREATMENT PLANT(PHASE.II) (Rs.100.00 LAKHS)

The above schemes was Administratively approved for an estimated cost of Rs.45.86 lakhs by Delhi Administration Delhi vide letter no.F.4(2)/75/MID/Dev./ACS/4/2932-40 dated 7th Feb.,78 for the utilisation of 20 MGD (35 cusecs) of effluent from Coronation Treatment Plant. With the coming up of new pumping station known as University pumping station, 50 cusecs of additional effluent shall be made available over and above the existing capacity of 35 cusecs, as mentioned above. In order to utilise the entire effluent available from Coronation Treatment plant for irrigation purposes, the present scheme has been revised for an estimated cost of Rs.99.70 lakhs (sanctioned in 1986) which shall provide additional irrigation facilities to 1500 hect. cropped area. Presently the irrigation is being provided only to six villages viz. Bhalswa, Nathupura, Burari, Jharoda, Mukunpur and Kamalpur with the revision of the scheme the irrigation facilities shall be provided to four more villages in Alipur Block i.e. Ibrahimpur, Kushak Khurd, Kalipur & Salempur.

Expenditure upto March, 1990 is Rs.51.29 lakhs. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1990-95, the anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 being Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs is required in 1991-92.

9. PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR IRRIGATION (Rs. 5.00 LAKHS)

This is an ongoing scheme from the 5th Five Year Plan. The scheme was envisaged to draw up "Master Plan for Irrigation" in UT of Delhi by considering the status of irrigation existing and draw up future plan. The report has been drafted and the views of the Central Water Commission is awaited. The scheme was sanctioned for Rs.18.05 lacs in February 1970. An expenditure of Rs.81.00 lakhs has been incurred in 1985-90, Rs.81 lakhs during 7th Five Year Plan.

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A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh exists in 7th Five Year Plan. There is an approved allocation of Rs. 0.50 lakhs in 1990-91 and an amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred on the scheme this year and Rs.0.70 lakhs have been proposed in 1991-92. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been imposed during 8th Five Year Plan.

10. PREPARATION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT RITHALA TREATMENT PLANT(PHASE.I) (Rs.75.00 lakhs)

Delhi Municipal Corporation has already initiated an action for construction of new sewage treatment plant at village 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 till 2001 A.D. the proposed command area of the irrigation system is being envisaged and bring and area of 1400 hacts. of land in Kanjhawla block under irrigation.Considering the present position of the estimate and time required for obtaining A/A & E/S a token amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs exists in 7th Five Year Plan 85-90. 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 posts.
3. Junior Engineer	16 posts.
4. Head Clerk	1 post
5. Accountant	1 post
6. Draft Man	1 post
7. U.D.C.	3 posts.
8. L.D.C	8 Posts.
9. Class IV Staff	6 Posts.
10. Assistant Engineer(Mech)	1 Post
11. Junior Engineer(Mech)	4 Posts.
12. LDC/UDC	2 posts.
13. Peon	1 Post.

	49 posts

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs existing in 7th Five Year Plan and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.4.30 lakhs and for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.75.00 lakhs.

11. EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT CORONATION TREATMENT PLANT(PHASE-III) (Rs.200.00 lakhs)

A scheme amounted to Rs.99.70 lacs for extension of effluent irrigation system from C.T.P. under Phase-II was administratively approved vide F.4(2)/75/MID/Acs./4.2932 dated 7.2.1978 for utilisation of 50 cusecs of effluent available from C.T.P. to provide irrigation facility to 4000 acres crop area pertaining to the villages Balswa, Nathupura, Burari, Jharoga, Mukundpur, Kamalpur, Ibrahim Pur, Kushkhurd Khadipur and Saleempur. The work on the scheme has almost

been completed except few works which are expected to be completed by 1992. But keeping in view of urbanisation of Delhi the area around these villages will mostly be urbanised and it is feared that there will be no patch left out for irrigation. To utilise infrastructure raised by spending huge Govt. funds, it is proposed to extend the system beyond the Bawana Escape in the northern sector to provide irrigation facilities to the cultivators whose main consideration is none other than the agriculture. Therefore in order to provide irrigation facilities to the lands situated beyond Bawana Escape, a scheme is being prepared at an approximate cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs. Even this effluent water, if need, may be provided to the adjoining state of Haryana. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.5.00 lacs and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.200 lacs.

12. GROUND WATER RECHARGE SYSTEM-DEVELOPMENT & CREATION OF LAKES IN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI (Rs.5.00 LAKHS)

The scheme for charging of ground water in Mehrauli Block is being formulated by construction of check bund and small earthen dams on the ravines and rivalets in Mehrauli Block. Mehrauli Block has been deprived of its share of ground water due to depleting level of underground water as most of the rain water flows out from this hilly terrain thus minimising the percolation for absorption which is a vital factor of recharge of ground water. Most of the tube wells installed by the public as well as Delhi Administration are having reduced yield. With the construction of check bund on various ravines specifically in Devli, Mainan garhi, Tuglakbad and Sahreerpur area which are not likely to be urbanised in the near future since the land has presently come under the purview of Wild Life Sanctuary the rain water shall be stored at suitable locations, acting as storage reservoirs for pretty long period recharging ground water. This will also help in the growth of vegetation as well as Wild Life in the Sanctuary area. The detailed survey for identification of location of these Check Bunds is being carried, forming the basis for formulation of detailed Project Report. An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs has been earmarked for the current financial year and Rs.30.00 lacs are proposed to be utilised during the Annual Plan 1991-92. The scheme is proposed to be completed by 31st March, 1992. Proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

13. INSTALLATION OF 40 NOS SHALLOW CAVITY TUBEWELLS FOR MARGINALLY POOR CULTIVATORS (Rs.50.00 LAKHS)

The Union Territory of Delhi is having about 60,000 hectare of cultivatable land out of which only about 5000 hecs. is being irrigated by 260 State Tube Wells (Deep & Shallow) located in different village of Delhi, Balance 55,000 hecs. of land is being irrigated by the private tubewells and other resources.

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The brout of the situation is being faced by the economically poor cultivators who neither belong to Schedule castes nor S.T. However they belong to weaker sections of societies as regard as their financial position is concerned. They cannot afford to construct & install a tubewell at their own to irrigate their fields. Thus they are not getting due return of their hard labour put to cultivate their land in the absence of inadequate irrigation facilities. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has laid special emphasis on the upliftment of weaker sections of the society and to provide facilities to remove poverty from the rural sector of Delhi. To implement this programme of rural development, a scheme to install 14 nos. shallow cavity tubewells (for marginally poor cultivators in UT of Delhi who are having less than 5 acres of cultivable land) has been prepared costing to Rs. 130.00 lakhs. The scheme has been cleared by TAC. The work is being taken up during 90-91 the expenditure during 1990-91 being Rs. 10.00 lacs. The demand for 1991-92 is Rs. 25 lakhs and proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

14. EXPLOITATION AND INSTALLATION OF 25 NOS. DEEP TUBEWELLS IN UT OF DELHI (Rs. 150.00 LAKHS)

The hilly terrain of the Mehrauli Block is being set up with very low ground water table. In addition due to continuous drought conditions prevailed during the year 1985 to 1987 the water table in Najafgarh Block of Union Territory of Delhi has also gone down considerably. The small farmers had been immensely disadvantaged due to this problem and hence installation of deep tubewells was proposed and a scheme for Rs. 170 lakhs on the basis and material has been cleared by TAC. Under this scheme 25 nos. deep tubewells including distribution system will be provided mainly in Mehrauli and Najafgarh block of UT of Delhi, after selection of sites on the basis of representation received from the elected representatives of the people subject to availability of water fit for irrigation purpose. On completion of this scheme assured irrigation facility will be provided to 1000 hec. of land belonging to poor and marginal farmers who are not able to construct tubewell of their own. This will not only enhance the food production but will also help in raising the living standard of poor and marginal farmers who are exclusively dependant on agriculture and are at present suffering due to non availability of any irrigation facility.

The scheme is proposed to be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan. The expenditure during 1990-91 is expected to be Rs. 5 lakhs and Rupees. 30.00 lakhs is required for 1991-92 and proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 150.00 lacs.

15. EXTENSION OF EFFLUENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN NAJAFGARH BLOCK UTILISING EXISTING STORM WATER DRAINS (Rs. 196 lakhs)

The treated effluent of Keshopur Treatment Plant is being utilised for irrigation purpose for which two schemes viz. Keshopur effluent irrigation scheme (Phase-II) and Keshopur Effluent Irrigation Scheme (Phase-III) are under implementation. Due to rapid urbanisation in Najafgarh Block, the command area envisaged under Phase-II & III is likely to come under the urbanisation plan of Delhi development Autho-

rity. The surplus effluent if released into Najafgarh Drain shall ultimately flow into the river Yamuna and cause water pollution. In order to check the pollution of the river Yamuna and to provide additional irrigation facilities under the Grow More Food Programme, it is proposed to extend the effluent irrigation facilities from the existing tailend of Kesbopur Minor near Hiranakulna road towards Delhi and Haryana Border in Mundela and Dhansa Area. A detailed project is being formulated after field survey. It is expected that the approximate cost of the project shall be to the tune of Rs.650.00 lacs which would include the additional second stage pumping, land and channels etc. Since the project is at conceptual stage & provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1991-92 has been proposed for preliminary works. It is a new scheme which is proposed to be completed by 1995 i.e. the end of 8th Five Year Plan. Proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.196.00 lakhs.

ADDENDA

Sector : Flood Control & Drainage.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Sector.	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
	Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement	Revised Prop. Outlay as Proposed Outlay	Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement	Revised Proposed Outlay	
1. Drainage Scheme for Papankalan.	75.00	1075.00	1.00	1.00	To construct drains in Papankalan, Rohini Extension, Narela Residential Complex, etc.
Total (Flood control & Drainage).	<u>8000.00</u>	<u>9000.00</u>	<u>1800.00</u>	<u>1800.00</u>	

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Total (Flood control & Drainage).	<u>8000.00</u>	<u>9000.00</u>	<u>1800.00</u>	<u>1800.00</u>	

The flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration was created in February, 1965 to look after the flood control works 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 Najafgarh 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 atleast the local run-off water 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 being 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 1989-90 and further will be taken up for execution in the year 90-91 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 1990-91.

- a) Creation of lakes in the U.T. of Delhi.
- b) Providing pitching on side slopes of left forward bund.

- c) Scheme for raising and strengthening of banks of river Yamuna for a discharge of 3.9 lacs 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.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

Approved outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan, expdr. incurred alongwith proposed outlay for the important schemes and the sectors as a whole are given below:-

Name of scheme.	7th Plan Outlay.	Expdr. 85-90	Proposed 8th Five Year Plan 90-95	Annual Plan 90-91 Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay 1991-92
a) Scheme for increasing the capacity of N.G. Drain.	956.41	1249.14	130.00	70.00	67.00	75.00
b) Const. of Supplementary Drain to N.G. Drain.	1919.88	2178.23	3500.00	900.00	814.54	1100.10
c) Drng. of vill. ponds in all the blocks of UT of Delhi.	73.90	106.19	30.00	20.00	14.15	7.50
d) Other small drng. scheme.	279.37	379.17	400.00	100.00	72.50	130.00
e) Prdg. New addl. bridge on N.G. Drain & other drains & remodelling of existing fleet of bridges.	26.88	40.81	200.00	46.00	31.50	35.00
Total:- (Flood Control)	6398.00	5184.98	8000.00	1729.00	1376.66	1800.00

The detailed write up of the various scheme is as under

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1. WIDENING OF RME FROM DELHI HARYANA BORDER UPTO OUTFALL OF BAWANA ESCAPE: (Rs. 41.00 lacs)

This is an on going scheme sanctioned for Rs.60.00 lacs. This scheme envisages widening of R.M.E. from the existing top width of 5M. to 7 Mtrs. to provide adequate strengthening and to eliminate chances of seepages. All the works under this scheme are in and are likely to be completed in 1990-91. Accordingly, token provision of Rs.0.50 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the annual plan 1991-92 to meet any left over liability. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs. 41.00 lacs.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF EMBANKMENT CONNECTING GUIDE BUND OF WAZIRABAD BARRAGE TO RME FOR THE PROTECTION OF VILL. JAGATPUR AND WAZRABAD. (Rs. 37.00 lacs).

This is an ongoing scheme which was originally sanctioned in the year 1983 for an amount of Rs.58.00 lacs. This was subsequently revised to Rs.145.52 lacs due to increase in the cost of land acquisition and some emergent works. Most of the works under this scheme have already been completed except for premix carpeting on the W.B.M. surface and construction of some ramps as per revised scheme. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.5.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in annual plan 1991-92 and proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs. 37.00 lacs.

A)) EMBANKMENT SCHEMES

3. CONSTRUCTION OF LEFT FORWARD BUND UPSTREAM OF WAZIRABAD BARRAGE UPTO U.P. BORDER (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

This scheme has been prepared for the purpose of protecting the trans-Yamuna areas in the eastern side and from revages of Flood in Yamuna and to provide effective protective cover the 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 of Delhi U/S of Wazirabad Barrage.

A provision of Rs. 13.90 lacs exists in the 7th five year plan. Ex penditure during the year 85-89 is Rs. 88.70 lacs. No outlay exists in Annual Plan 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs has been proposed in 1991-92 and Rs. 30.00 lakh for 8th five Year Plan.

B) DRAINAGE SCHEME(MAJOR):-

4. INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF N.G. DRAIN FROM DHANSA BUND TO OUTFALL (Rs.130.00 lacs).

The UT of Delhi experienced unprecedented floods in the year 1977 through the Sahibi Nadi which originates in Rajasthan and traversing through Haryana, enters N.G. Drain at Dhansa Regulator in the U.T. of Delhi. A scheme was therefore prepared for a cost of Rs.18.02 crores for increasing the capacity of N.G. Drain from Dhans Regulator to Baharat

Nagar Bridge and was approved by the Govt. of India in May 79. The main components of the scheme are:-

- i) Increasing the capacity of the drain from 3000 cusecs to 8000 cusecs from Dhansa Regulator to Kakrolla Regulator.
- ii) Increasing the capacity of the drain from 3000 cusecs to 10000 cusecs from Kakrolla regulator to Bharat Nagar Bridge beyond which the drain has already been improved for a capacity of 10,000 cusecs.
- iii) Extension of Dhansa Bund to a high ground and const. of additional regulator at Dhansa for 5000 cusecs.
- iv) Widening of various existing bridges all along this reach.

Most of these works have since been completed and the scheme was further revised to Rs.37.11 crores and was approved by the Govt. of India in June, 1988.

A few works such as extension of Dhansa Bund to a high ground in the territory of Haryana/UT of Delhi and const. of additional regulator at Dhansa could not be taken up owing the inter state disputes with the Govt. of India.

Against the 7th Plan outlay of Rs.956.41 lakhs on expenditure of Rs. 1241.40 has been incurred. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lacs was approved for the annual plan 1990-91 for completing a few on going works such as widening of bridges, strengthening of the bank through Jheel etc. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.62.00 lacs.

A sum of Rs.75 lakhs has been asked for the annual plan 1991-92 for taking up the work of construction of additional regulator at Dhansa. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 130.00 lakhs.

5. Construction of Supplementary Drain to Najafgari Drain (Phase-I) Upto 50⁰⁰ Cusec) (Rs. 3500.00 lakhs)

The original scheme of construction of Supplementary drain was prepared to cost Rs.25.07 crores. The A/A & E/s for this scheme amounting to Rs.25.07 Crores was issued vide letter No.12/2/82/FC dated 6.2.82. Later on due to stiff resistance from the cultivators and the elected representative of the area from where the drain was to pass, the alignment of Supplementary Drain was changed and realigned along N.G. Drain upto the Junction of Nangloi drain and then along Nangloi Drain and after passing through Rohini Area the drain will run parallel to Road No.50. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 63.79 crores has already been submitted to Central Water Commission for approval. However, the works have already been taken up for execution as per revised scheme after obtaining go ahead sanction of the Lt. Governor of Delhi and Ministry of Water Resources.

The revised scheme envisages construction of Supple. Drain in a length of 34.5KM. from the present outfall of Mungeshpur upto river Yamuna outfalling on the d/s of

Wazirabad Barrage. The scheme provide for excavation of about 1 crore cum. of earth, 24 road bridges, 2 rly. bridges, 2 National High Way, Bridges across G.T. Road and Rohtak Road, one aquaduct at DTD Crossing and about 65 inlates to cater to the discharge of its local catchment. The scheme also provides for lining of the drain at places where there is restriction in the availablility of land. It is also proposed to construct pacca cunnette in the bed of the drain for dry weather flow. It also provides for remodelling of water ducts near the outfall.

The work on the changed alignment of the drain has been taken up after the revised alignment had been approved by the competent authority. The work has started in right earnest from A pril,88.

The total expenditure upto March,90 has been of the order of Rs.27.50 crores. T-he scheme is proposed to be completed within the Eighth Five Year Plan requirement of budget year wise has accordingly been made.

The Mac-hinery required for execution of the work as indicate in the revised scheme have more or less been proC ured already which comprises of 5 draglines of 2½ cu. yard capacity, 1 modern age dredger for working in or under water and 4 bulldozers. Under the sscheme 18 inspection vehicles(jeeps) two station wagons and two trucks have already been purchased against a provision of 20 jeeps, 2 trucks and 2 station wagons.

The scheme also envisages provision of 2 circles for its execution which are already in existence. The scheme also provides for construction of a permanent flood control deptt. Approved outlay for 90-91 was Rs.900 lacs and anticipated expenditure during the curre-nt year in Rs.814.54 lacs. The proposed outlay for 91-92 for this scheme is to Rs. 1100.10 lacs and for 8th five year plan is Rs.3500.00 lakhs.

C) OTHER POND DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

6. DRAINAGE OF VILLAGE PONDS IN ALL THE BLOCKS OF THE U.T. OF DELHI. (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

With the fast urbanisation of the rural Delhi and providing water supply facilities to a number of villages by Municipal Corporation of Delhi the storm water and sullage collects in village abadi ponds and creates serious drainage congestion in village areas. In the year 1988, a decision was taken by the Secretary, Delhi that the peripherial drains shall be the responsibility of the developing agencies till they are handed over to the local bodies and rural drainage shall remain henceforth in the jurisdiction of MCD. In view of this decision, all new pond drainage schemes were transferred to the M.C.D. But the schemes which were in progress when thas decision was taken are being continued for completion of which an amount of Rs.7.50 lacs is being proposed during 91-92 and Rs. 30.00 lacs during 8th Five Year Plan.

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The following are these schemes.

- i) This scheme envisages construction of RCC pipe drain from the village pond in Jharoda along Najafgarh - Nangloi Road to outfall into Mungeshpur Drain. The scheme was approved for a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs. About 2.5 Km. length of the drain has been completed out of a total length of 3 K.M. and the balance work is in progress.

A provision of Rs.8.5 lacs has been made in the BE/RE 1990-91 and a provision of Rs.3.5 lacs has been made in BE 1991-92.

- ii) Jharoda Kalan Link Drain:-

This scheme envisages construction of an open pucca drain in a length of 800mts. and earthen drain in a length of 600 metres. The drain is to be constructed along the pugdandi through the fields to outfall into Mungeshpur Drain.

The scheme was approved for an amount of Rs. 3.70 lacs in March 1986 and it is in execution. A provision of Rs.3.5 lacs has been made for the BE/RE 1990-91 and a token provision of Rs.1.00 lacs has been made in 1991-92 for unforeseen liabilities of the scheme.

7. MUNDELA KHURD DRAINAGE SCHEME (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

The scheme comprises of:-

- a) Construction of Bhupania-Chudania Drain from Delhi Haryana Border to outfall into Nangloi Mungeshpur Drain.
- b) Construction of Mundela Drain to outfall into Najafgarh Drain.
- c) Construction of earthen bund from B-C drain near Mundela Khurd upto Dhansa Minor near IARI-Isapur.

The scheme has almost been completed except for construction of macadam drain on the right bank of B-C Drain.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs has been made in BE/RE 1990-91 and a provision of Rs.1.00 lacs has been made in BE 1991-92 for completion of residual works. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs. 5.00 lacs.

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8. MADANPUR KHADAR DRAINAGE SCHEMES (JAITPUR DRAINAGE) SCHEME) (Rs. 2.00 LACS).

This is a sixth plan scheme splitting over to 8th Five Year Plan. The scheme costing Rs.9.07 lacs was originally sanctioned to prevent accumulation of flood water from Ali Super Passage as well as for drainage in the area of the village Jaitpur Madanpur Khadar, Ali Hari Nagar etc. of U.T. of Delhi. Due to const. of a bund by Haryana Govt. along Delhi Haryana Border tying of the same with Basantpur, Taminpur the scheme has to be revised. The revised scheme has been approved by CWC, Flood Control Board and Standing Finance Committee. But revised A/A & E/S is waited. The revision of the scheme is necessitated due to construction of some bridges and increase in the cost of labour and material.

Against an approved outlay of Rs. 7.08 lacs for 7th Five Year Plan, the expenditure during 7th Plan was Rs.25.67 lacs. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 91-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is to Rs. 0.50 lacs and Rs. 2.00 lacs respectively.

9. CONSTRUCTION OF BANKNER LINK DRAIN PHASE I & II (Rs. 10.00 lacs):-

This an on going scheme and has mostly been completed. The abalance work comprises of construction of road culverts and banks in the depressions areas. The revised scheme costing to Rs.24.55 lacs is yet to be accorded A/A & E/S. A provision of Rs.5.50 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the annual plan 1991-92 for completion of these works.

10. SHAHDARA DRAINAGE SCHEME (PHASE I & II) (Rs. 205.00 lacs)

The scheme was taken up about 10 years ago and as per latest provision the estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 19.01 crores which is based on actual expenditure incurred.

As regards works under this scheme, the same have already been completed for all practical purposes. No provision has been kept in RE 1990-91 and BE 1991-92. The scheme of storm Water Drainage of Shahdara area Phase-I has been completed and also its second phase has also been formulated to take up other new works, which were not taken up earlier or included in Phase-I. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.965 lacs. out of which for portion of Flood Circle will be about 100 lacs. The scheme is under preparation based on present market rate as per direction of Central Water Commission.

A provision of Rs.23.00 lacs has been made in BE 1991-92 against this scheme. For Phase-II. For 8th Five Year Plan a proposal for Rs. 5.00 lacs and Rs. 2.00 lacs has been proposed for Phase I & II respectively.

SUB -SCHEMES:-

- a) Phase-I.
- b) Phase-II.

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- c) Resectioning of Trunk Drain No.1.
- d) Improvement of Drains north of Arterial Highway.

11. OTHER SMALL DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME:-
(Rs. 400.00 lacs):-

Un this head, a provision of Rs.279.37 lacs. has been provided in the 7th Five Year plan various small schemes are being executed under this head. An expdr. of Rs.126.67 lacs has been incurred on various schemes upto 3/00. Approved outlay under Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.100.00 lacs. and anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.77.50 lacs. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 138.00 lacs and for 8th five year Plan is to Rs. 400.00 lacs.

This scheme comprises the following works:-

- a) Improvement of Palam drain from RD 20000' (6096M) to R.D. 30000'.

New Sub-Scheme:-

- b) Improvement of Palam Drain from RD.0 to RD 6000M.
- c) Providing cunnette for the bed of Palam drain from R.D. 0 to 8778 M.
- d) Remodelling of Palam Link Drain.
- e) Remodelling of Nasirpur Drain.
- f) Drainage scheme of storm water & seepage from village Driyapur Harewali to Ghoga Link Drain.
- g) Resectioning of new diversion drain from RD.0 to 5400.
- h) Construction of drain at village Shahpur Garhi Outfalling into Bawana Escape.
- i) Construction of Drain at vill. Singhola outfalling into Tikri Khurd Link Drain.
- j) Construction of Drain in village Bankner Outfalling into Bankner Link Drain.
- k) Drainage scheme of Burari Area .
- l) Construction of Drain from Narela Mandi to Bawana Escape.
- m) Improving the existing Nallahas south of Fatehpur Beri village in Mehrauli Block.
- n) Remodelling of Asola Drain(V).
- o) Construction of Nawada link drain from Nawada village to its outfall into N.G. Drain.
- p) Drainage scheme of Alipur Blocks of village protected by const. of RME upper side of Bawana Escape.

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- q) Improvement of existing drainage system in Alipur and Narela Blocks.
- r) Drainage scheme for village Jagatpur & Wazirabad.
- s) Drainage system for vill. Jaunti in Kanjhawala Block.
- t) Drainage system from village Mubarakpur to Majra Dabas.
- u) Construction of pucca drain for vill. Narela.
- v) Const. of Waste water drains at village Prahaldpur, both Kalan, Begampur, Pooth Khurd, Jaunti, Jhetikera, Mizampur, Dindapur, Beprola and Mazra Dabas.
- w) Mundka Drainage Scheme.

NEW SUB-ITEMS:-

- x) Drainage scheme of Devli and Sangam Vihar.
- y) Raising & strengthening of R/B of Ali Drain from RD 0 to 2780M.
- z) Drainage & Flood protection scheme of Tajpur and Molar Bund Extension.

D) BRIDGES:-

12. PROVIDING NEW ADDITIONAL BRIDGES ON N.G. DRAIN AND OTHER DRAINS AND REMODELLING OF EXISTING FLEET OF BRIDGE (PHASE-I & II) Rs. 45.00 lacs (Rs. 200.00 lacs)

The scheme was framed at the original estimated cost of Rs.14.90 lacs with a view of to provide addl. 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 expdr. for 85-89 has been to the tune of Rs.31.87 lacs for 89-90 is Rs.8.94 lacs. A provision of Rs. 26.88 lacs exists in 7th Five Year Plan. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 90-91 is Rs.46.00 lacs & anti.Expr.for 90-91 is Rs.35.00 lacs. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan and Approved Plan 91-92 is Rs. 200.00 lacs and Rs. 45.00 lacs respectively.

- a) Construction of footbridge at Manohar Park.
- b) Construction of foot bridge at Tri Nagar.
- c) Construction of foot bridge on N.G. Drain at RD 128000.
- d) Construction of bridge across trunk drain No. II near RD 9700M.

- e) Construction of foot bridge across Bawana Escape at RD 10000M. on Alipur Narela Road (E.C. Rs.11.60).
- f) Const. of bridge across N.G. Drain near vill. Nilothi RD 90000
- g) Const. of bridge at RD 1200M. across Alipur Drain.
- h) Const. of foot bridge across Palam Drain opposite Dabri extension (E.C. Rs. 3.17 lacs).
- i) Const. of bridge across Palam drain opposite Mahavir Enclave.
- j) Construction of bridge across Nasirpur Drain opposite Dashratpur (E.C. Rs.1.59 lacs).
- k) Widening of existing bridge at RD 11350 of Bawana Drain (E.C. Rs.0.76 lacs).
- l) Const. of 4.25M wide single lane bridge at RD.9250M. of Trunk Drain (E.C. Rs. 4.99 lacs) drain No.2 opposite Shamshanghat.
- m) Construction of bridge across Trunk Drain No.1 near RD 9700M.
- n) Construction of foot bridge at Nehru Vihar.
- o) Construction of bridge at RD 52500. of Mungeshpur drain (E.C. Rs. 2.43).

NEW SUB ITEMS:-

- p) Const. of 7 Nos. culverts on Beharipur Drain from R.D. 0 to 925M.

13. REMODELLING OF MUNGESHPUR DRAIN (Rs. 5.00 lacs).

The scheme comprises of remodelling of Mungeshpur Drain from

- a) R.D. 0 to R.D. 21900.
- b) R.D. 21900 to R.D. 34000.
- c) R.D. 70000 to R.D. 120900.
- d) R.D. 120900 to R.D. 129700.

A provision of Rs.159.09 lacs exists in 7th Five Year Plan for this scheme. Expenditure against this scheme for the year 1985-89 is Rs. 29.03 lacs. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 20.00 lacs. Proposed outlay for the scheme for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 0.50 lacs and for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5.00 lacs.

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F. ANTI-EROSION SCHEMES:-

14. ANTI-EROSION SCHEME AND RIVER TRAINING WORKS ON RIVER YAMUNA (Rs 300.00 LACS)

The above scheme had been envisaged with a view to effectively check continuous erosion of banks of river Yamuna embankments which necessitated the regulation of river Yamuna behaviour to prevent any further erosion & frequent change of course which is likely to result in inculcable 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, ballie screens, flood emabnkments, restoration of eroded studs, spur etc. A provision of Rs 195.37 lacs exists in 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs 95.22 lacs has been made during 1985-89 and 1989-90 is Rs 191.26 lacs. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs 100.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure during 90-91 is Rs 114.95 lacs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs 95.00 lacs and for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs 300.00 lacs. the schemes under this scheme are as under:-

- a) Anti-erosion works on the banks of river Yamuna near village Palla & Sungerpur.
- b) Widening & strengthening of Pilot out on river Yamuna.
- c) Anti-erosion works on river Yamuna in ~~XX~~ U.T. of Delhi near L.F. Bund.
- d) Armouring of earthen spurs on L.M. Bund.
- e) Anti-erosion works D/S of Okhla upto Delhi Haryana Border.
- f) Emergent Flood Fighting and anti-erosion works among Yamuna Bazar Bund and Yamuna to combat the possible attack of flood.
- g) Anti-erosion works on river Yamuna near Burari and Jagatpur.
- h) Anti-erosion works on L.M. Bund providing bed bars between spur No. 13, 14, 17 and 18.
- i) Anti-erosion works on right bank of Yamuna from R.D. 0 to R.D.-10500 M of R.M.E.
- j) Extension and strengthening of three Nos. local studs along river Yamuna U/S Wazirabad Barrage.
- k) Extension and strengthening of three Nos. studs along left bank of river Yamuna d/s of Wazirabad Barrage.

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15. CONSTRUCTION/IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF RAMP AT S.M.BUND TO VILLAGE USMANPUR GARHI MANDU ETC. (Rs 10.00 lacs).

The scheme amounting to Rs 14.31 lacs was accorded A/A and E/S and the work was taken up by the end of 1989-90 an expenditure of Rs 5.84 lacs has been incurred. For the balance work a provision of Rs 5.00 lacs has been made in R.E. 1990-91 and Rs 6.50 lacs in B.E. 91-92 and for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs 10.00 lacs has been proposed.

G) OTHER WORKS:-

16. PROTECTION OF GOVT. LAND (Rs 500.00 lacs).

This scheme has been prepared to protect the Govt. land by I & FC Department in U.T. of Delhi against encroachment etc. No provision exists in the 7th Five Year Plan against this scheme. However, there was an approved outlay of Rs 10.50 lacs in annual plan 1989-90 and expenditure for the year 1989-90 was Rs 12.60 lacs. Approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs 50.00 lacs and anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs 58.15 lacs, Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs 70.00 lacs and for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs 500.00 lacs, This scheme consists of following sub-schemes.

- a) Construction of Boundary wall from R.D. 118250 to R.D. 125275 of left bank of N.G.Drain.
- b) Construction of boundary wall from R.D.-125275 to 129100.
- c) Construction of Boundary wall from R.D. 138670 to R.D. 141300.
- d) Const. of boundary wall from ~~XXX~~ B.B.M. Depot to NMD House old alignment.
- e) Const. of boundary wall from Bharat Nagar Bridge to Delhi Ambala Rly. Bridge.
- f) Protection of land at L.F.Bund R.D. 0 to RD-5750 M.
- g) Construction of boundary wall along R/Bank of N.G. Drain from RD-1,00,000 to RD-1,13,964.
- h) Construction of ~~xxx~~ compound wall along bank of N.G. Drain from Rohtak Road Bridge to Road No. 37.
- i) Construction of wall cum fencing along bank of N.G. Drain from Rohtak Road Bridge to Road No. 37.
- j) Construction of wall cum fencing along bank of N.G. Drain at R.D.-1,30,000.
- k) Protection of Govt. land of Shah-Alam Bund and implementation of protection programme thereon.

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NEW SUB-ITEM:

Protection of Govt. land by constructing boundary wall line fencing on:-

- p) Gazipur drain R/B from R.D.3600 to 5300 M. and L/B from R.D.3600 to 5090M.
- m) Shahdara Outfall L/B from 3310 to 5075M.
- n) Shahdara link drain L/B from R.D. 0 to 2160 and 3060 to 4545M.

17. RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF DAHISARA EMBANKMENT IN HARYANA TERRITORY (Rs. 40.00 lacs).

Approved outlay against this scheme for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.20.00 lacs and anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.20.16 lacs. Expenditure during the year 1989-90 is Rs.39.92 lacs. No provision exists in 7th five year plan against this scheme. An outlay of Rs.0.10 lacs and Rs. 40.00 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan respectively.

18. CREATION OF LAKES IN U.T. of DELHI (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

As is evident that Delhi U.T. has no 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 flows down in the river/drain and if appropriate arrangements are made to mop up to store water in lean season and can be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes alongwith re-charging of ground water which is getting depleted continuously due to over drawls. Considering the imperative in the light of the above, the Planning Commission has allowed Rs.225 lacs for the same during 7th Five Year Plan. Proposed Outlay for annual plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.0.50 lacs Rs. 10.00 lacs respectively.

19. DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR SHALIMAR BAGH, JAHANGIRPURI, AZADPUR AND MODEL TOWN AREAS (Rs.150.00 Lacs).

An outlay of Rs.225 lacs exists in 7th Five Year Plan against this scheme. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs and Rs.150 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan respectively.

L) WATER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:-

20. Survey & Hydrological Data collection (Rs.60.00 lacs)

Under the scheme for survey and hydrological observations of river Yamuna works are carried out for collection of important hydrological data in respect of floods by deploying departmental labour. The resultant data

will be very valuable for Planning of various flood protection schemes connected with river Yamuna in U.T. of Delhi. The post monsoon survey work of river Yamuna is being taken up by this Investigation & Planning Division every year. The work of Running & Maintenance of Control Rooms during flood season is also being done by this Divn. every Year. During the current financial year a provision of Rs.14.00 lacs been made.

urveys The proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs.15.00 lacs which will be for payment of salary to the work-charged estt., Muster Roll Staff, for carrying out the post monsoon of river Yamuna, running and maintenance of Flood Control Rooms on all vulnerable points along river & Najafgarh Drain in U.T. of Delhi during the flood season 1991. The expenditure will also be incurred during 1991-92 on misc. works connected with the survey work and control room etc. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.15.00 lacs and Rs.60.00 lacs respectively.

21. INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING (Rs. 10.00 lacs):-

This scheme envisages the preliminary survey of the various schemes under the Flood Control Sector proposed by the various Divisions of the Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. Approved outlay for 1990-91 is proposed as Rs.3.00 lacs. Anticipated provision of Rs.4.00 lacs has been made for 1991-92 to carry out the Investigation & Planning etc.

22. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL & MATERIAL TESTING LAB (Rs. 50.00 lacs).

Control of quality of different materials used in the construction of various projects works is very important in order to achieve, the objective for obtaining improved standard of quality, uniformity and ensuring a more economical utilisation of materials. These steps will not only add and supplement to better quality of work. but also significantly reduces the construction cost of further projects by 5% to 10% by spending near 1/2% to 2% of the construction cost on quality tech. Considering the set norms and taking into account the magnitude of the works and specific requirements of Flood Control Deptt. a scheme amounting to Rs.21.49 lacs (16.49 lacs non-recurring & Rs.5.00 lacs recurring) for installation and procurement of laboratory equipments was framed in the year 1984. The work to set up laboratory has already been taken up during the year 1989-90.

Approved outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.11.00 lacs and anticipated expenditure during the year 1990-91 is Rs.11.00 lacs for procurement of equipments required for testing, additions alterations to the existing building electric fitting to run the lab etc. Proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs.11.00 lacs for procurement of balance equipment, payment of electricity bills, electric fittings and payment/salary to the staff required for running and maintenance of the lab. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

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23. CHANNELISATION OF RIVER YAMUNA (Rs. 50.00 lacs)

During the course of time river Yamuna has been regulated and disciplined to a great extent on both banks by construction of marginal embankments, shanks, spurs and studs in whole of length. As the width of the river varies from place to place and imperative too exists for a fleet of road bridges and rail bridges, the barrages and weir across the river and hence add to the disciplinary of river course. Embankments are protected properly by apron and pitching. Model studies are being conducted to study the impact of water level at higher discharge like 2.5 lacs cusecs, 3.51 lacs cusecs pending receipt of results of model studies. This scheme has been accepted for inclusion in 7th Five Year Plan by Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs.225 lacs has been approved in the 7th five Year Plan considering the status of the scheme. Proposed outlay of Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.0.50 lacs and Rs.50.00 lacs respectively.

24. ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT IN METROPOLITAN SETTLEMENT SETTING UP OF SANITARY FACILITIES IN U.T. OF DELHI (Rs. 10.00 lacs).

The scheme is under preparation. A provision of Rs.5.00 lac exist in the 7th five year plan and no provision exist in Annual Plan 1990-91 against this scheme. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.00 lacs and 10.00 lacs respectively.

25. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION (Rs. 200.00 lacs)

The Flood Control Deptt. of Delhi Administration was created on 30.12.1964 to look after the Flood Control Works in U.T. of Delhi. This was originally being done by a number of other organisations like C.P.W.D., P-unjab Irrigation Deptt. & U.P. Irrigation Deptt. The new wing known as Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt. envisages the construction/remodelling and lining and maintenance of Flood Control Projects drains embankments, bunds, link bund, bridge link roads, various ponds drainage, small drainage schemes, anti-erosion works on river Yamuna etc. The Administration & Tech. control of the Minor and Medium Irrigation Works and Master Plan for Irrigation are also entrusted with the Deptt.

The schemewise staff strength sanctioned under Direction & Administration is envisaged as under:-

1. Office of the Chief Engineer (I&F) & Divisions.
2. Office of the S-uperintending Engineer (Floods) & Divisions.
3. Najafgarh Drainage Circle & Divisions and Office of the Superintending Engineer (NDC), (Renamed as Supplementary Drainage Circle-II and its divisions)
4. Supplementary Drainage Circle and Divisions and Office of the Superintending Engineer (SDC).

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5. Investigation & Planning Division.

As per the instructions contained in Delhi Admn., letter No.F.2/3/85-Fin.(B) dated 15.9.84 the staff strength sanctioned and covered under the schemes of continous nature viz. the sanctioned posts of FCD-I, II, III, IV, V VI, FMD and office of the Chief Engineer(I&F) and S.E.(Floods) were covered into permanent nature (envisaged at Item No. 1&2 above.)

Sanction for two circles each headed by a S.E.(Civil) exists in the scheme of construction of Supplementary Drain (R.E. Cost Rs. 63.79 crores). At present SDC-I and SDC-II with five Civil Divisions and two mech. divisions are functioning against this work and sanctioned thereof exists for current financial year 1990-91. As a huge quantum of work remains to be executed during 1991-92 as such it is necessary to keep both the circles with attached staff functioning.

The I & P Division carries out the various survey & collection of hydrological data for the preparation of various schemes in the deptt. Further this division also maintain and controls the Flood Control Room to keep a watch during the flood season.

a) With four Superintending Engineers and 19 Divisions the Chief Engineer's office is finding it difficult to monitor the various works i.e. to scrutinise tenders, award of works etc. in time and also the design cell of the department is in sufficient. With a view to strengthen the Chief Engineer's office, it is proposed to create the post of Surveyor of Works headed by a S.E. with three Executive Engineers and the following staff:-

1.	Superintending Engineer	One	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Executive Engineer	Three	Rs. 3000-4500
3.	Assistant Engineer	Six	Rs. 2000-3500
4.	Junior Engineer	Twelve	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	Steno	One	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	LDC/Typist	Four	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Peon	One	Rs. 750-940

b) In addition, the Finance Accounts Branch requires strengthening as the staff components has also remained same and has not increased with the expansion of the department. Following posts are proposed over and above the existing staff:-

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1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts.	One	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Research Officer (Statistical)	One	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Statistical Assistant	One	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	W.D.C.	Three	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	LDC/Typist	Three	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	One	Rs. 750-940

C) This department has been entrusted with the work of preparation of Unified Drainage scheme for U.T. of Delhi. The whole exercise being of tedious nature and requiring the liason with all other agencies in Delhi such as MCD, DWS&SDU, DDA etc. the following posts will have to be created:-

1.	Superintending Engineer	One	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Executive Engineer	Two	Rs. 3000-4500
3.	Assistant Engineer	Four	Rs. 2000-3500
4.	Junior Engineer	Twelve	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	Steno	One	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	LDC/TYPist	Three	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Peon	One	Rs. 750-940

D) PLANNING & STATISTICAL CELL:-

As the Flood Control Department consists of nearly 20 divisions and four circles, the collection, compilation involving extensive analysis of plan & Non-Plan schemes being/to be implemented by this Deptt. is a massive and voluminous jobs requiring a competent apparatus of officers/officials so that complicated and complex work can be handled with requisite precision and due efficiency. The following officers/officials are being proposed for planning and statistical cell under Plan revenue Major Head "2711" Plan (Water Development Schemes) At Serial No.73-A.

1.	Assistant Director	One	Rs. 2200-4000
2.	Research Officer	Two	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Statistical Asstt.	Four	Rs. 1400-2300

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4.	Investigator	Four	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	Steno	One	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Peon	Two	Rs. 750-940

STRENGTHENING OF CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE WITH CO-ORDINATION CELL:-

Irrigation & Flood Control Department is a deptt. of Delhi Administration working on the pattern of CPWD as such a large number of work-charged as well as Casual Worker (Muster-Roll Staff) are employed. In CPWD such work-charge and muster-roll staff is controlled by a S.E. (Co-ordination) independently. Since I F.C. Deptt. is not comparable to CPWD as it has its activities all over India, in order to look after the interest of the department as well as workers, it is proposed to effect the same by establishing a coordination cell. Presently, about 1700 W.C. & M.R. Staff is working under the control of 4 Circles with 18 working divisions. Presently the work related to the staff is being managed by diverting one Asstt. and two UDC from the existing staff of C.E. (I&F)'s office functioning under the control of Engineer Officer-I to C.E. (I&F). However, this arrangement is not proving effective and the Union of the workers are pressing hard for settling their various demands etc.

Hence, it is proposed to create a co-ordination cell in the office of the C.E. (I&F), with the following posts created for this cell.

1.	Office Superintendents	1	Rs. 1600-2660
2.	Asstt.	4	Rs. 1400-2300
3.	U.D.C.	8	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	8	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Daftry	1	Rs. 775-1025
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

The annual recurring expenditure on account of office creation of above is Rs.5.50 lacs and allowing for other expenditure of 0.50 lacs per annum, the total expenditure is to be Rs. 6.00 lacs.

Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lacs respectively under the head direction and administration.

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26. CONSTRUCTION OF AN EMBANKMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF RIVER YAMUNA D/S OF OKHLA BARRAGE TO DELHI HARYANA BORDER (Rs. 24.00 LACS).

The scheme for the construction of an embankment on right bank of river Yamuna d/s of Okhla Barrage upto Delhi Haryana Border, estimated to cost Rs.58.60 lacs was prepared in the year 1981 to protect the agricultural land of village Madanpur Khader, Ali, Hari Ngr., Mithapur, Molar Bund and Jaitpur. The A/A & E/S of this scheme was issued by Delhi Admn., vide letter No. F.2(25)/82-FC/873 dated 15.7.82. This embankment was constructed in the year 1982-85 for a flood discharge of 2.5 lac cusecs in river Yamuna. The total length of the embankment is 3580M. Major portion of the scheme has already been completed, except a few works such as turning platform etc. Due to increase in the cost as well as scope of work the scheme is being revised and it is proposed to complete the same during the year 1991-92. Proposed outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs.5.00 lacs and for 8th five year plan is Rs.24.00 lacs.

27. SCHEME FOR RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF R.M.E. CORRESPONDING TO DISCHARGE OF 3.5 LACS CUSECS IN YAMUNA RIVER (Rs. 200.00 lacs).

a) Raising and strengthening of R.M.E. from RD 0 to R.D.16500M. from Delhi Haryana Border to Junction point with Wazirabad Jagatpur Bund.

This is also a new schemes based on the afore-said recommendations of C.W.C. This scheme is also under preparation and the likely cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 350 lacs. This scheme also envisages raising of R.M.E. corresponding the water profile of 1 in 100 years flood frequency with a free board of 1.8M. This scheme is likely to be taken up in the year 1991-92 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

28. RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF LEFT MARGINAL EMBANKMENT CORRESPONDING TO 3.5 LACS CUSECS DISCHARGE IN RIVER YAMUNA.

Left Forward Bund from Delhi U.P. Border upto Wazirabad Barrage and S.M. Bund R.D. 0 to 4175M. and junction of L.F. Bund with S.M. Bund. (Rs. 108.00 lacs).

The left Forward Bund along left bank of River Yamuna from Wazirabad Barrage to Delhi U.P. Border is the 1st line of defence on the left side of river Yamuna which is thickly urbanised and populated from furry of floods for 2-3.5 lacs cusecs in river Yamuna in U.T. of Delhi.

Infact experience had been obtained from unpre-
cedented flood of 1978 & 1988 which show that the embank-
ments in this reach are required to be remodelled for a
corresponding discharge of 3.5 lacs cusecs in river Yamuna.
This reach of S.M.Bund from RD 0 to 4175 M which is first
line of defence on left side of river Yamuna requires to
be raised to cater for this discharge and also a link bet-
ween 1st line of defence i.e. S.M.Bund RD 4175 M and L.F. Bund
RD 0 M. This road is able to cater for a discharge
of 2.5 lacs cusecs at present and is required to be raised
for 3.5 lacs cusecs in uniformity with S.M.Bund and L.F.
Bund so that there may not be any spilling of water in
this inhabited area along S.M.Bund and East of L.F.Bund.
Action for working out details of provision of the scheme
are being initiated and it is likely that the scheme would
be taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan. A tentative amount
of Rs.5.00 lacs has been kept during 1991-92 for initiating
work on this scheme. Proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year
Plan is Rs.100.00 lacs.

29. Raising & Strengthening of Jagatpur Wazirabad
embankment for protection of village Jagatpur
& Wazirabad(Rs.100.00 lakhs).

As per recommendations of CWC under the Ministry
of Water Resource, all embankments in the UT of Delhi are
to be raised and strengthened for a design flood of 3.5
lacs cusecs and checked for a design discharge flood of
4.5 lacs cusecs. In compliance of the above recommenda-
tions the scheme of raising and strengthening of Jagatpur
Wazirabad embankment is under preparation to provide
protection to the areas protected by this embankment
for floods of 1 in 100 year frequency. This scheme is
likely to cost Rs.135.00 lacs. Against this a provision
of Rs.5.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in A.P.1991.92.
Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.100.00 lacs.

30. Desilting of N.G.Drain from Dhansa Regulator to
outfall into river Yamuna and other drains in the
UT of Delhi(except Shahdara Drainage System)
(Rs.200.00 lakhs).

The N.G.Drain caters for the flood waters from the
catchment in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan. Its capacity has
been increased from time to time. As a result of the 1977
floods, its capacity has been increased from 3000 cusecs
to 8000/10000 cusecs in a period of the last 10 years. During
the non monsoon period, the drain carries dry weather flood/
sullage in nearly half its length owing to urbanisation of
the colonies located in its neighbourhood. This has caused
heavy siltation in the drain particularly below the crossing
of the outer ring road.

It is therefore proposed to desilt it in the 8th
Five Year Plan at a cost of about Rs.500 lakhs. A provision
of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in BE 91-92 and for 8th
Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed.

31. DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR AREA ROUNDED BY ROAD NO.50 AND G.T. ROAD AND NAJAFGARH DRAIN-SHALIMAR DRAINAGE SCHEME (Rs.1500lacs) (Rs.200.00LACS)

This scheme is proposed to provide proper drng. to the area which is under development along the Road No.50 from Nehru Vihar to G.T. Road which passes through colonies of Gandhi Vihar, Gopalpur, Bhalswa, Jahangirpuri, Radio Colony, Nirankari Colony, Adrash Nagar etc. Presently this area is not having any proper drainage system. Keeping in vew the facts of flood experienced in Sept.,1988 and the importance of the area, a meeting of the officers of DDA,MCD and Flood Control Deptt. took place on 23.12.88 wherein it was decided to take up the work of the scheme by I&FC Department, Delhi Admn. The work is likely to be taken up and completed during the 8th five year plan. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.1.00 lacs and for 8th five year plan is Rs.200 lacs.

32. REMODELLING OF PANKHA ROAD DRAIN (Rs.150.00lacs)

Pankha Road drain was initially constructed by DDA to cater for the storm water drainage for Janakpuri in West Delhi. As a result of fast urbanisation of the adjoining colonies such as Vikaspuri, Hastal etc. the capacity of the x drain has been found to be inadequate and drainage congestion taken place in every monsoon. As a result of public representation and the decision taken by Chief Secretary, Delhi regarding maintenance of drains, Pankha Road has been transfered to I&F Deptt. A scheme amounting to Rs. 154 lacs was therefore been approved by the T.A.C. for remodelling of this drain. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs had been provided in the B.E. 1991-92 and proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.150.00 lacs.

33. DRAINAGE SCHEME OF ALIPUR BLOCK FOR VILLAGES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF R.M.E. U/S OF BAWANA ESCAPE (Rs. 50.00 lacs).

Construction of a drain from Palla to Hiranki along R.M.E.(Exnt.).

This is sanctioned scheme amounting to Rs.29.43 lacs. This scheme is aimed to provide relief to about 15 villages on north of Bawana Escape and protected by R.M.E. against drainage congestion and envisages construction of a drain along R.M.E. (Extn.) on the city side starting from R.D.0 near village Palla and outfalling into Drain No.6 along the abandoned course of Bawana Escape. This scheme is to be taken up and completed in the 8th five year plan. Accordingly a provision of Rs.2.00 lacs has been kept for this in the annual plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

34. RESECTIONING OF NARELA LINK DRAIN NO.II FROM R.D. 0 to RD 3660 M. OUTFALLING INTO BAWANA ESCAPE INCLUDING REMODELLING OF BAWANA ESCAPE AND NEW DRAIN UPTO ITS OUTFALL INTO SUPPLEMENTARY DRAIN (Rs. 20.00 LACS).

This scheme at an approx. cost of Rs.175.00 lacs has been initiated in view of the proposed urbanisation plan of DDA wherein a new urban township is proposed to be developed in Narela area with all basic amenities. Under this plan area of about 650 Acres will be urbanised by DDA thereby increasing the surface runoff to about 330 cusecs instead of the present discharging capacity of 34 cusecs available in Kutcha section of Narela Link Drain, Bawana Escape and New Diversion drain upto its outfall into Supplementary Drain will have to be remodelled. The estimated cost of this scheme is likely to be Rs.175 lacs. This scheme is proposed to be taken up in 1991-92 and accordingly, a provision of Rs.2.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is the Rs. 20.00 lacs.

35. RESECTIONING OF BAWANA ESCAPE FROM RD 7500M TO RD 19790M(24.28 lacs) (Rs.10.00 lacs).

Bawana Escape is the main drain for the entire catchment of Alipur Block and is outfalling into New Diversion Drain. This drain has not been desilted during the last 5 to 6 years due to non-availability of adequate funds under Non-Plan and therefore it is proposed to resection the same under plan scheme. This scheme has been prepared for an estimated cost of Rs.24.28 lacs and is under technical scrutiny.

Since the scheme is at a preliminary stage, it is proposed to implement it during 8th Five Year plan. Therefore, for Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 1.00 lacs has been proposed. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.10.00 lacs.

36. IMPROVEMENT OF BURARI CREEK FROM RD 7560 to RD 1650M (Rs. 10.00 lacs).

The existing Burari Creek in its entire length is earthen it is proposed to develop the Bhalswa pond into a good picnic spot by developing the area into a jheel. It is proposed to drain out the flood water of the upper catchment through Burari Creek into Bhalswa lake and therefore drain from R.D.1650M. to R.D.7650M. is proposed to be lined. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the 8th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.1.00 lacs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is 10.00 lacs.

37. IMPROVEMENT OF BURARI CREEK D/S OF ROAD NO.50 (Rs.15.00 lacs).

The portion of Burari Creek d/s of Road No.50 and upto Gopalpur Regulator is an earthen section and due to

urbanisation in its upstream as well as in the adjoining areas. It has been considered necessary to streamline its alignment and line the channel. Rs.2.00 lacs and Rs.15.00 lacs has been proposed for annual plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan respectively.

38. DRAINAGE SCHEME OF JAGATPUR AND WAZIRABAD AREA (Rs.75.00 lacs).

This scheme is also a sanctioned scheme amounting to Rs.16.58 lacs. This scheme envisages construction of two small drains outfalling into Supplementary Drain to provide relief to the area enclosed by Jagatpur Bund, Left bank of Supplementary Drain and old R.M.E. against drainage congestion. This scheme is to be taken up and completed during the 8th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.2.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.75.00 lacs.

39. DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR PAPAN KALAN AREA (Rs. 75.00 Lacs)

This department has been asked to frame and execute a scheme catering to the storm water discharge of Pappan Kalan area. This department is to construct drains which have the capacity of more than 1000 cusecs. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 1.00 lacs and Rs.75.00 lacs respectively.

40. DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR SARITA VIHAR AREA (Rs.75.00 lacs)

With the development of Sarita Vihar Colony by DDA, the entire discharge of the upper catchment, which was previously draining out into Agra Canal through natural depressions in the form of sheet flow is now proposed to be channelised into a drain starting just from D/A of new constructed culvert at K.M. No.14/6 on Mathura Road. DDA authorities have desired to formulate the drainage scheme of the area on top priority basis. The scheme, for a discharge of about 2000 cusecs upto Agra Canal and 3000 cusecs beyond it upto river Yamuna is under preparation and is likely to be cleared by March, 1991.

Since the scheme is at a planning stage, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lacs has been made for the year 91-92 for meeting expenditure on preliminary and survey etc. However, the scheme shall be initiated during the year 1992-93, after its approval by Competent Authority.

41. DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR VASANT KUNJ AREA (Rs.75.00 lacs)

The scheme for catering stormwater drainage of Sector A, B, C of Vasant Kunj starting from its outer periphery to the nearest outfalling drain is under preparation by this deptt. Since the scheme is at a planning stage, provision for Annual Plan 1991-92 of Rs.1.00 lacs has been made. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.75 Lacs.

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42. CONSTRUCTION OF A DRAIN FROM RD. 0 to RD 1950M BETWEEN R.M.E. BURARI ROAD (Rs.10.00 lacs).

Estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.21.50 lacs. No provision exists in 7th Five Year Plan. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.1.00 lacs and Rs.10.00 lacs respectively.

43. BANK PROTECTION SCHEMES:-

Providing pitching on river side at L.F. Bund from R.D.220M. to R.D.2850M. (Rs. 2.00 lacs).

The scheme was accorded A /A & E/S for Rs.24.97 lacs for providing pitching on river side slopes of L.F. Bund in this reach. The scheme has been completed and an expdr. of Rs.34.80 lacs has been incurred upto 3/90. To meet with liabilities etc. a provision of Rs.3.50 lacs has been made in the RE 1990-91. A provision of Rs.0.50 lacs is being proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92 and for 8th five year plan proposed outlay is as 2.00 lacs.

44. PROVIDING STONE APRON ON RIVER SIDE OF L.F. BUND FROM RD.220 M. to RD 4500M. (Rs.50.00 lacks)

To safe guard the left forward bund from erosion, it is proposed to provide apron in its reach from R.D.220M to R.D.4500M. on river side. As such a scheme for a n estimated cost of Rs.100.81 lacs has been prepared and submitted for approval of TAC etc. and issue of A/A & E/S. The scheme is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year for which a provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been made in the RE 1990-91. For 1991-92 a provision of Rs.15.00 lacs has been made in the BE and the scheme is likely to be completed during 8th five year plan. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

45. CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NOS. SHANKS AT RD.1950M. AND RD ²350M. OF L.F. BUND TO STRENGTHENING THE EMBANKMENT (Rs. 25.00 lacs.)

A scheme amounting to Rs. 57.33 lacs has been prepared and submitted for construction of 2 Nos. shanks. The work was taken in hand in the year 1989-90, and expenditure of Rs.1.21 lacs incurred upto 3/90. For the current financial year a provision of Rs.40.00 lacs has been made in the RE 1990-91. The scheme is likely to be completed during 1991-92 for which a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs has been made in the BE-1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.25.00 lacs.

46. PROVIDING DRY STONE PITCHING AND APRON ON RIVER SIDE OF R.M.E. (Rs. 25.00 LACS).

This scheme amounting to Rs.32.40 lacs is an ongoing scheme and was formulated in the year 1988 to provide protection to Old R.M.E. from R.D.11000 to 12500M. where the river course had shifted close to R.M.E. by providing dry stone pitching and apron. However, during sub-

sequent discussions with the Secretary (I&F), the scope of work under this scheme has been substituted by extension of the existing spurs at RD 11600, 11900 and 12200M. of R.M.E. These works have been taken up and are likely to be completed before floods in the year 1991. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.3.40 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the annual plan 1991-92. Proposed outfall for 8th five year plan is Rs.25.00 lacs.

47. PROVIDING DRY STONE PITCHING AND APRON ON JAGATPUR BUND (Rs. 30.00 lacs).

This scheme amounting to Rs. 48.00 lacs is also an ongoing scheme and envisages protection of Jagatpur Bund from R.D. 0 to 700M. and from R.D.17500M to 2740M. by providing dry stone pitching and apron on the river side. The works under this scheme have been taken up during the year 1990-91 and the scheme is likely to be completed by June, 1992. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been kept for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.30.00 lacs.

48. RESTORATION AND STRENGTHENING OF RIGHT BANK OF BAWANA ESCAPE FROM RD 19553M. to RD 24760M. (Rs. 25.00 lacs).

This scheme prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.29.70 lacs envisages restoration of top width of right bank of Bawana Escape from 5 Mtr. to 8 Mtrs. in a length of about 1.00 K.M. where the same has depleted over the years due to constant ear and tear. This scheme also includes construction of a new regulator for 500 cu.ecs in place of an old pipe regulator at the inter section of Drain No.6 as well as providing an additional wearing corase over the existing W.B.M. road which has been badly damaged. This scheme is to be taken up in the year 1991-92. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.2.50 lacs has been kept for this scheme plan 1991-92 and for 8th five year plan is Rs.25.00 lacs.

49. DESILTING OF TRUNK DRAIN IN TRANSYAMUNA AREA (Rs.50.00 lacs).

There are three main drains viz. Gazipur Drain Shahdara Link Drain and Sahadara Outfall Drain which is at the tail and portion of the entire Shahdara Drainage system. Due to sudden release of water from Nhatirati, treatment Plant and owing to existenc of number of JJ Colonies along both banks of the drain the drains are generally silted up badly because garbage in bulk has been/is being thrown into the Gazipur Drain from these resettlement colonies. As such programme for desilting of all drains in Trans Yamuna area was taken up during the year 1989-90 and departmental draglines were deployed on these drains. This

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desilting process shall have to be continued this year also during the successive year too, although no in such magnitude as that of 1989-90.

Scheme for desilting of above mentioned three drains estimated to cost of Rs.20.00 lac is under finalisation. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed as gross amount for several schemes for the annual plan 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

50. RESTORATION OF SHANKS OF L.F. BUND AT R.D. 800M. (Rs. 10.00 lacs).

The existing shanks at RD 800M. of L.F. Bund was damaged during 1988 floods and the same is to be restored to prepared shape and section. A scheme at a cost of Rs.20.00 lacs has been prepared. This work will be taken up and part work will be completed during the current financial year 1990-91 and balance in 1991-92. As such a provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been demanded during the current financial year and the balance Rs.2.00 lacs during 1991-92. Proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs. 10.00 lacs.

51. WIDENING OF L.F. BUND FROM R.D. 2850⁰M. to RD. 5750M. on City Side (Rs.25.00 lacs).

Taking into consideration the floods of 1978 and further 1988 and feeling a great necessity, the scheme for an estimated cost of Rs.44.50 lacs has been prepared to check seepage from embankment on city side and facilitate traffic movement. The scheme was initially put up and discussed in the TAC meeting and subsequently after site inspection by the member of the TAC necessary provisions and amendments have been carried out. Formula approval of the TAC yet to be received.

A provision of Rs.10.00 lacs has been made in the R.E. 1990-91 for taking up the work under this scheme and a provision of Rs.5.00 lacs has been made in BE 1991-92. Proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs.25.00 lacs.

52. WIDENING OF S.M. BUND FROM R.D. 0 M. to R.D.11900M. on city side (Rs.20.00 lacs).

The top of S.M. Bund in this reach has a metalled road of PWD and heavy traffic is plying on this road, as the entire area along this embankment is now thickly populated. The present width of the embankment in this reach i.e. 7.5 M. is not sufficient to cope with the traffic requirement. Moreover, this deptt. has also to face great difficulty in maintaining it due to heavy traffic as such to provide more relief to traffic it is proposed to widen the embankment by 2.00M. city side. A scheme amounting to Rs.37.30 lacs has been prepared. A provision of Rs.4.00 lacs has been made in BE 1991-92 and balance amount shall be utilised in 1992-93.

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FROM R.D. 4175 M. to R.D. 11900M.

The reach of embankment is also having metalled road and keeping in view the intensity of traffic and thickly populated area and difficulty in its maintenance for flood purposes it is proposed to widen the embankment by 2.00 M. on city side. A scheme amounting to Rs.83.50 lacs has been prepared and is proposed to take up in the year 1991-92 for which a provision of Rs.4.00 lacs has been made in B.E. 1991-92. An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs proposed to be utilised during the 8th Five Year Plan itself.

53. CONSTRUCTION/RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF EMBANKMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF RIVER YAMUNA FROM WAZIRABAD BARRAGE TO NIZAMUDDIN BRIDGE (Rs. 100.00 lacs).

The cost of the above scheme is estimated to Rs. 750.00 lacs. The scheme is under preparation. During the year 1988 when the flood in river Yamuna was of the frequency of about 2.5 lacs cusecs and the flood water was over topping the ring road the necessity of construction of new embankment was felt in the reach between Wazirabad to I.S.B.T. Bridge. Similarly the whole of the area lying between ring road and left bank of Yamuna and d/s of ISBT bridge upto Old Rly. Bridge was flooded during the flood 1988. It was considered very essential to raise and strengthen the existing wall in this reach for the protection of the area from high floods.

Also raising and strengthening of Mughal Bund and Power House Bund d/s of Rly. bridge is required to be taken up. The scheme is under preparation. The cost of the scheme is estimated to Rs.750.00 lacs. The work under this scheme is expected to commence during the year 1991-92 and completed during 8th five year plan. The tentative provision of Rs.5.00 lacs is being made during the year 1991-92. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs. 100.00 lacs.

54. CONSTRUCTION OF RME D/S NIZAMUDDIN ROAD BRIDGE TO OKHLA WEIR (Rs. 50.00 lacs).

The Union Territory of Delhi had experienced devastating catastrophic flood in the year 1978 when a discharge from Tajewala Head works of the magnitude of 7.00 lacs cusecs was released during sept., 1988. Delhi was fortunate enough to have a merreculous escape when a flood of magnitude of 5.77 lac cusecs at Tajewala passed due to timely preventive measure taken by Delhi-Administration. The existing Ring Road acted as preventive bund between Nizamuddin Road bridge upto Maharani Bagh where a-s in the remaining reach, there was practically no embankment to protect large urban population of the colonies like Kalindi Colony, Timar Nagar, Friends

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colony, Khisra Bad, Zakir Nagar, Okhla etc. which are adjacent to river course of Yamuna. During the Flood in Sept., 1988 the flood water entered in the colonies of Batla House, Zakir Nagar etc. As preventive measures, the bundies were constructed on river side in front of almost all the streets to safeguard the life and property of the inhabitants residing in these colonies. In order to protect the urbanised area along right bank of river Yamuna between Nizamuddin Road bridge upto Okhla Weir be protected by construction of an embankment for flood discharge of 3.5 lacs cusecs in river Yamuna so as to safeguard these abadies. Keeping the above facts in view, the present scheme is being prepared, the cost of the scheme is estimated to cost Rs.1200.00 lacs. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the 8th five Year Plan by the Flood Control Deptt. of Delhi Admn. The proposal in the Annual Plan for 1991-92 sought is Rs.1.00 lacs. Proposed outlay for 8th five year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

55. RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF R.M.E. (U.P. BUND)
D/S OKHLA WEIR TO OKHLA BARRAGE (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The right bank of river Yamuna between Okhla weir upto Okhla Barrage is protected by the embankment under U.P. Govt. This embankment was constructed as a afflux bund while constructing the Okhla Barrage by U.P. Govt. The urban area on the cisty side of the embankment belongs to Delhi Territory. Since the barrage was constructed for a flood discharge of 2.5 lacs cusecs afflux bund were also constructed to cope up the flood of same magnitude. All the embankments on right and left banks of river Yamuna are being proposed to be raised and strengthened corresponding to 3.5 lacs discharge in river Yamuna.

Keeping in view the above, it is proposed to take over the embankment between Okhla Weir to Okhla Barrage by Delhi Administration and to raise and strengthen the same for a flood discharge of 3.5 lacs cusecs for which the scheme is under preparation. The scheme is proposed to be implemented under the 8th five Year Plan. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs.200.00 lacs.

No provision exists annual plan 1990-91. However, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lac has been made for the annual plan 1991-92 and proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

56. RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF RIGHT MARGINAL EMBANK-
MENT D/S OKHLA BARRAGE TO DELHI HARYANA BORDGER
(Rs.50.00 lacs).

The area right side of river Yamuna between Okhla Barrage upto Delhi Haryana Border is presently protected by two embankments, one under the U.P. Govt, just d/s of Okhla Barrage about 2 K.M. a long and second embankment 3580M long constructed by Delhi Admn. The tope level of U.P. Bund is about 1.5M. lower than the existing embankment constructed by the Delhi Admn., The other embankment has been constructed by Delhi Admn. for a flood discharge of 2.5 lacs cusecs with a top level of varying

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from 203.50M. to 202.00M. During the recent floods in Sept., 1988 (5.77 lacs cusecs at Tajewala Head Works), There was hardly a free board of half metre in the embankment constructed by the U.P. Govt. and about 1½ M. free board was available along the existing embankment constructed by Delhi Admn. when the flood discharge as recorded at Delhi was to the tune of 2.00 lacs cusecs. It has been proposed that both the embankments be raised and strengthened corresponding to Flood discharge of 3.5 lac c usecs in river Yamuna. The case for taking over the embankment from U.P. Govt. has also been initiated. Raising and strengthening is further going to protect the village abadies of village Madanpur Khadar, Alipur, Hari Nagar, Mithapur, Molar Bund and Jaitpur of Delhi Territory. It is, therefore, essential to raise and strenthen the existing embankment right from d/s of Okhla Barrage upto Delhi Haryana Border corresponding to 3.5 lac cusecs discharge in river Yamuna. No provision exists in 7th five year plan and annual plan 1990-91.

The cost of the 5.6 K.M. long embankment is estimated to Rs.300.00 lac. The work is proposed to be undertaken and completed during the 8th five year plan. Thus the outlay for 1991-92 for the above scheme is proposed as Rs. 200 lacs and proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

57. RAISING AND STRENGTHENING OF L.M. BUND FROM OLD RLY. BRIDGE TO NIZAMUDDIN BARRAGE. (Rs.50.00 LACS)

A scheme amounting to Rs.325.00 lacs has been framed for raising and strengthening of Left Marginal Bund from Old rly. Bridge to Nizamuddin Road Bridge corresponding to discharge of 3.5 lacs cusecs in river Yamuna and for a check flood of 4.5 lacs cusecs as decided by the Central Water Commission. The scheme is under scrutiny by the Flood Department and yet to be placed by TAC for its clearance. The scheme is likely to commence during the year 1991-92 and expected to be completed during the eighth five year Plan 1990-95. The tentative provisions of Rs.5.00 lacs has been made in the annual plan for the year 1991-92 and the balance amount will be incurred during the remaining three years of 8th five year Plan. Proposed outlay for the 8th five Year plan is Rs.50.00 lacs.

58. PROVISION OF BAJRI PATH ON THE LEFT BANK OF N.G. DRAIN FROM R.D. 29,600 to 65000ft. (Rs.10.00 lacs)

Subsequent to increasing the capacity of the drain to 8000 cusecs in this reach, the left bank of the drain has been rendered kutcha and hence huge rain cuts develop during rainy season making it in accessible for maintenance of the drain. It is therefore, proposed to construct a WBM road at a cost of about Rs.20.00 lacs. A provisions of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has therefore been made in the BE 1991-92 and proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan is Rs. 10.00 lacs.

59. INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF SUPPLEMENTARY DRAIN
from 5000 cusecs TO 10000 Cusecs (Rs.50.00 Lacs

In the sanctioned scheme of Supple. Drain the acquisition of land had been provided for construction of 10000 cusecs drain. However due to stiff resistance by the cultivators and elected members of Metropolitan Council and Parliament, the alignment of Supple. Drain had to be changed. Revised scheme on the changed alignment has been prepared with envisages for construction of drain from down stream of Kakrola regulator along existing N.G. Drain and thereafter along the Nangloi drain by reversing its flow upto Rohini till it intersects alignment originally envisages in the approved scheme. Below this point the drain more or less follows the same alignment as was proposed in the scheme. However, on this alignment, it was seen that the drain could at best be constructed for a maximum discharge of 5,000 cusecs as a lot of urbanisation had already taken place.

The matter was discussed in the Sahibi Committee meeting wherein Chairman suggested to the Chief Engineer (I&F) to acquire additional land on the changed alignment of Supple. Drain for accomodating a drain of 10,000 cusecs capacity. However, since this was not possible, an alternative alignment was proposed and the feasibility report was also prepared. The proposal of an alternative alignment which envisaged construction of the drain from alternative alignment which envisaged construction of a drain from the outfall of KCB drain and following the existing Mungespur Drain by reversing its flow upto Janjlawala and thereafter along Delhi Kakrola road upto village Rithala as discussed in the T.A.C. of Delhi and the proposal approved. The scheme was discussed in the Sahibi Committee Meeting and was approved in principle. The implementation of the scheme was now become inevitable as the total discharge of various drains intercepted along its alignment add upto more than 13,800 cusecs. Thus the scheme is proposed to taken up for executed in the Eight Five Year Plan. The detailed scheme is under prepared and is estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 crores. The scheme provides for construction of drain including remodelling of the bridges constructed on the Phase-I of the Supple. Drain for 10,000 cusecs discharge from Rohini to its outfall into river Yamuna.

The construction of drain is a necessity and shall have to be taken up urgently in view of the fact that the urbanisation in Delhi is progressing at a very fast pace and the master plan of DDA envisages development of land north of Rohini upto Narela in a phased manner. In case the drain is not taken up for construction urgently, it would be difficult to find land for its construction later on. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.50.00 lacs has been made for this scheme in 8th Five Year Plan of which Rs.2.00 lacs have been asked for in the year 1991-92.

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60. PROVIDING COUNTER BERM ON CITY SIDE OF L.F. BUND FROM R.D. 220M. to R.D.2850M. (Rs.2.00 lacs).

The scheme amounting to Rs.12.76 lacs has been accorded A/A & E/S for providing counterberm to protect the area on the city of L.F. Bund from heavy seepage as was observed in 1988 floods and was visted by diffrent high dignitories. The work has been completed and an expenditure of Rs.13.30 lacs has been incurred upto 3/90 and a provision of Rs.0.81 lacs has been made in the R.E. 1990-91 to meet the liabilities etc. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 91-92 and 8th five year plan is Rs. 0.20 lakh and Rs.2.00 lacs respectively.

61. PROVIDING COUNTER BERM AND RESTORATION OF SIDE SLOPE of S.M. BUND FROM R.D. 2300 to RD 3300M. (Rs. 2.00 lac)

Keeping in view the seepage during 1988 floods a scheme amounting to Rs. 1.62 lacs was prepared and approved by TAC and accorded A/A & E/s. The work has been completed in the year 1989-90. An expdr. of Rs.12.04 lacs has been incurred against this scheme and the work has been completed. A provision of Rs.1.80 lacs has been made in RE 1990-91, to meet the liabilities of this scheme. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 to 8th five year plan is Rs.0.20 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh respectively.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
		Proposed outlay as indicated in the write-up & Statement.	Revised proposed outlay	Proposed outlay as indicated in the write-up & state-ment.	Revised proposed outlay	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>ENERGY:</u>						
1.	Setting up of 500/900 MW Gas Turbine Station at Bawana	925.00	1007.00	9.54	115.00	The present cost estimates have been discussed with C.E.A. and it has been estimated that the cost of the project will be around Rs.1007 crores. The project is proposed to be completed during the 8th Plan. C.E.A. has also suggested that during 1991-92 we will have to make payment of about Rs.115 crores to the supplier firms. Accordingly the proposed outlay for 8th Plan & Annual Plan 1991-92 have been revised.
2.	220 KV Lines	189.61	189.61	35.00	74.47	The transmission & distribution programme has also been earmarked by CEA and they have observed that DESU should be provided more funds particularly for 220 KV lines under A.P. 1991-92. Accordingly the proposed outlay for 220 KV lines is being enhanced from Rs.35.00 crores to Rs.74.47 crores.
	Sub-Transmission & Distribution	768.78	768.78	188.50	227.97	
	<u>Total:</u>					
	<u>TOTAL ENERGY SECTOR;</u>	<u>2025.00</u>	<u>2107.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>444.93</u>	

VII. ENERGY

In our Plan Development Programmes of the Union Territory of Delhi 'ENERGY' Sector is the first priority sector. During the 7th Five Year Plan, Administration has incurred a total expenditure of Rs.2631.47 crores under all developmental programmes. The ENERGY Sector contributed the expenditure of Rs.838.87 crores in the total expenditure of Rs.2631.47 crores. Thus, 32% of the total expenditure in the 7th Five Year Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi was utilised for ENERGY programmes.

In the 8th Five Year Plan of the territory, we propose to continue to assign the highest priority to this sector. So far as Generation programmes are concerned, it is the primary responsibility of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The bulk power supply, the deficit in generation and actual requirement of the Union Territory, is also the concern of the DESU. The remaining 2 local bodies i.e. NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board are being supplied electricity to meet their requirement by DESU. These two local bodies are carrying out Transmission and Distribution Programmes in their respective areas.

In spite of the efforts of all those who are concerned with the planned development of this territory and who wish to keep the population size of this territory within manageable limit, the expansion in its habitated area during the 8th Plan is going to make the pressure on electricity requirement. During this period, the areas like South of Hindon cut, Dwarika Project, Madanpur Khadar, Narela, Rohini extension etc. will be the new areas to be developed.

POWER DEMAND:

The maximum demand of power in Delhi has already reached 1400 MW in the current year. As per projections made by the 13th Power Survey Committee of the Central Electricity Authority, the maximum demand of Delhi will reach 2390 MW by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. We are planning to meet the power requirement of Delhi in the 8th Five Year Plan from the following sources:-

<u>POWER STATION</u>	(MW) <u>1990-91</u>	(MW) <u>1991-92</u>	(MW) <u>1992-93</u>	(MW) <u>1993-94</u>	(MW) <u>1994-95</u>
Maximum demand as assessed by 13th Power Survey Committee.	1566	1742	1924	2145	2389
1. DESU's existing power station/Rajghat & I.P.	200	200	200	200	200

2. 6x30MW Gas Turbine at IP Estate.	150	150	150	150	150
3. 2x67.5 MW New Thermal Units at Rajghat	135	135	135	135	135
4. Badarpur TPS	500	500	500	500	500
5. Barasuil	20	20	20	20	20
6. Singrauli	150	150	150	150	150
7. Salal	45	45	45	45	45
8. Anta Gas Turbine.	45	45	45	45	45
9. Auriya Gas Turbine	65	65	65	65	65
10. 4x210 MW Transmission PS Dadri.	-	-	-	710	710
Total Availability.	<u>1310</u>	<u>1310</u>	<u>1310</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>
Deficit	(-256)	(-432)	(-614)	(-125)	(369)

NEW DESU GENERATION PROJECTS:

1. 3x26.75MW Waste Heat Recovery Unit at existing IP Gas Turbine Station.	-	-	80	80	80
2. 600/900 Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Proj. Bawana.	-	-	-	500	600
Total Deficit(-)/ Surplus (+)	<u>-256</u>	<u>-432</u>	<u>-534</u>	<u>+455</u>	<u>+311</u>

Approach to the 8th Five Year Plan:

The present generation capacity of the DESU is not adequate and hence we depend on power generating stations located in different parts of the Northern India. Keeping in view the population magnitude, the need for maintaining uninterrupted power supply in the territory with special reference to the National Capital and the increasing demand of power due to the expansion in its habitated area, it has become essential to increase the generation capacity of the DESU's own power stations. During the 8th Five Year Plan, we will be able to get 80 MW by installation of

3 Waste Heat Recovery Units at the existing Gas Turbine station at I.D. Estate. Further, we have decided to set up a new 600MW Gas Turbine Station at Bawana during the 8th Five Year Plan. The capacity of this station is also proposed to be increased by another 300MW with the commissioning of a Waste Heat Recovery Unit at this station. The NCR Power Project of Dadri is also proposed to supply about 700MW since 1993-94. To get the power supply from Dadri project and other Northern Grid stations we have also decided to install a 400KV lines around Delhi. The work on this project has already commenced.

Rs.

We propose an outlay of/2025 crores for the 8th Five year plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.300 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92 for ENERGY SECTOR. The Agency-wise position of the proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan, Annual Plan 1991-1992 and approved outlay 1990-91 is as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Agency.	7th five plan exp.	Approved outlay 1990-91	Proposed outlay	
			8th five year plan 1990-95	Annual plan 1991-92
D.E.S.U.	797.96	187.52	1975.00	287.70
N.D.M.C.	34.22	10.50	42.00	10.50
Delhi Energy Development Agency	6.68	1.53	8.00	1.80
TOTAL:	838.86	199.55	2025.00	300.00

The proposed outlay for the 8th five year plan for DESU has been restricted to Rs.1975 crores. In fact, the outlay for DESU for the 8th five year plan may possibly go up depending upon the stage of the implementation of the project for 600/900MW Gas Turbine Station at Bawana. The tentative cost of this project is about Rs.925 crores and we have proposed Rs.925 crores for this project in the 8th five year plan. This project is proposed to be completed during Eighth Five Year Plan and as such we need full funds.

The scheme-wise details for 8th five year plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given as under :-

DESU- GENERATION PROJECTS :

3x26.75MW WASTE HEAT RECOVERY UNITS PROJECTS (RS.21197 Lakhs)

The PIB in its 345th meeting held on 21.6.90 has cleared investment of Rs.211.97 crores including I.D.C. of Rs.21.61 crores for the Waste Heat Recovery Units project. The case for the approval of investment by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, is being processed by the Department of Power. However, in the meantime, to secure the firmness of the prices, the Hon'ble Minister of Energy approved the placement of letter of intent on M/S BHEL for the execution of the project. The L.O.I. was issued on 1.8.1990. While awaiting the approval of the Hon'ble Minister for the placement of the order on M/S BHEL, the Deptt. of Power had

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stipulated that no expenditure on the project is to be incurred till the administrative approval/sanction of expenditure is available from the Government.

An allocation of Rs.35.00 crores in the Annual Plan 1990-91 has been made for the project. It is expected that the allocation amount of Rs.35.00 crores will be totally utilized during the financial year 1990-91.

The first unit of the project has been programmed for commissioning in 18 months from the date of issue of the L.OI. and subsequent units at an interval of four months each thereafter. An outlay of Rs. 21197 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan (1990-95) and Rs.7500 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for this project as it is targetted to be completed during the 8th five year plan.

B-I. GENERATION (RENOVATION/MODIFICATION WORKS AT I.P. STATION)

1) RENOVATION OF BOILERS OF UNITS 2, 3 & 4. (Rs. 38.00 lakhs)

Major renovation works of boilers of units 2, 3 and 4 at I.P. station were initiated during the 6th five year plan. Some of these works were carried over to the 7th five year plan. An outlay of Rs.98 lacs was approved for this scheme during the 7th five year plan against which expenditure of Rs.347.81 lacs was incurred during 1985-88 and Rs.65.00 lacs during 1988-89. Increase in the expenditure was on account of escalation of prices and also inclusion of additional work of replacement of front water walls in the boilers. Major works completed except replacement of 3 super heater drain valves. The approved outlay for this scheme during 1990-91 is Rs. 8.0 lacs against which anticipated expenditure of Rs. 38.0 lacs is likely to be incurred.

An amount of Rs.38.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th five year plan 1990-95. No outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

2) RENOVATION OF MILLING SYSTEM OF UNITS 2, 3 AND 4 (Rs.1.0 LAKH)

This scheme envisages renovation of all the 15 coal mills of Units 2, 3 and 4. A major portion of the work has already been completed. All the mills renovated except replacement of 2 Nos. P.A. fan shaft. Delivery by Jan., 1991 completed by 1990-91. The approved outlay for this scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 1.0 lac for anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1.5 lac.

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An outlay of Rs.1.0 lac is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. However, no outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

3) Bearing cooling water close circuit arrangement (Rs.140.0 lakhs)

M/s United Engineers & Constructors of U.S.A. were appointed as consultants for the study of updating the generation at I.P. Station. The firm recommended a close circuit bearing cooling water system as the cooling lines of the various auxiliaries at present got checked due to presence of silt in the river water. The scope of work under this scheme has changed subsequently to meet the requirement of the Pollution Control Board and disposal of effluent from the miscellaneous drains has also been included in this scheme. An outlay of Rs.10.0 lacs was approved for this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.1.84 lacs was incurred during 1985-88 and Rs.1.38 lacs during 1988-89. The approved outlay for this scheme during Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.126.3 lacs against which an anticipated expenditure of Rs.100.0 lacs is likely to be incurred.

An outlay of Rs.140.0 lacs is recommended for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.40.0 lacs.

4) Modification of furnace oil system for storage decantation and handling of FFS high viscosity oil (Rs.10.0 lakhs)

As per decision taken by Ministry of Petroleum the supply of FFS oil to all the power stations in northern region is to be made from the Mathura Refinery. The work of conversion of existing fuel oil system to handle heavy viscous oil was to be completed during the 6th Five Year Plan, accordingly no outlay was kept for the 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.41.45 lacs has been incurred during 1985-88. An outlay of Rs.11.5 lacs has been approved for 1989-90. Due to fire in unit No.4 burners tires on 29.3.90 the auto tracing of all the tires, insulation of furnace oil line steam parging line and to be red one for which an amount of Rs.10.0 lacs is proposed for 1990-95. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.9.0 lacs for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.1.0 lac is proposed for 1991-92.

5) Engineering and consultancy of Coal Handling Plant (Rs.5.0 lakhs):

Most of the work of CHP has been completed. Further consultancy till completion of work. An outlay of Rs.5.0 lakhs have been proposed for 1990-95. The anticipated expenditure of Rs.2.5 lakhs shall

be incurred in 1990-91 against an approved outlay of Rs.5.0 lacs. An outlay of Rs.2.0 lacs have been proposed for 1991-92.

6) Instl.of new 90T Tippler to handle box 'N' Wagon and augmentation of coal handling plant(Rs.300.0 lakhs)

The estimated cost of scheme is Rs.875.0 lakhs. Approximately Rs.386.0 lakhs expenditure has been done by March, 1990. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.198.50 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs.200.0 lakhs. The outlay of Rs.70.0 lakhs has been proposed for 1991-92 and Rs.300.0 lakhs for 1990-95. 85% civil works has been completed. Execution of T.P.I. and T.P.II reclaim hopper, wagon tripler hopper lines are in progress.

7) Provision of ESP's at I.P.Station (Rs.27.0 lakhs):

In accordance with the recommendations of a High Power Committee set up by the Government of India, the work of providing ESPs on all the units at I.P.Station was completed during the 6th Five Year Plan. However, a provision of Rs.4.0 lacs was kept for this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan against which expenditure of Rs.1.33 lacs was incurred.

The ESPs is commissioned on unit No.II, III and IV. Outlay is proposed for balance payment of ESP and its ash handling system. An outlay of Rs.27.0 lacs has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. The approved outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.6.0 lacs and the anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.23.5 lakhs and outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.3.50 lakhs.

8. Turbo supervisory instrument on turbo-generator set of Unit II, III, IV and other schemes (Rs.19.0 lakhs):

C.R.T. display has already been installed on turbo-generator sets. It is working satisfactorily, monitoring very useful information required for the safety of plant and equipment. C.R.T. displays the actual values in bargraph/digital indication of various parameters i.e. vibration, eccentricity, differential expansion, total expansion etc. Further it has the facility of historical data storage and trending memory retention for 52.0 weeks, instantaneous digital display of all the parameters in tabular form alongwith set points and alarm status etc.

Therefore, keeping in view the safety of plant and equipment, it is proposed to add C.R.T. display with the existing turbine supervisory instruments installed on turbo-generator sets of Unit II, III and IV.

An outlay of Rs.19.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.10.0 lacs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.19.0 lacs. No outlay is, therefore, proposed for 1991-92.

II. RENOVATION & MODIFICATION WORK AT RPH (15MW PLANT (Rs.12.0 LAKHS)

1) This scheme was earlier dropped due to the establishment of 2x67.5 MW replacement units at RPH. Accordingly, no outlay was provided under the 7th Five Year Plan. However, the scheme was revived at the instance of Government of India and work was awarded to M/s B.H.E.L. for carrying out the job on turn-key basis. While the erection work has been completed and ESP shall be commissioned on commission of 15MW unit after completion of modified ash handling system expected to be completed by October, 1990.

An outlay of Rs.12.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. However, no outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

2) Modification of Ash Handling system(Rs.16.0 lakhs):

Associated with the installation of ESP is a scheme for providing ash handling system with 15MW unit which is under execution at an estimated cost of Rs.72.42 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.56.37 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90. The approved outlay for the scheme during 1990-91 is Rs.7.0 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.16.0 lakhs. So, outlay of Rs.16.0 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95. No outlay has been proposed for 1991-92.

D.I - V. 2x67.5MW REPLACEMENT UNITS AT RPH(Rs.2627 lacs):

The work of establishment of 2x67.5 MW thermal sets at Rajghat as replacement of the old units, was taken up during VIIth Five Year Plan with the approval of Government of India. The turn-key contract for installation of the 2x67.5MW replacement units was awarded in May, 85 to M/s BHEL with the approval of Government of India. The project was approved at an original estimated cost of Rs.15900.0 lakhs in the year 1984-85. The revised cost estimates for this project is Rs.23777.0 lacs. PIB has cleared the revised cost estimates and the Department of Power, Ministry of Energy are submitting these estimates for obtaining the clearance of the Cabinet.

The first unit was synchronised on 10.3.89 and the second on 24.11.89. While the trial run of the first unit was completed on 29.1.90, the trial run of the second unit is expected to commence during Aug.90.

The project was included in the 7th Plan of Delhi Administration and the Ministry of Finance agreed to provide funds for the project over and above the approved outlay of Delhi Administration on year to year basis. An expenditure of Rs.19891.0 lacs was incurred on this scheme upto March,1989. Though the outlay of Rs.2200.0 lacs was approved for the year 1989-90, but the expenditure beyond the approved cost could not be incurred during the year chargeable to project in the absence of PIE/Cabinet clearance. An outlay of Rs.831.0 lacs was allocated for 1990-91 based on the project cost estimated as Rs.22922.0 lacs as cleared earlier by CEA. With the estimated cost now revised to Rs.23777.0 lacs and the anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 would need to be increased to Rs.1658.0 lacs. An outlay of Rs.2627.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.700.0 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

I. New Generation Project:

- 1) Establishment of 600/900MW gas based combined cycle gas turbine power station at Bawana (Rs.50000 lakhs):

In order to augment the generating capacity of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking system, DESU has proposed the establishment of a 900MW gas based combined cycle power project at Bawana, North Delhi during 8th Five Year Plan. The techno-economic feasibility of the project has been found in order by CEA at an estimated cost of Rs.925.48 crores including Rs.75.0 crores for interest during construction. The matters related to the various clearance of the Government of India agencies allocation of inputs are being followed with the concerned agencies.

Though the project has principally been agreed by the Government, but till the formal approval is accorded, a provision of Rs.20.0 lakhs was made for the feasibility studies of the project in the outlay of 1990-91. It is envisaged that Rs.20 lakhs will be totally spent/utilized during the current financial year. As specifications for floating and finalisation of the tenders are likely to take another one year or so, only a token provision of Rs.954.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

The gas turbine generating sets are programmed for commissioning in the financial year 1993-94 and the steam turbine generating sets in the year 1994-95. The schedule of expenditure of the execution and commissioning of the generating sets/units shall be reflected at appropriate stage. An amount of Rs.50000.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Rs.954.0 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92. ^{92500.00}

2) Close circuit air cooling system for the generators of 6x30 MW Gas Turbines (Rs.100.0 lacs)

6x30 MW Gas turbine generating units have been provided with generators having open circuit air cooling mode wherein filters are provided in the circuit to clean the air. It had been experienced that due to the dusty/polluted atmosphere and plant being located close to national highway, the filters get choked very fast. When the filters get checked, the quantity of cooling air to the generator gets reduced and the temperature of the generator stator increases resulting in reduction of load of the generator.

On the basis of operating experience of the plant a close circuit cooling system of the generators has been envisaged with CEA as consultants for the job. The specification has since been received, but the cost estimates for the project are yet to be sent by C.E.A. Budgetary expenditure for the job has been indicated by the suppliers of the plant as about Rs. 5.0 crores. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.100 lakhs in the 8th Five Year Plan for the execution of the above job. However, the final cost figure shall only be known after the cost estimates from CEA are received and the bids carrying out the job.

II. New scheme for Rajghat Complex:

1) Pneumatic conveying system for dry fly ash disposal (Rs.50.0 lakhs)

For utilisation of dry ash of replacement units DDA/Delhi Administration is considering for setting up brick manufacturing plant. For supply of ash to the brick manufacturing units from dry ash silos, it would be advantageous to have pneumatic ash conveying system through which ash would be conveyed directly through pipelines instead of transportation through trucks. The system envisaged would involve setting up of air compress system and pipelines from dry ash silos at the power station to the proposed brick manufacturing units.

Estimated cost - Rs.150 lakhs. The outlay of Rs.50.0 lakhs has been proposed in 8th Plan 1990-95. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.5.0 lacs.

2) Inter-connection for feeding crushed coal to 15MW Units (Rs.100.0 lakhs)

For better management of coal handling system as well as to provide redundancy/reliability of coal feeding to 15MW unit at Rajghat, it is proposed to erect a system for conveying crushed coal from the new coal handling plant of replacement units to the coal bunkers of 15MW unit to avoid double arrangements of unloading of coal stacking it and crushing for the replacement units and 15MW station.

The proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.10.0 lakhs.

- 3) Provision of Gas Firing (a) 2x67.5MW Boiler and (b) 15MW Boiler at Rajghat Power House (Rs.200.0 lakhs)

In order to minimise the fuel oil consumption (a much desired requirement in the present contexts for conservation of petroleum products) as well as to reduce level of air pollution index and to enhance reliability of the units, it is considered that the Natural Gas available in surplus and already being supplied upto Gas Turbine Station of DESU, may be utilised preferably as main/alternative fuel and at least as supporting fuel at Rajghat Power House units. The estimated cost of work for 2x67.5MW units would be around Rs.5.0 crores (for provision of gas firing as alternate fuel) and for 15MW boiler around Rs.2.5 crores (in place of LDO support). However, an outlay of Rs.200.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan (Rs.150 lakhs + Rs.50 lacs) and Rs.10 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for both the works.

III. NEW SCHEMES (ANNEXURE.III-C):

Renovation and modernisation programme phase-II of I.P.Thermal Power Station during the 8th Plan period

- 1) Renovation of ABL Boilers of Units 2, 3 & 4 - PH.II (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The boilers of units 2, 3 and 4 had been renovated partially during the 7th Plan. Areas which had been left out in the earlier renovation are proposed to be taken up for renovation during the 8th Plan period. The areas/items to be taken up for renovation are as under:-

1. Replacement of main steam stop valve and feed line valves.
2. Primary superheaters.
3. Economiser-I/II.
4. Sec.Superheaters.
5. Air pre-heater tubes.
6. PA Fans of coal mills.
7. (PHS/vertical).

The total estimated cost will be Rs.280.0 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.100.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92.

- 2) Modification of burners, replacement of feed valves and providing a new main steam stop valve at unit No.5 (BHEL Make) (Rs.100.0 lakhs):

Primary superheaters and de-superheaters of Unit No.5

boilers have been renovated during the 7th Plan period. It is proposed to modify/replace the following during the 8th Plan period for improving the performance of the unit No.5 boiler:-

1. Replacement of existing burners with modified air cooled burners.
2. Replacement of the existing feed line valves.
3. Providing main steam stop valve at the boiler end.
4. Economiser-I/II.
5. Air preheater.

The total estimated cost will be Rs.200.0 lacs.

An outlay of Rs.100.0 lacs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lacs is proposed during 1991-92.

3) Hydrostep, an electronic drum level indicator for Unit No.5 (Rs.20.0 lakhs)

Hydrosteps have already been installed on Unit No.2, 3 and 4 for boiler drum level monitoring under R&M schemes, Phase-I. These are working satisfactorily for the last three years and are very reliable. The equipment is an electronic drum level indicator instead of the conventional glass. The drum level indication is available in the control room from cold starting to to full pressure in the boiler. For the safety of plant and equipment, it is necessary to have failure indication of drum level in the control room from cold starting. It is, therefore, proposed to instal hydrostep on Unit No.5 at a cost of Rs.20.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4) Replacement of HT feed water heaters for Units 2,3 and 4 (Rs.100.0 lakhs)

Due to frequent tube failures and leakages from the end covers it is not possible to keep the existing feed water heaters in service on a continuous basis. Outage of heaters in resulting in loss of generation to the tune of about 10% of the capacity of the Unit. With a view to getting optimum generation from these Units, it is proposed to replace the existing feed water heaters with new ones. The estimated cost for the six heaters will be Rs.300.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.100.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- 5) Repairing of one 62.5 MW Generator Rotor of Unit No.4 study residual life of generator stator No.4 to assess its complete rewinding (Rs.100.0 lakhs)

There are three 62.5 MW GE Make turbo generators installed at I.P. Station which were commissioned during 1967-68 and which have been in service for the last more than 20 years. During the year 1988, two out of three rotors developed earth faults and one stator-winding also failed. Although the two generator rotors are being repaired by M/s BHEL and the stator-winding replaced with the material available in the Insurance Pool, it has been considered necessary to completely renovate one generator stator and rotor-windings of Unit No.4 during the 8th Plan.

An outlay of Rs.100.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- 6) Replacement of 3.3 KV Switchgear of 1 bus bar of Units 2, 3 and 4 (Rs.20.0 lakhs).

There are 73 Nos. Magne blast type 3.3 KV Switch-gears of G.E. U.S. Make, installed on Units-2, 3 and 4 at I.P. Station. Due to aging and refusal of the CEA, DGTD to import spare ckt. breakers it has become necessary to replace one switchboard comprising 16 Nos. circuit breakers with those available indigenously. The parts of the circuit breakers so removed will be utilised to maintain the remaining 57 breakers. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.60.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan, and an outlay of Rs.10.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- 7) Replacement of AVR/Excitation system of one American 62.5 MW Unit (out of 2, 3 and 4) (Rs.15.0 lakhs).

The AVR of units 2, 3 and 4 which are of G.E., U.S. make are of Amplidyne generator type. The foreign suppliers have refused to quote for Amplidyne generators and exciters. The D.C. excitation system vis-a-vis the voltage regulator (AVR) has already started giving problems due to wear and tear. Central assistance is requested for getting the excitation system vis-a-vis the voltage regulator of one of the 3x62.5 MW units developed indigenously at the first instance including the entire control and switching equipment. The agency will be BHEL who can supply static excitation equipments alongwith a static voltage regulator. The estimated cost of this is Rs.15.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.15.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs.7.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- 8) Add. of MVAR Recorder, check synchronise switches and protected relay for various T.G Sets (Rs.25.0 lakhs)

All the five generators, generator transformer and various aux. transformers and their protection installed at I.P. Station have already rendered service from 19 to 26 years. As the protection equipments installed on the various generator transformers and aux. supply transformers are imported and are electro-magnetic the exact replacements of which are not available now, it is necessary to get new relays developed with similar characteristics and to fit them in the existing panels. It is also considered necessary to have check synchronising relays on all the 5 generators and to have MVAR, MW and current and voltage recorders on all these generators to monitor their behaviour during dire circumstances effectively. The above renovation and modifications are considered essential keeping in view two rotor failures at I.P. Station in 1983-89. The estimated cost of these items is Rs.25.0 lacs and it is proposed for 8th Plan. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs.12.50 lakhs is proposed.

- 9) Augmentation of furnace oil/HPS handling system (Rs. 60.0 lakhs)

Railways do not agree to break oil rakes at the decanting terminals due to their operational requirement. In view of constraints of space and facilities they have agreed, as a special case, to breaking of the oil rakes in two parts comprising 50 wagons for I.P. Station and 20 wagons for RPH as per recommendations of M/s RITES who had been appointed as Consultants (for the augmentation of railway infrastructure at RPH siding due to installation of gas turbine and replacement units at RPH). For meeting this requirement of handling of 50 wagons at one time at I.P. Station, decanting facilities are required to be created which can handle either furnace oil or HPS. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.120.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.60.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

- 10) Provision of Fire Detection and Protection systems (Rs.200.0 lakhs)

I.P. Station has five generating units with a total generating capacity of 282.5 MW. These units were installed and commissioned progressively during 1963-71. They have been provided with a skeleton fire hydrant system and multi-fire system for major transformers only. In view of the outbreak of fire in the coal handling plant and cable trench of extension CW pump system which took place in 1987, it has been considered necessary that all the vital fire prone areas of the Power Station like coal conveyors, switchgear room, cable trenches/ducts control rooms, oil tanks, hydrogen system, pulveriser coal area

etc.etc. are provided with appropriate fire detection and protection systems to avoid accidental fires. Similar fire detection and protection systems are being provided in all new thermal power stations including those of NTPC. The estimated expenditure for the proposed fire detection and protection system scheme is Rs.503.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.200.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.100.0 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1990-91. Anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.10.0 lakhs. Outlay of Rs.50.0 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

11) Modification/renovation of existing wagon tippler (Rs.50.0 lakhs)

The existing wagon tippler supplied by M/s Hayal & Patterson, U.S.A. is in service for the last 22 years. This wagon tippler is only suitable for conventional box wagons. Railways have recently introduced box 'N' wagons for transportation of coal to power stations. These box 'N' wagons being shorter in length cannot be handled in the existing wagon tippler. Efforts were made to get the existing wagon tippler modified to make it suitable for handling box 'N' wagons. But it has not been possible to modify it as it requires a long shut-down period of 6.10 months. In view of this another wagon tippler is under installation alongwith associated plant suitable to handle box 'N' wagons.

It is, therefore, proposed to modify the existing wagon tippler after commissioning the new wagon tippler. It will then be possible to avail a long shut-down in carrying out modification to make it suitable for handling box 'N' wagons. The approximate cost involved will be Rs.700.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.50.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan 1990-95 and no outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92.

12) Replacement of old CZECK design SF unit No.5 with new SF design Field to ESP system (Rs.100.0 lakhs)

A retrofit job of installing S.F. design ESP in Unit-V was undertaken by M/s EHEL in 1981-82 in pursuance of recommendations of Dr. Saran Committee. The ESP was designed for inlet dust burden of 28 gms./MM³ for ash content of coal 25-35 pc with guaranteed outlet emission of 150 mg/MM³ (efficiency 99.46). Since 1985 quality of coal has been deteriorating with ash content as high as 40 to 45 pc. With aging of boiler unit the inlet dust burden to ESP system has increased to 50-55 gms. Though ESP is still delivering near design efficiency the outlet emission goes beyond the permissible limit of 150 mg./MM³ due to high inlet dust burden. Installation of ICE-C

in EP and revival of CZECK EP though improved the situation, yet the system has inadequate collecting area for the kind of dust burden at the inlet. BHEL is of the opinion that EP fields should be installed after dismantling obsolete CZECK EP. Hence the fund requirement of Rs.400.0 lakhs. It is pertinent to add that Central Pollution Control Board is critical of the present situation and will continue to be so unless EP fields are added to the system.

An outlay of Rs.100.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.10.0 lakhs.

13) Conversion of Unit No.1 boilers from Coal fire to Gas fired system (Rs.10.0 lakhs)

The existing boilers of Unit No.1 are designed for coal with maximum 19% ash contents and CV 5780 K.Cal/Kg. At present DESU is receiving coal with ash content of 35-45% and CV 4200 K.Cal./Kg. Due to inferior quality of coal, consumption of secondary fuel i.e. furnace oil is very heavy.

Since natural gas is being provided for the gas turbines situated near I.P.Station, it is proposed to convert both the boilers of Unit No.1 from coal fired system to gas fired system. This will result in reduction of oil consumption besides getting better output from the unit.

The estimated cost is Rs.132.0 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.10.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and no outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92.

14) Effluent disposal system for Unit No.5 at I.P. Station (Rs.10.0 lakhs)

The estimated cost for this scheme is Rs.245.0 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.10.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.5.0 lakhs is envisaged for Annual Plan 1991-92.

B-I/III. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

The total approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 was Rs.30894.0 lakhs. The expenditure during the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs.50487.55 lakhs. The target and the achievement for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 for different voltage levels are as under:

(a) Transformer capacity(MVA):

	<u>Target 85-90 (year-year basis)</u>	<u>Achieve- ments 1985-90</u>	<u>Cumulative capa- city at the end of 7th Plan</u>
1. 400KV	-	-	-
2. 220KV	1500/1300	1400	2450
3. 66 KV	800/1320	995	2000
4. 33 KV	600/301	502	2204
5. 11KV & LV	850/930	1000	2817

(b) Transmission Lines:

	<u>Target 85-90 (Km.year- year basis)</u>	<u>Achieve- ments 1985-90</u>	<u>Cumulative cap- at the end of 7th Plan</u>
1. 400KV	-	-	-
2. 220KV	150/134	66	346
3. 66 KV	200/400	127.25	328
4. 33 KV	125/176.7	75.74	848.6
5. 11KV & LV	4500/4550	4582	22771

B-I/IV. G E N E R A L

The total approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.1250.0 lakhs. The expenditure during the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs.3640.68 lakhs.

The targets and achievements for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 are as under:-

	<u>Target 85-90 (Nos.)/year to year basis</u>	<u>Achieve- ments 1985-90</u>	<u>Cumulative cap.at the end of 7th Plan.</u>
1. Electrification of Harijan Basties	All the identified Harijan Basties stand electrified.		
2. No. of consumer connections.	500000/37500	356129	1617755
3. Tube-well connections	2500/2500	4782	28547

i) 400KV WORKS (Rs.17667.0 lakhs):

In order to draw power from the northern regional grid, of which DESU is a constituent, a 400KV ring has been planned around Delhi. This will enable DESU to draw its share of power from the centrally sponsored generation stations like Singrauli, Barasuil, Salal, Dadri, Rihand etc.

2. No allocation was made during the 7th Five Year Plan for 400KV works. The outlay was made on year to year basis. DESU was given to understand that work on the 400KV ring would be carried out by NTPC. Subsequently however, it was decided to entrust the work of 400KV double circuit tower lines falling in the Union Territory of Delhi to DESU. Accordingly, a project feasibility report was prepared by DESU which was cleared techno-economically by the Central Electricity Authority at a total cost of Rs.113.92 crores. The revised project cost of 400KV works now works out to Rs.184.16 crores. The scheme has been processed for PID clearance.

3. This scheme was originally to be financed by the World Bank accordingly. Subsequently, the loan was cancelled.

4. An expenditure of Rs.1949.42 lacs has been incurred on this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan against the budget approved outlay of Rs.4243.0 lacs.

5. The target is to add 2520 MVA Transformer capacity and 222 Ckt.Kms. of 400KV lines under 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed target for the 8th Five Year Plan includes 1260 MVA on the new works to be taken up during the Plan period, the new works proposed to be taken during the 8th Five Year Plan relate to addition of transformer capacities at Dawana and Bamnuli sub-stations.

6. An outlay of Rs.17667.0 lacs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which comprises Rs.15167.0 lacs for the ongoing works of the 7th Five Year Plan which will spill over to the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.2500.0 lacs for new works proposed to be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan. The likely anticipated expenditure for the year 1990-91 is Rs.1495.0 lacs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.7500.0 lacs.

ii) 220 KV WORKS (Rs.18961.0 LAKHS):

This is a continuing scheme which envisages establishment of 220KV sub-stations and associated lines as well as augmentation of transformer capacity on the existing 220KV sub-stations in order to meet the growing power requirements of Delhi.

2. A project report to cover 220KV works during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 was cleared techno-economically by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs.117.25 crores. The project report has been revised to take care of the cost of 220KV XLPE Cable and GIS sub-stations at Park Street/Kashmiri Gate. The revised cost of this project now works out to Rs.214.88 crores. The scheme is awaiting PID clearance.

3. A supplementary project report was prepared to cover 220KV lines between (1) Murad Nagar and Patparganj (3rd circuit) and (2) 220KV line from Dallabgarh to Mehrauli at an estimated cost of Rs.11.50 crores. This project report has also been cleared by Central Electricity Authority.

4. An outlay of Rs.9000.0 lakhs was approved for the 7th Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.7607.22 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-90.

5. An outlay of Rs.18961.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan which comprises Rs.17283.0 lacs for ongoing works of the 7th Five Year Plan covered under Annexure-III-E/2 and Rs.1678.0 lacs for the new works under Annexure-III-C. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.3200.0 lacs and anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.3427.0 lacs. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.3500.0 lacs.

6. The target is to add 3100 MVA of transformer capacity and 422.5 Ckt.Kms. of 220KV overhead and underground transmission lines under 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed target for the 8th Five Year Plan includes 1750 MVA of the transformer capacity and 198 Ckt.Kms. of lines for new works. The proposed target for Annual Plan 1991-92 is 1450 MVA of transformer capacity and 134.5 Ckt.Kms. of lines, which includes 550 MVA and 73 Ckt.Kms. of new works.

iii) 66 KV WORKS (Rs.7500.0 LAKHS):

66KV voltage level has been established as sub-transmission voltage in the areas outside the inner ring road in the Union Territory of Delhi. 33KV voltage will also remain as sub-transmission voltage in Delhi in the areas inside the inner ring road. A number of 66/33KV sub-stations are also being established to act as 'infeed' points to the existing 33KV system. A scheme report covering the work proposed to be done during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been cleared techno-economically by Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs.68.2 crores.

2. An outlay of Rs.3200.0 lakhs was approved for this scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.6885.19 lakhs during 1985-90 has been incurred on this scheme.

3. An outlay of Rs.7500.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan which comprises of Rs.2729.0 lakhs for ongoing works of the 7th Five Year Plan and Rs.4771.0 lakhs for the new works. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.1400.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.1500.0 lakhs out of which Rs.772.0 lakhs for continuing works and Rs.728.0 lakhs for new works.

4. The target is to add 1540 MVA of transformer capacity and 233.5 Ckt. Kms. of 66KV overhead and underground transmission lines during 8th Five Year Plan which includes 940 MVA of the transformer capacity and 136 Ckt.Kms. of line for new works. The proposed target for 1991-92 is 400 MVA of transformer and 77.5 Ckt.Kms. of line which includes 40 MVA and 32 Ckt.Kms. of new work.

iv) 33KV WORKS (Rs. 6000.0 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 33/11 KV sub-stations togetherwith associated transmission lines and also augmentation of various sub-stations to meet the growing power demand in the Union Territory of Delhi. A scheme report covering the work proposed to be done during the 7th Five Year Plan stands cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs.64.48 crores.

2. An outlay of Rs.2900.0 lakhs was approved for this scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.5463.65 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-90.

3. An outlay of Rs.6000.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan which comprises Rs.3345.0 lakhs for ongoing works of the 7th Five Year Plan and Rs.2655.0 lakhs for the new works. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.1550.0 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure is likely to be incurred during 1990-91 is Rs.1418.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.1500.0 lakhs out of which Rs.1212.0 lakhs for continuing works and Rs.288.0 lakhs for new works.

4. The target is to add 1062 MVA of transformer capacity and 170.1 Ckt.Kms. of 33KV overhead and underground transmission lines during the 8th Five Year Plan includes 410 MVA of the transformer capacity and 69.6 Ckt.Kms. of lines for new works. The proposed target for Annual Plan 1991-92 is 452 MVA of transformer capacity and 82.2 Ckt.Kms. of 33KV lines which includes 208 MVA and 11.8 Ckt.Kms. of new works. The details of all the works proposed to be taken up under this scheme during the Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given in Annexure-III-B/2 and III-C/3.

v) 11KV & LV WORKS (Rs.25000.0 LAKHS):

11KV is the distribution voltage in the Union Territory of Delhi. The ultimate demand of consumers is met on 11KV/LV system.

2. The maximum demand of power in Delhi has already reached 1350 MW. As per projections made by the 13th Power Survey Committee of Central Electricity Authority the maximum demand is expected to reach 2389 MW by the end of the 8th Plan 1990-95. This will meet the growing power demand.

3. DESU has already submitted the following project feasibility reports for 11KV and LV works to the Central Electricity Authority which are under their examination:-

1. Project report for electrification of colonies revised (1985-90).
2. Project report for replacement of old U/G cable and worn out service line in walled city area.
3. Project report for system improvement and providing tube-well connections in rural areas during 7th Plan.
4. Project report for 11KV and LV lines and sub-stations (1985-90).

4. An outlay of Rs.15794.0 lakhs was approved for this scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.28582.07 lakhs during 1985-90 has been incurred.

5. An outlay of Rs.25000.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.4500.0 lakhs under Annual Plan 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.4500.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.4500.0 lakhs. The corresponding physical targets for the Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 are as under : -

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. Transformer capacity (MVA).	1000	200
2. 11KV & LV lines (Ckt.Kms.)	5000	1000
3. No.of consumer connections.	400000	80000

vi) INSTALLATION OF SHUNT CAPACITORS (Rs.1250.0 LAKHS):

Recently N.R.E.D. had carried out studies for installation of shunt capacitors in the various constituent States of the northern region. Based on these studies DESU was required to instal shunt capacitors to the extent of 160 MVAR during 1988-89 and 225 MVAR shunt capacitors during 1989-90. DESU has already installed and commissioned 595 MVAR shunt capacitors at the various 220/66/33KV sub-stations by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

2. In addition to the above, DESU is required to instal 90 MVAR shunt capacitors during 1990-91, based on studies carried out by N.R.E.D. for 1990-91 conditions. This

target has been made. An outlay of Rs.250.0 lakhs was approved for this work during 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.250.0 lakhs. As far as the 8th Five Year Plan is concerned a lumpsum provision of Rs.1250.0 lakhs is proposed for installation of shunt capacitors. The capacitors will be installed as and when studies are carried by NREEL and results communicated to DESU. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.250.0 lakhs.

vii) SLDC/SCADA SYSTEM (Rs.500.0 LAKHS):

The power system of DESU is at present controlled manually from the system operation control room with the help of telephone lines, V.H.F. wireless sets and a few PLCC links. The complexity of the power system and the quantum of information to be processed by the Control Room engineers have reached a point where human capacity becomes inadequate for proper handling of emergency situations.

2. A SCADA (Supervisory Control and DATA Acquisition System) comprising tele-metering and load despatch systems is an aid for the operation of large power systems. Since the transmission systems of various States in the northern region are largely inter-connected and a number of generating stations are located in different parts of the region with a wide-spread extra high voltage transmission net work, provision for setting up a State Load Despatch Centre for DESU system was made in the 7th Five Year Plan on the advice of the Central Electricity Authority. No provision was kept in the Seventh Plan for this purpose. Subsequently, N.R.E.D. prepared a Unified Scheme for setting up of State Load Despatch Centres in all the ten constituents of N.R.E.D. including DESU. A combined Project Feasibility Report for the entire northern region has also been prepared by N.R.E.D. The cost of the scheme for DESU portion of the work is Rs.1714.59 lakhs. The scheme confines itself only upto the monitoring of the 400KV and 220KV systems and lower stations of DESU.

3. In addition to the scheme prepared by N.R.E.D., one of the items covered in the contract for consultancy services between DESU and M/s SWEDPOWER is determination of feasibility and specifications of a SCADA system to monitor and control the transmission and distribution system in Delhi. M/s SWEDPOWER had prepared a draft feasibility report for the scheme amounting to Rs.3410.0 lakhs and covering all voltage levels from 400KV to 33KV in the DESU area. Thus while the provision in the NREB scheme is restricted only to monitoring of generation stations and 400KV and 220KV systems, the scheme prepared by the Consultants will cover voltage levels down to 33KV and will also include remote control of

the transmission system upto 33KV level, thus obviating the increased requirement of personnel and avoiding hazards associated with manual control for the expanded power net work of Delhi expected upto the year 2000 AD. Requirement of the unified scheme prepared by N.R.E.D. will thus be met with the implementation of the proposed SCADA system proposed by M/s SWEDPOWER, which will also take care of the additional requirements of the capital city. Keeping in view of the above requirements, a provision of Rs.500.0 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this, approved outlay of Rs.100.0 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.50.0 lakhs. The outlay proposed during 1991-92 is Rs.100.0 lakhs.

V. GENERAL SCHEMES:

1. SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS & TUBE-WELL CONNECTIONS (Rs.500.0 LAKHS)

All the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi are electrified. Work is in progress for system improvement which also includes the distribution net work in order to meet the power requirements of tube-well connections in the rural areas.

2. A project report for carrying out system improvement works during the 7th Five Year Plan in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs.16.50 crores has been submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance. Approved outlay for this scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan was Rs.300.0 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.321.61 lakhs during 1985-90 has been incurred. The proposed outlay for this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.500.0 lakhs and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The target is to energize 3000 numbers tube-well connections during the Five Year Plan 1990-95 and 600 numbers during Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. ELECTRIFICATION OF HARIJAN BASTIES (Rs.50.0 LAKHS):

The work of electrification of Harijan Basties in rural areas was completed by and large during the 6th Five Year Plan period with a view to improving the living standards of people belonging to weaker sections under the Special Component Plan. During the 7th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs.50.0 lakhs was made to take up electrification of left out Harijan Basties/pockets as and when identified as such by Social Welfare Deptt. of Delhi Admn. An expenditure of Rs.49.85 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90. Though all the Harijan Basties stand electrified a token provision of Rs.50.0 lakhs is being made during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and approved outlay of Rs.10.0 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.10.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.10.0 lakhs.

3. HOUSING FOR T&D STAFF (Rs.800.0 LAKHS):

At present there are about 20,000 employees in DESU. Adequate number of houses are not available for essential O&M staff. With the increase in construction activities by DDA and other developing agencies, it is felt necessary to have staffquarters for essential T&D staff spread all over Delhi.

2. Approved outlay for this scheme during 7th Five Year Plan was Rs.400.0 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.359.07 lacs was incurred during 1985-90. As far as the 8th Five Year Plan is concerned, DESU has drawn up an ambitious programme for construction of houses for essential T&D staff. These houses will be located in areas like Mandavali (Patparganj), Rohini, Vasant Kunj and Sarita Vihar. It is also proposed to construct residential flats on the existing 11KV sub-stations. It is further proposed to acquire land during the 8th Plan for construction of residential areas in Papankala and Narela complexes being developed by DDA. Details of houses to be constructed in different areas are : -

	<u>Type-V</u>	<u>Type-IV</u>	<u>Type-III</u>	<u>Type-II</u>
Mandavali	-	8 storeyed 6 blocks.	-	-
Rohini	32	160	192	216
Vasant Kunj	12	48	96	144
Sarita Vihar	12	48	96	144

An outlay of Rs.800.0 lakhs is proposed for the Five Year Plan 1990-95 and approved outlay of Rs.150.0 lakhs. is for Annual Plan 1990-91.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER BUILDINGS (Rs.800.0 LAKHS):

At present DESU is short of office accommodation with the result that more and more office buildings are required to be constructed for efficient maintenance of transmission and distribution system which is growing at a fast rate. A provision of Rs.300.0 lakhs was kept under the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of office buildings, against which an expenditure of Rs.2441.71 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90. This also includes expenditure of Rs.2204.0 lakhs towards purchase of land/buildings from DDA. During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct office buildings/Head Quarters office and Zonal office-cum-complaint centres. Transport Workshops, Central Stores and Training Institutes. The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.800.0 lakhs and approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.100.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.100.0 lakhs.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING INSTITUTES/
COMPUTERS (Rs.200.0 LAKHS)

DESU has installed a computer of its own at Shakri Sadan and taken up the work of energy billing system on this computer. A provision of Rs.200.0 lakhs was made for installation of computers during the Seventh Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.154.92 lakhs was incurred during 1985-90. It is proposed to take up the following two new schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan : -

1. Hardware/Software enhancement of the existing system ;
2. Replacement of the main computer system.

2. An outlay of Rs.200.0 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and approved outlay of Rs. 50.0 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.50.0 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.50.0 lakhs

6. FEASIBILITY STUDIES (Rs.20.0 LAKHS):

This scheme is not covered under the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, an expenditure of Rs.3.52 lakhs was incurred during 1989-90 towards feasibility studies of new generation projects.

2. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.20.0 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.20.0 lakhs. No outlay is proposed for 1991-92.

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 & ANNUAL PLAN 91-92.

400 KV WORKS:

S.No.	Name of Scheme.	Apprd. Cost.	Revised cpst.	Expdr. 1990-91		Proposed outlay 90-95	Proposed outlay 91-92.	Physical Target MVA/ Ckt. Km.			
				3/90. Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.			1990-91	90-95	91-92	
<u>A. 400KV S/Stn. Works. (Continuing Works):</u>											
1.	Bawana S/Stn.	3372.0	3372.01	749.420	837.0	762.79	7560.96	3307.92	-	2x315	1x315
2.	Bamnauli S/Stn.	3372.0	3372.01						-	2x315	1x315
3.	Mandula (2x400KV bays)	570.69	570.69						-	-	-
4.	Dallabgarh (2x400KV bays)	485.69	485.69						-	-	-
5.	Consultancy.	510.00	510.0						153.0	153.0	232.00
	Sub-Total:-	<u>8310.38</u>	<u>8310.35</u>	<u>749.420</u>	<u>990.0</u>	<u>915.79</u>	<u>7560.96</u>	<u>3539.92</u>	-	<u>1260</u>	<u>630</u>
<u>B. 400KV Lines (Continuing Works):</u>											
1.	Mandola-Bawana.	2329.77	2329.77	-	700	579.08	7606.10	5202.417	-	68	34
2.	Bawana-Bamnauli.	2398.09	2398.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	35
3.	Bamnauli-Dallabgarh.	2878.24	2878.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	42
	Sub-Total:-	<u>7606.10</u>	<u>7606.10</u>	-	<u>700</u>	<u>579.08</u>	<u>7606.10</u>	<u>5202.417</u>	-	<u>222</u>	<u>111</u>
<u>Total 400 KV (S/Stn+Lines) (A+B)</u>											
		<u>15916.48</u>	<u>15916.48</u>	<u>749.420</u>	<u>1690.0</u>	<u>1494.87</u>	<u>15167.06</u>	<u>8742.337</u>	-	<u>1260</u>	<u>630MVA</u>
<u>C. NEW WORKS:</u>											
(1)	Add. 2x315MVA PW TR at Bawana.	-	-	-	-	-	2500.00	-	-	2x315	-
(2)	Add. 2x315MVA PW TR. at Bamnauli.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x315	-

220 KV SUB-STATIONS UNDER 400 KV

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Apprd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	Proposed outlay			Physical target		
					Apprd. outlay 90-91	Anti. expdr 1990-91	1990-95	1991-92	1990-91 MVA	1990-95 MVA	1991-92 MVA
<u>220KV S/Stn.under 400KV</u> (continuing works)										
1.	Payment of NTPC for Mandaula S/Stn.	-	-	1200.0	-	200.0	-	-	-	-
2.	Adv.procurement of 220/66KV Pr.Tr.for Bawana and Bannauli	2550.0	2550.0	-	72.0	72.0	1350.0	286.0	-	4x100*
3.	Adv.procurement of 220/66KV switchyard Coopt.for Bawana and Bannauli.	-	-	-	65.0	65.0	409.0	-	-	-
	Sub-total	2550.0	2550.0	1200.0	137.0	337.0	1350.0	695.0	-	-
<u>220KV Line under 400KV</u> (continuing works)										
								Ckts. Kms.	Ckt. Kms.	Ckt. Kms.
1.	220KV D/C Mandaula Patparganj, Barela, Burari, K.Gt.Wazirabad bridge.	-	390.70	285.0	171.0	85.0	-	20.0	30	2x20
2.	220KV T/C crossing over Yamuna for Mandola-Burari & Mandola-Barela	-	99.10	-	75.0	70.0	588.0	25.0	4	4x1.5
3.	220KV D/C Mandola-Wazirabad K.Gate D/C.	-	113.70	-	80.0	80.0	-	33.0	8	2x6
4.	220KV Samaypur(Ballabhgarh-Mehrauli)	-	428.0	158	342.0	200.0	-	70.0	10	2x30

- : 627 :-

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Apprd. Cost.	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	Apprd. outlay 90-91	Anti. Expdr. in 1990-91	Proposed outlay		Physical target		
							1990-95	1991-92	1990-91	1990-95	1991-92
Sub-total 220 KV Lines :		-	1031.50	443.0	668.0	435.0	588.0	152.0	52.0+	118+	66.0
Total 220KV(Lines + sub-station)					805.0	772.0	1938.00	847.0	- 52KM	400MVA 118Km	200MVA 66Km.

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN

1991-92

220 KV S/STN. WORKS:

Outlay/Expenditure/Cost in lakhs.

S.No.	Name of the Works.	Apprd. cost	Rev. Cost.	Expdr. 3/91.	1990-91		3th Plan 1990-95		P H Y S I C A L			
					Apprd. outlay.	Anti. Expdr.	Proposed.	Proposed.	1991-92 Proposed.	Anti. 1990-91.	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
(CONTINUING WORKS):												
1.	Estt. of 220KV S/Stn. at Rohini with 2x100.	630.0	720.0	610.0	-	110.0	-	-	-	1x100 + 1x20	1x100 + 1x20	-
2.	-dc- Park Street.	750.0	1300.0	250.0	1050.0	-	1050.0	1050.0	-	-	2x100	2x100
3.	Addn. of 2 bays at I.P. Extn. for Park St.	50.0	75.0	30.0	45.0	35.0	45.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
4.	Estt. of 220KV S/Stn. at shalimar Bagh.	600.0	800.0	460.0	-	340.0	340.0	-	-	1x100 + 1x16	1x100 + 1x16	-
5.	-dc- Vasant Kunj.	600.0	800.0	300.0	-	450.0	500.0	50.0	-	-	2x100 + 2x20	2x100 + 2x20
6.	-dc- Kashmiri Gate.	750.0	1200.0	-	1200.0	100.0	1200.0	1100.0	-	-	2x100 + 2x16	2x100 + 2x16
7.	-dc- Sarita Vihar.	600.0	800.0	150.0	500.0	500.0	650.0	150.0	-	-	1x100 + 2x20	1x100 + 2x20
8.	-dc- Karawal Ngr. (South of Wazirabad).	600.0	930.0	-	930.0	450.0	930.0	480.0	-	-	2x100 + 2x20	2x100 + 2x20
9.	-dc- Naraina.	660.0	800.0	-	800.0	-	800.0	800.0	-	-	2x100 + 2x16	2x100 + 2x16
10.	Add. 3rd 50 MVA Tr. at Patparganj.	120.0	120.0	90.0	-	30.0	30	-	-	1x50	1x50	-
	Sub-Total:-			1890.0	4525	2015	5545	3640	250+ 1x20+1x10 66/11	1350+140* =800 33/11	900+120*(66/11) +64(33/11) 33/11	

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

220KV line Works

S. No.	Name of the works	Apprd. cost	Rev. cost	Exdpr. 3/90	1990-91		8th plan 1990-95 proposed	Expdr./outlay/cost in lakhs			
					Apprc. outlay	Anti. xdr.		1991-92 proposed	Anti. 1990-91	Physical Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
CONTINUING WORKS											
1.	D/C U/G cable II Stn. Park Street.	1200.0	4950.0	-	4450.0	-	4500.0	4500.0	-	14.0	-
2.	D/C T/L Bawana-Rohini	120.0	170.0	100.0	-	70.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-
3.	-do-Bawana-Shalimar Bagh	170.0	230.0	100.0	-	130.0	-	-	21.0	21.0	-
4.	-do-Rohini-Shalimar Bagh	70.0	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	12.0	12.0	-
5.	LILO of Narela-RPGanj at Karawal Ngr. D/C)	70.0	90.0	.....Covered under 400KV.....							
6.	D/C T/L Karawal Ngr.- Durari	20.0	125.0	.....Covered under 400KV.....							
7.	LILC of D/C T/L Narela-N/Garh at Bawana	50.0	110.0	-	110.0	-	110.0	25.0	-	14.0	3.0
8.	D/C T/L Mehraruli-V.Kunj	65.0	95.0	10.0	-	45.0	40.0	40.0	-	9.0	9.0
9.	-do-Kashmere Gate-Karawal Ngr. (Manuala) (South of Wazirabad)	150.0	170.0	.....Covered under 400KV.....							
10.	D/C T/L between Banmauli-Naraina.	250.0	385.0	-	35.0	15.0	385.0	370.0	-	40.0	40.0

-: 630 :-

Outlay/Expenditure/Cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of the Works.	Apprd. Cost.	Rev. Cost.	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 proposed.	1991-92				
					Apprd. outlay.	Anti Expdr.		propo sed.	Anti 90-91	Physical Proposed 90-95	Physical Proposed 91-92	
11.	L.I.L.O of E.P.-Badarpur at Sarin Vihar.	15.0	15.0	-	15.0	5.0	15.0	10.0	-	1.5	1.5	
12.	D/C T/L between Bamnauli-Dhaulekuan.	180.0	275.0	-	25.0	-	275.0	150.0	-	30.0	-	
13.	do- Dhaule Kuan - Vasant Kunj.	30.0	125.0	-	25.0	-	125.0	50.0	-	6.0	-	
14.	L.I.L.O N/ arh - Moha uli at Bamnauli.	20.0	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0	30.0	-	3.0	3.0	
15.	D.C. T/L Burari-Subzi Mandi.	60.0	90.0	40.0	-	50.0	-	-	14.0	14.0	-	
16.	Park Street-Narciana (L/C-cum G/H).	1134.0	4320.0	-	-	-	4320.0	250.0	-	12.0	-	
17.	3rd Ckt. Murad Nagar F.P. Ganj S/C (1x40)	40.0	450.0	375.0	-	75.0	-	-	28.0	28.0	-	
Total:-					<u>675.0</u>	<u>469.0</u>	<u>440.0</u>	<u>530.0</u>	<u>5425.0</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>221.5</u>	<u>51.5</u>

S. No.	Name of the works	Apprd. Cost	Rev. Cost.	Expendr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan		1991-92		Physical		
					Apprd. Outlay.	Anti Expd.	1990-95	Proposed	Proposed	Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92	
<u>NEW WORKS (UNDER 8TH PLAN)</u>													
1.	Estt. of 220KV S/Strn. at Subzi Mandi	-	1200.0	-	-	-	1200.0	-	-	-	-	+ 2x100	-
2.	-do- Lodhian Road	-	400.0	-	200.0	150.0	400.0	250.0	-	-	-	2x100	2x100
3.	-do- Dhaula Kuan (Ridge Valley)	-	1200.0	-	-	-	1200.0	-	-	-	-	2x100	-
4.	-do- Ghazipur (Kondli)	-	900.0	-	-	-	900.0	500.0	-	-	-	2x100	-
5.	-do- Siri Fort	-	900.0	-	-	-	900.0	-	-	-	-	* 2x100	-
6.	-do- Papan Kalan	-	850.0	-	50.0	-	850.0	500.0	-	-	-	2x100 2x20	-
7.	Instl. of 100 MVA 220/66KV Tr. At Burari	-	190.0	-	-	40.0	190.0	150.0	-	-	-	1x100	1x100
8.	Instl. of 3rd 50 MVA 20/33KV Power Tr. at Okhla	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	1x50	1x50
9.	Add. of 2 Nos. 33KV bays at Shalimarbagh	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-	-
					250.0	190.0	5805.0	1565.0	-	-	-	1350.	350.
											* 80 MVA		
											* 64 MVA		

* 33/11 KV Tr.
 @ 66/11 KV

S.no.	Name of the Works.	Apprd. cost.	Rev. Cost.	Expdr. 3/90	1991-91		8th Plan 1990-95 Proposed	1991-92			
					Apprd. outlay.	Anti Expdr.		propo-sed.	Anti. 90-91	Proposed 90-95	Proposed 91-92
(220 KV Lines)											
<u>NEW WORKS FOR 8TH PLAN:</u>											
1.	Kashmiri Gate (U/G)- Subzi Mandi.	-	2000.0	-	-	-	2000.0	-	-	7.0	-
2.	Termination of Badarpur PP.Ganj line at Gazipur.	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	3.0	-	0.5	-
3.	Termination of Murad Nagar/Dadri Circuit at Gazipur.	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	0.5	-
4.	Maharani Bagh-Lodhi Rd. (O/H).	-	90.0	-	30.0	10.0	90.0	80.0	-	12.0	12.0
5.	Mandola-South of Wazirabad.	-	250.0	-	100.0	-	250.0	100.0	-	30.0	-
6.	Bamnauli-Jagan Kalan.	-	140.0	-	20.0	-	140.0	80.0	-	16.0	-
7.	Okhla - Siri Fort.	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	14.0	-
Total:-					<u>150.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>2590.0</u>	<u>230.0</u>	-	<u>80.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

66 KV S/Stn. Works

Expenditure/Outlay/Cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of the works	Appd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	90-91		Proposed outlay		Physical Target		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti-Expdr.	90-95	91-92	90-91	90-95	91-92
<u>Continuing Works</u>											
1.	Estab. of 2x20 MVA 66/11 KV S/Stn. at DSIDC-I (Narela)	120	120	95	25	-	25	25	-	2x20	2x20
2.	Estab. of 2x20 MVA 66/11 KV S/Stn. at Rohini-II	175	175	-	100	125	175	50	-	2x20	2x20
3.	Estab. of 2x50 MVA 66/33 KV S/Stn. at School Lane (GIS)	170	425	20	330	200	405	205	-	-	-
4.	Estab. of 2x20 MVA 66/11 KV S/Stn. at Sarita Vihar-II	175	175	-	-	-	175	-	-	2x20	-
5.	Estab. of 2x50 MVA 66/33 KV S/Stn. at Vidyut Bhawan (GIS)	170	425	20	380	200	405	205	-	-	-
6.	1 Ind Trs. at Ridge Valley 20 MVA 66/11KV	50	40	35	5	-	5	5	-	1x20	1x20
7.	Estab. of 2x20 MVA 66/11 KV S/Stn. at Mayur Vihar-I	175	175	100	-	75	75	-	2x20	2x20	-

Contd....

634 :-

Expenditure/outlay/cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of the works	Appd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	90-91		Proposed outlay		Physical Target		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti-Expdr.	90-95	91-92	90-91	90-95	91-92
8.	-dc- Vasant Kunj (Sector-B)	175	175	75	100	100	100	-	2x20	2x20	-
9.	-dc- Sarita Vihar-I	175	175	-	50	120	175	55	-	2x20	2x20
10.	-dc- Mohan Co-op.	160	160	130	-	30	30	-	2x20	2x20	-
11.	Estab. of 2x20 MVA 66/11 KV S/Stn. at F in S	160	160	-	-	-	160	-	-	2x20	-
12.	-dc- Sarita Vihar-III	175	175	-	-	-	175	-	-	2x20	-
13.	-dc- Mayur Vihar-II	175	175	-	145	125	175	50	-	2x20	2x20
14.	Estab. of ESS at Kundli Gharoli	175	175	110	-	30	85	35	-	2x20	2x20
Sub.Total:				545.00	1185	1005	2145	630	120MVA	460MVA	220MVA

66 KV Lines

-: 635 :-

Expenditure/outlay/cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of Work	Apprd. cost	Rev. Cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1991-92		Physical		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	1990-95 proposed	1991-92 proposed	Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
<u>CONTINUING WORKS:</u>											
1.	D/C T/L of Mangloi Rohini-III at Rohini-II	7.0	7.0	-	7.0	-	7.0	7.0	-	1.5	1.5
2.	D/C T/L between Patparganj 22C KV Mayur Vihar	20.0	30.0	-	30.0	30.0	30.0	-	5.0	5.0	-
3.	D/C T/L Mathura Rd. Sarita Vihar-I	15.0	15.0	-	-	5.0	15.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	-
4.	D/C T/L Sarita Vihar 220KV Sarita Vihar-I	15.0	30.0	-	20.0	-	30.0	30.0	-	4.0	4.0
5.	-do- Ghonda-South of Wazirabad	60.0	60.0	-	15.0	25.0	60.0	35.0	-	12.0	12.0
6.	-do- Okhla Ph. I Mohan Co. cp. Mathura Road	35.0	60.0	-	45.0	50.0	60.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0
7.	-do- Okhla 220KV- Malviya Nagar Extn.	60.0	75.0	-	70.0	75.0	75.0	-	10.0	10.0	-
8.	-do- PPC 220KV Khichripur PPGanj Indl. Area	20.0	220.0	150.0	-	70.0	70.0	-	10.0	10.0 (OH6.0) (UG4.0)	-
9.	-do- Vasant Kunj B Block Malviya Nagar	60.0	60.0	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	12.0	-

--: 636 :-

Expenditure/outlay/cost in lakhs

Apprd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 proposed	1991-92		Physical	
			Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.		proposed	Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
3.0	15.0	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	3.0	-
23.0	25.0	-	10.0	15.0	25.0	10.0	-	4.0	4.0
60.0	88.0	-	28.0	48.0	38.0	40.0	-	14.0	14.0
14.0	14.0	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	3.0	-
15.0	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	6.0	-
Sub-total:		160.0	225.0	318.0	594.0	142.0	28.0	97.5	45.5

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING

NEW 66 KV S/STN. WORKS FOR VIIIITH PLAN PERIOD

S.No.	Name of works	Appd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	90-91		Outlay/expenditure/cost in lakhs				
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	Proposed outlay 1990-95	1991-92	90-91	Physical Target 90-95	91-92
1.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn.at Dhalilupura with 2x20MVA 66/11 KV Power Trfs.	-	200	-	-	-	200	100	-	2x20	-
2.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at West of Loni Road	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	2x20	-
3.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at Sarita Vihar Freight Complex	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	2x20	-
4.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn.at Mangolpuri Indl.Area Phase II	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	2x20	-
5.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at Pitampura Distt.Centre	-	200	-	-	-	200	100	-	2x20	-
6.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn.at Fatehpur Beri	-	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	2x20	-
7.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn.at Papan Kalan(Est.)	-	200	-	-	-	200	100	-	2x20	-
8.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at Papan Kalan(West)	-	200	-	-	-	200	100	-	2x20	-
9.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn.at Janakpuri/Pankha Road Indl.Area (Central)	-	200	-	-	-	200	100	-	2x20	-
10.	Estab. of 66 KV S/Stn. at Jafrabad	-	200	-	-	100	200	100	-	2x20	2x20

-: 638 :-

S.No.	Name of the works	Apprd. cost	Est. cost	Expdr. 3/90	Expenditure/outlay/cost in lakhs						
					1990-91		Proposed outlay		Physical Target		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	1990-95	1991-92	1990-91	1990-95	1991-92
11.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at Narela Development Scheme	-	200.0	-	-	-	200.0	40.0	-	2x20	-
12.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at River Bed Development Scheme	-	200.0	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	2x20	-
13.	Estab.of 66 KV S/Stn. at Tuglakabad Institutional Area	-	200.0	-	-	-	200.0	100.0	-	2x20	-
14.	Aug.of 2x30 to 2x50 MVA 66/33 KV Trs.at Ghonda	-	120.0	-	-	120.0	120.0	-	2x50-2x30 = 40	40	-
15.	Aug.of 1x30 to 1x50 MVA Tr.at Rohtak Road	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	60.0	-	1x30	20
16.	Establishment of 66 KV Sub-Station at Hari Nagar Dist.Centre	-	200.0	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	2x20	-
17.	Estab.of 66 KV 33 KV at Nanjhawala	-	200.0	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	2x20	-
18.	Estab.of Five Nos.66 KV S/Stn.unforeseen works	-	1000.0	-	-	-	1000.0	-	-	5x2x20 = 200	-
					-	220.0	4220.0	800.0	40.0	8 60	60

-: 639 :-

Expenditure/outlay/cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of work	Apprd. cost	Rev. Cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1991-92				
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	1990-95 proposed	1991-92 proposed	Physical		
								Anti 90-91	Proposed 90-95	Proposed 91-92	
<u>66KV LINES (NEW WORKS):</u>											
1.	66 KV D/C T/L for feeding to West of Loni Road Station	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	3.0	-
2.	66 KV D/C T/L for Sarita Vihar Freight Complex	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	6.0	-
3.	66 KV D/C T/L from Mangolpuri Indl.Area to Mangolpuri Ph.II	-	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	4.0	-
4.	66 KV D/C T/L from Pitampura Dist.Centre S/Stn.	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	35.0	-	6.0	6.0
5.	66 KV D/C T/L for Fatehpur Beri S/Stn.	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	9.0	-
6.	66 KV D/C T/L for Papankalan East S/Stn.	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	35.0	-	6.0	6.0
7.	66 KV D/C T/L for Papankalan S/Stn.West	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	20.0	-	6.0	-
8.	66 KV D/C T/L for Papankalan (Central) S/Stn.	-	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	6.0	-

-: 640 :-

Outlay/expenditure/cost in lakhs

S. No.	Name of work	Apprd. cost	Rev. Cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1991-92		Physical		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	1990-95 proposed	1991-92 proposed	Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
9.	66 KV D/C T/L for Jafrabad S/Stn.	-	105.0	-	-	40.0	105.0	65.0	-	20.0	20.0
10.	66KV D/C T/L for Narela Dev. Scheme S/Stn.	-	60.0	-	-	-	60.0	30.0	-	10.0	-
11.	66 KV D/C T/L for River End Dev. Scheme S/Stn.	-	60.0	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	10.0	-
12.	66 KV U/G Papankalan (220KV) to Pankha Rd. Incl. Area	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	4.0	-
13.	66 KV U/G cable Hari Pr. Dist. Centre to Pankha Road Incl. Area	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	4.0	-
14.	66 KV feed to Khayala S/Stn.	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	-	-	7.0	-
15.	Lumpsum 66 KV line Works	-	-	-	-	-	500.0	-	-	30.0 (OH-22)- (UG-8)	-
Sub-Total:-						40.0	1467.0	105.0	-	136.0	32.0

DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGDRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-9133 KV WORKS:

S.No.	Name of Works	Apprd. Cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		Proposed Outlay		Physical Targets		
					Apprd. Outlay	Anti Expdr.	90-95	91-92	90-91	90-95	91-92
<u>CONTINUING WORKS:</u>											
1.	Janakpuri Dist. Centre	127	127	114	-	13	13	-	2x16	2x16	-
2.	Preet Vihar	106	106	96	-	10	10	-	2x16	2x16	-
3.	Timarpur	122	122	62	-	60	60	-	2x16	2x16	-
4.	Alaknanda	122	150	-	122	20	150	130	-	2x16	2x16
5.	G.T. Karnal Road	122	122	-	122	22	122	100	-	2x16	2x16
6.	Geeta Colony	126	126	-	100	80	126	46	-	2x16	2x16
7.	C.B.D. Shahdara	122	122	26	-	96	96	-	2x16	2x16	-
8.	Mukherjee Park	79	79	9	70	60	70	10	-	2x10	2x10
9.	D.L.F. Kirti Nagar (Najafgarh Rd. Indl. Area)	118	118	-	-	-	118	-	-	2x16	-
10.	Lodhi Road (2x20 + 2x16)	97	97	67	30	30	30	-	1x16	1x16	-
11.	Aug. of 10 MVA to 16 MVA at Civil Lines)	45	40	-	40	40	40	-	1x16	1x16	-
12.	Estt. of S/Stn. at Ashok Vihar	112	112	-	112	80	112	32	-	2x16	2x16
13.	Estt. of S/Stn. at East of Kailash	64	136	-	136	136	136	-	2x16	2x16	-
14.	Estt. of S/Stn. at Green Park	69	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	2x16	-
15.	Estt. of S/Stn. at Ajmal Khan Road	69	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	2x16	-

S.No.	Name of the Works	Apprd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		Proposed Outlay		Physical Targets		
					Apprd. outlay	Anti Expdr.	90-95	91-92	90-91	90-95	91-92
16.	Est. of S/Stn. at Pusa Road.	72.0	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	2x16	-
17.	Est. of S/Stn. at Delhi University	69.0	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	2x16	-
18.	Est. of S/stn. at Kingsway Camp	69.0	150	-	-	-	150	150	-	2x16	2x16
19.	Est. of 33KV S/Str. at Khyber Line	112	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	2x16	-
20.	Aug. of Trs. at 2x16 Vasant Vihar (-)2x10	48.0	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	2x16 -2x10 (12)	-
21.	Aug. of Tr. at N.S.S.E 1x16-1x10	48.0	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	1x16- 1x10 (6)	-
Sub Total:				374	732	647	2043	468	182MVA	572MVA	180MVA

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL
PLAN 1991-92

33 KV Lines:

Outlay/Expenditure in Lakhs

S.No.	Name of Work.	Apprd. Cost.	Rev. cost.	Expdr. 3/90.	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 Proposed.	1991-92			
					Apprd. outlay.	Anti Expdr.		Proposed.	P 1990-91	H Anti.	Y Proposed 90-95.	S I C A L
<u>CONTINUING WORKS:</u>											
1.	LILO Patparganj C.T. Rd. Shahdara O/H Line at Preet Vihar.	4.0	4.0	3.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	1.0(O/H) (Km)	-
2.	LILO Jahangirpuri-Azadpur fdr.No.II at GT Karnal Rd. S/Stn.with 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE cable.	127.0	127.0	-	127.0	110.0	127.0	17.0	-	8.0(U/G)	8.0
3.	Diversion of I.P.-Lahori Gate from I.P. end to Minto Rd. S/Stn. with PILCDSTA cable.	79.0	79.0	60.0	-	19.0	19.0	-	6.6	6.6(U/G)	-
4.	D/C O/H Line from Burari to Timarpur with ACSR 'GOAT' Cond.	33.0	24.0	20.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	8.0 (U/H)	8.0	-
5.	Laying of 2 Nos. 33kv 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE cable from Okhla to Alaknanda.	163.0	163.0	-	163.0	-	163.0	163.0	-	8.0(U/G)	8.0
6.	LILO Rampura-Wazirpur Tower line at Shalimar Bagh 22KV S/Stn. with ACSR 'Wolf' Cond.	10.0	60.0	-	-	60.0	60.0	-	-	6.0(P/H)	6.0

- : 644 :-

Outlay/Expenditure in lakhs

S. No.	Name of work	Apprd. Cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 proposed	1991-92 proposed	P h y s i c a l		
					Apprd. Outlay	Anti. Expdr.			Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
7.	D/C T/L U/G Cable G-17, Paschim Vihar- Mukerji Park	40.00	130.0	-	-	20.0	130.0	110.0	-	7.0(O/H) 3.0(U/G)	7.0 3.0
8.	D/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE Cable Guru Angad Ngr. Gita Colony	107.0	95.0	-	95.0	80.0	95.0	15.0	-	5.4(U/G)	5.4
9.	S/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE Ghonda - G.T. Road, Shahdara	21.0	90.0	-	90.0	90.0	90.0	-	5.0(UG)	5.0	-
10.	LILo of Okhla - Nehru Place 3x300 sq.mm. XELP at East of Kailash	71.0	80.0	-	80.0	80.0	80.0	-	4.0(UG)	4.0	-
11.	LILo Rampura - Shehzz dawala Bagh with ACSR 'GOAT' at Ashok Vihar	9.0	2.0	-	-	-	-2.0	-	-	0.5(O/H)	-
12.	D/C Wazirpur Indl. area-II Ashok Vihar with ACSR GOAT	7.3	24.00	-	24.0	15.0	24.0	9.0	-	5.0(O/H)	5.0

--: (45) :-

S. No.	Name of Work	Apprd. cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95	1991-92 Proposed	Outlay/Expenditure in lakhs		
					Apprd. Outlay	Anti. Expdr. proposed			Anti 1990-91	Physical Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
13.	2nd Ckt. between Shalimarbagh-Wazirpur Indl. area-II	15.0	20.0	-	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	-	4.0(O/H)	4.0
14.	D/C 3x300sq.mm. Cable from Timarpur Kingsway Camp	24.0	72.0	-	-	-	72.0	72.0	-	4.0(U/G)	4.0
15.	-do-Part Street-Parsad Nagar	59.0	108.0	-	-	-	108.0	108.0	-	6.0(U/G)	6.0
16.	-do-Park Street-Faiz Road	103.0	126.0	-	-	-	126.0	126.0	-	7.0(U/G)	7.0
17.	S/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE Cable for Hamle Mkt. -Motia Khan	73.0	54.0	-	-	-	54.0	54.0	-	3.0(U/G)	3.0
18.	LILLO RpH - Civil Line at Kashmiri Gate	52.0	60.0	-	-	-	60.0	60.0	-	4.0(U/G)	4.0
19.	D/C 3x300sq.mm.XLPE Cable Patparganj-Guru Angad Ngr.	65.0	65.0	-	-	65.0	65.0	-	3.7(U/G)	3.7	-
20.	D/C 3x300sq.mm.XLPE cable Karkardooma - CED Shahdra	17.0	20.0	18	-	2.0	2.0	-	1.3(U/G)	1.3	-
	Sub-Total				<u>599</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>1302</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>29.6Km</u>	<u>100.5Km</u>	<u>70.4Km</u>

33KV Sub Stations :

-: 646 :-

S.No.	Name of work	Apprd. Cost	Rev. Cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed	Physical			
					Apprd. Anti out. Expdr.	8th Plan 1990-95 Proposed		Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92	
1.	Estt. of S/Stn. at Kailash Nagar	-	50.0	10.0	-	50.0	40.0	-	1x10	1x10	-
2.	Estt. of S/Stn. at Madipur	-	121.0	-	150.0	80.0	150.0	70.0	-	2x16	2x16
3.	Wazirpur Incl. area Add. of 2 Nos. 33KV bays & Equip- ment.	-	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
4.	Add. of I/D S, Gr. Panel & C/R Panel for Lodhi Rd. at Vidyut Bhawan	-	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
5.	Addl. Tr. At Motia Khan Brd.	-	75.0	-	-	-	75.0	70.0	-	1x16	1x16
6.	Addl. Tr. At Ewan Hall Brd.	-	65.0	-	-	-	65.0	60.0	-	1x16	1x16
7.	Estt. of 33KV S/Stn. at Sheikhwati Line	-	150.0	-	-	-	150.0	-	-	2x16	-

S. No.	Name of Work	Apprd. Cost	Rev. Cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 Proposed	1991-92 proposed	P h y s i c a l		
					Apprd. Outlay	Anti Expan.			Anti 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Proposed 1991-92
8.	3rd Tr. at Parsad Ngr.	-	65.0	-	-	-	65.0	60.0	-	1x16	1x16
9.	3rd Tr. at Faiz Road	-	70.0	-	-	-	70.0	65.0	-	1x16	1x16
10.	3rd Tr. at Minto Road	-	70.0	-	-	-	70.0	70.0	-	1x16	1x16
11.	33KV S/Strn. at Sanjay and T. Ngr.	-	150.0	-	-	-	150.0	25.0	-	2x16	-
12.	Addl. of 1KV 350MVA S/Gr. & C/R at 10 Nos. S/Stations.	-	20.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
13.	3rd Transformer at Rampura	-	70.0	-	-	-	70.0	70.0	-	1x16	1x16
14.	Addl. of 2 No. bay at Guru Angad Nagar	-	10.0	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
15.	Addl. Transformer at AIR Khanpur	-	70.0	-	-	-	70	70.0	-	1x16	1x16
16.	New 4 Nos. S/stations (LUMPSOM) in U.T. Delhi	-	610.0	-	-	-	610.0	-	-	4x2x16 (128)	-
Sub-total:					175.0	145.0	1630.0	560.0	10.0	346	144.0

S.No.	Name of Work.	Apprd. cost.	Rev. cost.	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan	1991-92	P H Y S I C A L		
					Apprd. optlay	Anti Expdr.	1990-95 Proposed.	1991-92 proposed.	Anti 90-91.	Proposed 90-95	Proposed 1991-92.
NEW WORKS:											
1.	D/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE Patparganj-Karkarduma.	-	60.0	130.0	-	30.0	30.0	-	9.3(U/G)	9.3	-
2.	3x300 sq.mm. XLPE I.P.- Kamla Mkt.	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	4.0(U/G)	4.0	-
3.	L.I.L.O. Rohtak Rd-Paschimpur 3x400 sq.mm. FILCDSTA at Madipur.	-	-	-	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-	1.0(U/G)	1.0
4.	L.I.L.O. Patparganj - Seelampur 'ACSR' Wolf at Kailash Nagar.	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	0.5(O/H)	0.5	-
5.	D/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE cable from Okhla- Nehru Place.	-	-	-	-	-	137.0	137.0	-	7.8(U/G)	7.8
6.	S/ O/H Shelimar Bugh- Sanjay Gandhi Tpt. Ngr.	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	10.0	-	3.0(O/H)	-
7.	S/C 3x300 sq.mm. XLPE cable Rohtak Rd.-Madipur.-	-	-	-	-	-	54.0	54.0	-	3.0(U/G)	3.0
8.	-do- GT Stn.-I.P. Stn.	18.0	-	-	-	18.0	18.0	-	1.0(U/G)	1.0	-
9.	L/S U/G cable works 3x300sq.mm. XLPE for new S/Stns. & Aug. of existing system.	-	-	-	-	-	780.0	-	-	38.0(U/G)	-
	Sub-Total:				40.0	70.0	1073.0	221.0	14.8Km.	69.6Km	11.3Km.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED HOUSING FOR T&D STAFF
DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN 91-92.

S.No.	Description.	Cost of land	Cost of Construction.	Total Cost.	Proposed outlay 1990-95.	Approved outlay.	Anti. Exptr.	Proposed outlay 91-92.
<u>Housing for T&D Staff:</u>								
1)	Staff Qtrs. at Mandauli.	-	820.2	820.2	820.2	150	70	
2)-do-	Rohini.	-	1651.4	1651.4	1651.4		10	
3)-do-	Vasant Kunj.	121.4	886.5	1007.9	1007.9			150
4)-do-	Sarita Vihar.	121.4	886.5	1007.9	1007.9			
5)	Residential Flat over 11 KV S/Stn. Buildings.	-	278.1	278.1	278.1		70	
	Sub-Total:-	242.8	4522.7	4765.5	4765.5		150	150
<u>Acquisition of land for residential quarters.</u>								
i)	At Ispan Kalan							
ii)	At Narola.	-	-	607.0	607.0		-	-
	Sub-Total:-	-	-	607.0	607.0		-	-
	Grand Total:-	<u>242.8</u>	<u>4522.7</u>	<u>5372.5</u>	<u>5372.5</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>

- : 650 :-

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER BUILDINGS
DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

S.No.	Description	Land cost	Construction cost	Total	Proposed outlay 1990-95	Approved outlay 1990-91	Anti-Expdr. 1990-91	Proposed outlay 1991-92
1.	Shalimar Bagh	145.6	85.4	231.0	231.0			
2.	Mayur Vihar	373.7	128.2	501.5	501.9			
3.	Vikas Puri	76.4	34.6	111.0	111.0			
4.	Bawana	-	57.7	57.7	57.7			
5.	Rohini Sector-III	-	117.2	117.2	117.2			
6.	Do. KV.	-	117.2	117.2	117.2			
7.	Yamuna Vihar	200.0	144.1	344.1	344.1			
8.	Civil Lines	300.0	144.1	444.1	444.1			
9.	Darya Ganj	-	77.6	77.6	77.6			
10.	Friends Colony	90.0	325.7	415.7	415.7			
11.	Daschimhuri. (JawalaHeri)	85.0	291.7	376.7	376.7			
12.	Hd. Qtr. office building Minto Rd.	-	420.0	420.0	420.0			

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER BUILDING
DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

S.No.	Description	Land Cost	Construction Cost	Total	Proposed Outlay 1990-95	Approved Outlay 1990-91	Anti. Expdr. 1990-91	Proposed Outlay 1991-92
13.	Rajouri Garden (Distt. Centre) Office Building	22.0	85.4	107.4	107.4			
14.	Zonal Office cum Complaint Centre	0.80	107.6	108.4	108.4			
15.	Transport Workshop 4 No.	108.0	214.3	322.3	322.3			
16.	Central Stores	180.0	73.1	253.1	253.1			
17.	Training Institute	270.0	210.2	480.2	480.2			
	Sub-Total	<u>1851.5</u>	<u>2634.3</u>	<u>4485.8</u>	<u>4485.8</u>			
18.	<u>Acquisition of Land</u>							
	i. District Office	-	-	2003.3	2003.3			
	ii. Zonal Offices	-	-	1004.4	1004.4			
	iii. Central Stores	-	-	54.0	54.0			
	Sub-Total	-	-	<u>3061.7</u>	<u>3061.7</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	Grand Total	<u>1851.5</u>	<u>2634.3</u>	<u>7547.5</u>	<u>7547.5</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Details of Anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is attached

DETAILS OF CAPACITORS

-: 652 :-

Outlay/Expenditure/Cost in lakhs

S.No.	Name of Work	Apprd. Cost	Rev. cost	Expdr. 3/90	1990-91		8th Plan 1990-95 proposed	1991-92			
					Apprd. Outlay	Anti Expdr.		Physical			
								Anti 1990-91	Proposed 90-95	Proposed 91-92	
a. <u>220 KV :</u>											
1.	2x10MVAR Cap. Bank at Shalimar Bagh	50.0	50.0	-	50.0			20MVAR	20MVAR	-	
2.	2x10 MVAR Cap.Bank at Patparganj	-	-	-	-			20MVAR	20MVAR	-	
3.	2x20MVAR Cap.Bank at V.Junj/Mehrauli	130.0	130.0	-	130.0			40MVAR	40MVAR	-	
4.	5MVAR Cap.Bank at Vasant Kunj	6.0	6.0	-	6.0	1250	250	5MVAR	5MVAR	-	
5.	1x20 Cap.Bank at Rohini	65.0	65.0	-	65.0			20MVAR	20MVAR	-	
6.	-do- at N/Garh	65.0	65.0	-	65.0			20MVAR	20MVAR	-	
7.	5MVAR -do- Rohini	6.0	6.0	-	6.0			5MVAR	5MVAR	-	
8.	2x10 MVAR Cap.Bank at Rajghat	100.0	100.0	-	100.0			20MVAR	20MVAR	-	
9.	4x10MVAR Cap.Bank at I.P.Station	200.0	200.0	-	200.0			40MVAR	40MVAR	-	
b. <u>66KV:</u>											
	Installation of 5MVAR capacitor at 10 Nos grid S/Stns.	60.0	150.0	-	150			50	50	-	
c. <u>33 KV:</u>											
	Installation of 5 MVAR capacitor at 8 Nos grid s/Stn.	48.0	120.0	-	75			40	40	-	
SUB-TOTAL:					250	847	1250	250	280	280*	-

*This will change as per study of NREB

II. N.D.M.C.

Scheme for augmentation of Electricity Distribution System in NDMC area (Rs.4200.0 lakhs)

New Delhi Municipal Committee is a licensee for distribution of electricity in its area of about 41.5 sq.Kms. At present bulk power is received from DESU at 33KV and is distributed to the consumers through 11KV and LT network. In future DESU would deliver bulk power on 66KV. 66KV sub-stations are being established by NDMC to receive the power from DESU which will be distributed through the existing and newly proposed 33KV and 11KV sub-stations.

Being the capital city, the responsibility of NDMC for maintaining uninterrupted power supply is far more compared to other areas. Most of the important consumers such as Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, All India Radio, Central Govt. offices, Ministries, Diplomatic Missions, Residences of Central Ministers and MPs etc. are situated in NDMC area. Besides, there are many important hospitals, Five Star Hotels, big multi-storeyed buildings in NDMC area.

In the original 7th Plan, after discussion with CEA and DESU, NDMC proposed three 66KV sub-stations and five 33kv Sub-stations as under:-

66KV SUB-STATIONS:

1. School Lane.
2. Vidyut Bhavan.
3. Ashok Road

33KV SUB-STATIONS:

1. Scindia House.
2. National Archives.
3. Block 30.
4. Pant Marg.
5. Race Course.

The land for the proposed sub-stations at Ashok Road, Block-30, Pant Marg and Race Course were not allotted by L&DO upto the middle of the 7th Plan period and therefore these sub-stations had to be dropped from the scope of the 7th Plan. In the revised 7th Plan, the following schemes were included:-

66KV SUB-STATIONS:

1. School Lane.
2. Vidyut Bhavan.

33KV SUB-STATIONS:

1. Scindia House.
2. National Archives.
3. Dalhousie Road.

Land for 66KV sub-station Vidyut Bhavan was not allotted by L&DO and therefore this scheme is still pending. Efforts are being made to persuade the L&DO for allotment of land, so that this very important 66KV sub-station can be commissioned.

During the 7th Plan the required 66/33KV and 66/11KV transformers had been purchased by NDMC and DESU had laid the 66KV cables from CT Grid to 66KV sub-stations of School Lane and Vidyut Bhavan. However, the 66KV GIS indoor switchgears which are being procured by DESU are still awaited. This has not only delayed commissioning of the 66KV S/Stns. of School Lane and Vidyut Bhavan but also the 33KV S/Stns of Scindia House and National Archives which were to feed 33 KV Power from these 66KV sub-station.

To give some relief in the power position in the area, it has been decided by DESU to terminate and energise one of the 66KV circuits from G.T.Grid to Sub-station School Lane and sub-station Vidyut Bhavan temporarily on 33KV. After purchase of 66KV GIS switch gears, these circuits will be energised on 66KV. The built up space for 33KV sub-station at National Archives has now been provided by CPWD and the work of installation of equipment has been started by NDMC. This work is likely to be completed during 1990-91. The work of 33KV sub-station at Scindia House is almost complete. The work of 33KV sub-station at Dalhousi Road has been taken in hand.

The power demand in the NDMC area is increasing at a very fast rate due to the construction of large number of multistoreyed buildings and Guest Houses both in private and Govt. sector. However, due to delay in the commissioning of 66KV and 33KV sub-stations at School Lane, Vidyut Bhavan, National Archives, the multistoreyed buildings like National Archives, National Museum, S.T.C. Building at Janpath, LIC Mega Centre, Bharat Hotel, Park Hotel, 17,19 and 21 Darakhamba Road etc.etc. could be given power only for part load. With the result, against the 7th Plan peak load target of 290 MVA the peak load during 1989-90 was 197.13 MVA. As such the power demand of the buildings already constructed shall have to be met within 8th Plan in addition to the power demand of the continuing construction of 7th Plan and new constructions during the 8th Plan. The expected power demand, therefore, shall be of the order of 390 MVA by the end of the 8th Plan. The following new schemes besides the continuing schemes of the 7th Plan have been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan:

66KV SCHEMES (NEW):

1. Nehru Park.
2. Moti Bagh (Railway Computer Centre).
3. Dr.Bishambar Dass Marg.

33KV SCHEMES (NEW):

1. Pt. Pant Marg.
2. Dharati Nagar.
3. Race Course.
4. Shahajahan Road.
5. Hanuman Road.
6. Ferozshah Road, Mandi House.
7. Safdarjung Airport.

In most of the cases the land has to be allotted by L&DO for which the formal requests have already been made by the Deptt. If allotment of land is not made in time it will not only cause delay in execution of the schemes but will also create difficulty in meeting the power demand.

Work of 66KV sub-station at the Railway Computer Centre, Moti Dagh has been taken in hand during 1990-91 and it is likely to be completed during 1991-92; subject to DESU provides us 66KV feeders from their Ridge Valley grid sub-station. At the Safdarjung Airport, presently there are four 11KV sub-stations feeding power to Indian Airlines, Electrical-Mechanical Workshop and the Pawanhans. The National Airport Authority of India, is now constructing a complex at Safdarjung Airport having sufficient power demand. It has therefore, become necessary to establish a 33KV sub-station at this place to feed the existing and the proposed 11KV sub-stations of this area. Keeping in view the urgency of power requirement by the National Airport Authority of India the work of 33KV sub-station is being taken up during 1990-91 and shall be completed during 1991-92. The work of 33KV sub-stations at Hanuman Lane and Race Course have also been started during 1990-91, and likely to be completed in 1990-91. In addition to the above continued works, two new 33KV sub-stations, one at Dharti Nagar and other at Shahajahan Road have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

To improve the power factor and system voltage, 70MVAR capacity capacitor banks were provided by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. During 1990-91, 20 MVAR capacity capacitor banks shall be added and during 1991-92 another 20 MVAR have been proposed.

Being the capital city of India it has been proposed to modernise the power distribution system in the NDMC area by using latest technical developments for this following has been proposed in 8th Plan:

1. Telemetering of electric sub-stations.
2. Using P.C. for data collection in power distribution system.
3. Remote control of electric sub-stations.

During the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 an amount of Rs.3422.0 lakhs has been released against the 7th Plan approved outlay of Rs.1500.0 lakhs. For Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.4200.0 lakhs and for Annual Plan 1991-92, outlay of Rs.1050.0 lakhs is proposed for all these 3 schemes of 66KV, 33KV and 11KV/LV lines of NDMC to execute the above mentioned works. With the execution of above mentioned works, the transmission capacity of the NDMC will go up from 328 MVA to 400MVA by the end of 8th Plan by laying of 18 Kms. new transmission lines.

III. DELHI ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY(Rs.400.0 LAKHS):

This scheme was started during 1984-85 to instal/sale of various new and renewable energy

devices in the urban areas of the Union Territory. Under this scheme the major items were installation of Institutional and Domestic Solar Water Heating System, sale of Solar Cookers and wood stoves etc. Itemwise details of requirement of funds is as follows:-

1. INSTITUTIONAL WATER HEATING SYSTEM:

Water Heating System is an effective solar thermal technology for the use of low rate thermal devices. DEDA has initiated this programme in the year 1984 and during 7th Plan the systems of 3.03 lakhs LPD capacity had been installed in various institutions including State Govt. Guest Houses, Govt. Buildings and in private Institutions. Government of India has provided heavy subsidy on the installation of Water Heating System. During the 8th Plan Water Heating System of 10 lakhs LPD will be installed which include 2 lakh LPD in 1991-92.

In order to achieve the said targets the following staff shall be required for the year 1990-91 and will continue for 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed post and pay scale are as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post to be created</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	SSO-I	1 Nos.	3000-4500
2.	SO	1 No.	2000-2500
3.	U.D.C.	1 No.	1200-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1 No.	950-1500
5.	Operator	1 No.	950-1500
6.	Peon	1 No.	750-940
7.	Electrician	1 No.	950-1500

Total expenditure for one year = Rs.2,09,300/-

In 8th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.2,09,300/- per year is to be incurred on salary on the proposed staff and total expenditure on salary of proposed staff during 8th Five Year Plan will be Rs.10,46,500/-.

2. DOMESTIC SOLAR WATER HEATING SYSTEM:

In these systems the technology is the same as in the institutional water heating systems. These are being installed in the private house-holds for using hot water for domestic purposes. During 7th Plan, the Agency has set up 599 systems covering the entire Union Territory of Delhi. These systems are working satisfactorily. For the current year 1990-91 there is a target to instal 200 domestic solar water heating systems and during 1991-92 there will also be a target of 200 systems and for the entire plan 1000 systems will be installed.

3. SOLAR COOKER:

The target for the current year are 4,000 and for the next year the same target will be repeated and during the entire 8th Plan 20,000 cookers will be sold in urban area in the Union Territory and Rs.14.02 lakhs are required for 1991-92 this include the subsidy, salary of proposed staff and material required for Demonstration. For the entire VIIIth Plan period Rs.68.08 lakhs have been proposed to provide subsidy salary of the staff, demonstration programme etc.

STAFF REQUIRED:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No.of post</u>
1.	Asstt.Director	2200-4000	1 No.
2.	Asstt.Project	1640-2900	1 No.
3.	Sales Supervisor	1200-2040	1 No.
4.	Demonstrators	950-1500	10 Nos.

4. IMPROVED CHULHA (PORTABLE):

In the urban area portable chulhas are very popular mostly in the J.J.Colonies and resettlement colonies where wood is used as fuel source. By introducing portable chulhas we can save 25% to 30% conventional fuel as compared to the traditional chulhas. For the current year there is a target to sale 5000 Nos. of chulhas, the target for 1991-92 and 1990-95 are 5000 and 25000 respectively.

Government of India is providing 50% subsidy to the general castes and 75% to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families.

SOLAR TIMBER KLIN:

Seasoning of wood is required primarily to reduce its moisture content below certain level, to stabilise its properties, to improve its work ability and prevent its wrapping and crecking. Conventionally, seasoning has been achieved by controlled drying in klins, wood seasoning klins can be based on natural drying and more frequently on steam or electricity.

The item is not very popular and till date only 2 timber klins have been installed. There is a proposal to instal one timber klin during the current year and one in 1991-92. In the entire 8th Plan there is a proposal to instal 5 timber klins and Rs.2 lakhs are required for the entire plant and for 1991-92 Rs.0.40 lakhs are required.

PROPOSAL FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

For the successful implementation and propagation of various non-Conventional Energy Projects, there is a proposal for organisation of 100 Nos. of Exhibition of various places during the 8th Five Year Plan in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Now since this agency has grown up and expanded its spares of activities, it require elaborate facilities and aids to achieve wide publicity for its schemes.

Recently in the year 1989-90, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources had placed the Mobile Exhibition Van at the disposal of this agency subject to the condition that necessary staff for operation and maintenance shall be provided by DEDA.

For the organisation of Exhibition thorough Mobile Exhibition Van properly, the following staff is required:-

STAFF REQUIRED FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990 - 95):

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Information & Publicity Officer/ Project Manager	one No.	3000-4500
2.	Asstt.Exhibition Officer/Extension Officer.	one No.	1400-2300
3.	Driver-cum-Mechanic	one No.	1200-2200
4.	Fitter	one No.	950-1400
5.	Helper	one No.	750-950
6.	L.D.C.	one No.	950-1500

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

During the 8th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal of Rs.10 lakhs. The major funds shall be on the procurement of photographic Exhibition panel sets and the rest will mainly be made on annual running and maintenance including the salary etc.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description of item</u>	<u>Provision for the 8th Five Year Plan in lakhs</u>
1.	Procurement of Photographic Exhibition Panel sets.	3.00
2.	Replacement/repair of different models of Energy devices on Mobile Exhibition Van & Organisation of Exhibition.	2.00

3. Running & maintenance including salary etc. 5.00

Total: 10.00

Total funds required under the scheme non-Conventional urban Energy, programme are : -

<u>Name of item</u>	<u>Outlay proposed for 91-92</u>	<u>Outlay proposed for 1990-95</u>
1. Institutional Solar Water Heating System.	44.00	220.00
2. Domestic Solar Water Heating Systems	7.00	40.00
3. Solar Cooker	14.00	68.00
4. Portable Chulhas	Funded by DNES	
5. Solar Timber Klin	0.40	2.00
6. Staff	6.00	30.00
7. Office expenditure	6.00	30.00
8. Publicity	2.60	10.00
	<u>80.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>

An amount of Rs.400.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Rs.80.0 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

II. PLYING OF BATTERY BUSES (Rs.300.0 LAKHS):

The battery bus scheme was started in the year 1984. This was mainly a Research & Development scheme in the initial stage. There was a lot of public demand for these buses even at this stage of Development for the first time in the country. This is being run on commercial basis. To procure 100 Nos. battery buses an order was placed to BHEL, Bhopal, which had been received by this Agency (DEDA). For this particular project Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources) is giving financial assistance of Rs.1.0 lakh for each vehicle. During the financial year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.232.72 lakhs have been provided, out of this Rs.42.75 lakhs for the running and maintenance of battery buses, to provide infrastructural facilities and salary of staff. Rs.190 lakhs for the purchase of 50 Nos. more battery buses and to ply in different parts of Delhi

It has been decided to purchase 100 more battery buses during 8th Five Year Plan. It has also been considered that to improve Km. run all the battery buses should be provided with quick battery replacement system, so that full utilisation of man and material can be

achieved. The life of the battery is approximately 3 years, thus the batteries will be replaced during 8th Five Year Plan for which provision for such 200 sets has been provided. The addition of new battery buses to the existing fleet will be made only after the techno-economic feasibility study is completed by DNES and its outcome recommend the expansion of the existing fleet as suggested by Planning Commission. Accordingly only Rs.300.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan under this scheme which is required to run and maintain the existing fleet of battery buses. If expansion in the number of battery buses be allowed, more funds will be required under this scheme. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.60.0 lakhs is proposed.

III. SANITARY LANDFILL SCHEME (Rs.40.0 LAKHS):

Recovery of energy from Sanitary landfill is a concept by virtue of which we may not only recover the energy to meet out some portion of our energy demand, but resolve the problem of pollution also in the Union Territory of Delhi, as a result of the garbage disposal in open land fills. The land fill developed by the NDMC or M.C.D. if left as such these will create pollution.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, DEDA had taken up the steps for the recovery of energy from such land fills and the project set up at Timarpur is a model in this field. This project is supplying cooking gas/electricity to about 30 households in Dalak Ram Hospital and Delhi Administration Flats, in Timarpur since 1986 and there is a capacity for feeding the need of the cooking to about 200 families from this project.

In view of the success of the pilot experimentation there was a plan to set up projects at two more land fill sites at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar and Nizamuddin in the year 1989-90 but this could not be implemented for want of some administrative decisions and the permission for acquiring the space from MCD for the construction of temporary sheds at the proposed sites for the installation of the plant and machineries.

PROPOSAL FOR THE 8TH PLAN:

In the 8th Plan (1990-95) there is proposal for carrying out the feasibility study of the land fill sites from I.I.T. Delhi with specific reference to the land fill sites at Timarpur and at Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar. This study shall be taken up in two phases of one year each and once the data in respect of the gestation period and quantum of gas available per Kg. of Delhi Municipal waste are established, it would be possible to arrive at the feasibility of other Sanitary Land Fill sites in Union Territory of Delhi.

Depending upon the feasibility study the gas recovery projects shall be set up at four more land fill sites in the 8th Plan. The sites proposed are as under:-

Sanitary land fill at : -

1. Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar.
2. Near Gopalpur Village.
3. Near Ghazipur Dairy farm.
4. Near Jahangirpuri along outer ring road.

In addition to the projects at the above mentioned sites a gas storage tank of 100 cubic metre is required to be constructed and a gas flow meter is required to be installed at the existing project at Timarpur during the first phase of the 8th Plan.

Following posts are proposed to be created under this scheme in the Eighth Plan:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.of post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Project Officer	1	2200-4000
2.	Jr.Engineer(Mech)	1	1400-2300
3.	Work Supervisor	1	1200-2040
4.	Lower Division Clerk	1	950-1500

For meeting out the salaries of the proposed staff for five years Rs.8.0 lakhs shall be required.

PLAN 1991-92:

In the second sequence of the 8th Plan i.e. in the year 1991-92, we shall have to take up the following capital works with respect to the scheme of recovery of energy from land fills and the financial involvement in each work is being given along each work.

- (i) During this financial year the second phase of the feasibility study of the land fill sites shall be got implemented so as to arrive at the conclusion in respect of gestation period and quantum of gas availability from a particular land fill site.
- Rs.6.50 lac.

- (ii) Based on the feasibility study report the projects at S.L.F. site Transport Ngr. shall be considered for execution and the following works in respect of this execution shall be carried out in this year.

- (a) Since the borings at this site has already been done there shall be made inter-connected with " dia G.I. pipe leading finally to the compressor room of the shed already constructed. - Rs.1.50 lacs.
- (b) Purchase and installation of 10 H.P. variable speed motor coupled with dyno drive, Rotary twin lone, Blower, delta, starter and manual controller after obtaining the electric connection at the site. - Rs.0.80 lacs.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE:

Rs.1.20 lac shall be required for meeting out the salaries of the staff proposed in the 8th Plan for the execution of the works during the year 1991-92.

An outlay of Rs.40.0 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs.10.0 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for this scheme.

ENERGY PLANATION IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI (Rs.60 LAKHS):

Delhi Energy Development Agency has acquired village panchayat land in 8 villages of the 5 rural blocks. This land has been given by the village panchayats on lease basis. DEEDA is developing this land as non-conventional energy parks by installing/fixing various new and renewable devices for creating the awareness among the rural masses. It is also proposed to put energy plantation in these parks. Till date out of the total land 269.38 acres of land is being covered under energy plantation covering the various energy parks. During 1989-90, 23,000 plants have been planted in these complexes. Government of India has a separate scheme regarding energy plantation. The proposal for Rs.11.22 lakhs has been sent to the Ministry for getting the amount under this scheme.

Various other gram-Panchayats have also come-forward to give their Gram-Sabha land on lease basis so as to save this land from the encroachment and secondly, the Gram Panchayat will get some benefit in the form of lease amount. Till now the agency has taken 225 acres of land in this manner to develop this land with energy plants.

During the year 1989-90 the Agency has planted 23000 number of plants and shrubs in the various energy complexes and incurred Rs.7.34 lakhs including the labour charges and other expenditure.

PROPOSAL FOR 1991-92:

a) Details of land acquired, staff and expenditure on various items:-

S.No.	Name of site	Area in Acre	Supervisory staff	Requirement of workers category Mazdoor in Nos.
1.	Dakoli E.Complex	16.50	2	23
2.	Mandoli E.Complex	75.00	1	11
(Development for DEDA N)				
3.	Libaspur E.Complex	1.63	-	02
4.	Rewla Khanpur	4.00	1	06
5.	Kanganheri	1.50	-	02
6.	Palam E.Complex	2.25	-	02
7.	Dera E.Complex	4.50	1	05
8.	Samaspur Khalsa	75.00	5	60
9.	Ujwa	150.00	10	100
10.	Cazipur IGP	6.00	1	05
11.	Gadaipur surplus land	5.00	1	04
		<u>269.38</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>220</u>

22 Nos. supervisor for one year(300 days)
@ Rs.40/- per day = 2.64 lacs.

220 Nos. labour for one year(300 days)
@ Rs.32/- per day = 21.12 lacs.

= 23.76 lacs

b) In continuation of the above the following posts are required for the implementation of the scheme:

S.No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale	Total req. of fund
1.	Dy. Director(Hort.)	1	3000-4500	0.54 lacs.
2.	Hort. Officer	2	2000-3500	0.72 "
3.	Hort. Asstt.	5	1400-2300	1.20 "
		<u>8</u>		<u>2.46 lacs</u>

c) Purchase of items:

S.No.	Name of item	Amount(in lakhs)
1.	Cost of the manure	2.00
2.	Cost of plants/shurbs/seed of different varieties	5.00
3.	Providing and fixing of barbedwire fencing	2.50
4.	Purchase of T&P	1.50
5.	Purchase of sundries	0.10
6.	Purchase of fertilizer insecticide and pesticide	0.10
7.	Supply of the pot/polythin bags.	0.10
		11.30

Total outlay required for the year 1991-92 = 37.52 lakhs

PROPOSAL FOR 1990-95:

1.	Category-wise works/labours 220 Nos. (330000 days) @ Rs.32/- per day.	= 105.60 lakhs
2.	Supervisory staff (DEI), H.O. HA and other technical staff.	= 25.50 lakhs
3.	Purchase of item/material manure, plants, fencing, T&P sundries, fertilize, insecticides and pesti- cides and supply of pots/ polythin bags.	= 37.00 lakhs
		= 168.10 lakhs

S.No.	Name of Site	Area in acre	Supervi- sory staff required	Labour required
1.	Bakoli E.Complex	16.5	2	23
2.	Mandoli E.Complex	3.0	1	11.
3.	Libaspur E.Complex	1.63	-	2
4.	Rewla Khanpur	4.00	1	6
5.	Kanganheri	1.5	-	2
6.	Palam E.Complex	2.25	-	2
7.	Dera E.Complex	4.5	1	5
8.	Samaspur Khalsa	75.00	3	40
9.	Ujwa	150.00	5	60
10.	Ghazipur EG P.	6.00	1	5
11.	Sadaipur Surplus land	5.00	1	4
		209.38	15	160

15 Nos. Supervisor for one year (300 days) @ Rs.40/- per day	Rs. = 1.80 lakhs.
160 Nos. labours for one year (300 days) @ Rs.32/- per day	= 15.36 lakhs
	<u>17.16 lakhs</u>

b) In addition to the above the following posts are required for the implementation of the scheme:

S.No.	Name of post	No.of post	Scale of pay	Total req.of fund.
1.	Dy. Director(Hort)	1	3000-4500	0.54 lakh
2.	Hort. Officer	2	2000-3500	0.72 lakh
3.	Hort. Asstt.	5	1400-2300	1.20 lakh
		8		2.46 lakhs

However, only an amount of Rs.60.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1991-92 the remaining amount will be proposed in the subsequent Annual Plans depending upon success of implementation of the programme in each year.

VIII INDUSTRY & MINERALS

Industries play a vital role in the economic development of the Union Territory of Delhi. It contributes to about 21% of the State income of the Territory. Industrial growth in Delhi is a post independence phenomena. Before the inception of the planning era in 1951, there were 8160 industrial units with a capital investment of Rs.18.13 crores and a turnover of Rs.35.35 crores, employing 69266 workers. With the initiation of planned development, industrialisation received added emphasis and importance. As a result, Delhi has today an estimated number of 80,000 industries with a capital investment of Rs.1580 crores and turnover of Rs.4250 crores and employing 7.29 lakh persons. This growth is mainly in the small scale sector as only a small number of industries account for large/medium scale.

Achievements during Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90)

For the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was an approved outlay of Rs.6310 lakhs for the Industry Sector. As against this, an expenditure of Rs.5233.34 lakhs had been incurred. The sub-head wise position is as under.

Sub-head	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure
<u>I. Village & Small Industries</u>		
1) Small Scale Industries	2200.00	2444.39
2) Industrial Estates	2600.00	1446.20
3) Khadi & Village Industries	70.00	135.10
4) Handloom Industries	250.00	456.48
5) Handicrafts	40.00	33.17
<u>Total(VSI)</u>	<u>5160.00</u>	<u>4515.34</u>
<u>II. Medium & Large Industries</u>	<u>330.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>
<u>III. Mining</u>	<u>820.00</u>	<u>318.00</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>6310.00</u>	<u>5233.34</u>

Brief analysis of performance during the 7th Five Year Plan

As against a total plan outlay of Rs.6310.00 lakhs for Industry & Minerals Sector, the expenditure during the first 4 years was Rs.4487.74 lakhs, with another Rs.745.60 lakhs approximately spent during the 5th and final year of the 7th Five Year Plan, thus resulting in an overall plan expenditure of Rs.5233.34 lakhs. Among the major contributory factors leading to the shortfall were the Jhilmil Tahirpur scheme for development of flatted factories. Further, a large provision of Rs.820.00 lakhs had been provided for in the beginning of the 7th Plan towards payment of share capital to the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation, but this scheme was not continued after release of share capital to the extent of Rs.318.00 lakhs in the first 3 years of the Plan, as the DSMDC had managed to become self sufficient through its own operations. The Jhilmil Tahirpur scheme ran into difficulties in the clearance of its building plans by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

Certain other schemes which did not acquire the desired momentum during the 7th Plan were those relating to the establishment of a common effluent treatment plant as also the Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Centre being established with Italian assistance. In case of the former, the experience involved in establishment of a common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur on a cost sharing basis whereby the Delhi Administration contributed 50% of the cost while the balance was to come from the industrial units of the area generating such effluents, was initially discouraging in that the entrepreneurs were not willing to deposit their share. After periodic review of this matter in the Delhi Administration, it was decided to seek the assistance of the Central Pollution Control Board under the Ministry of Environment and Forests to commence enforcement measures under their laws against such polluting industries. It took some time to persuade the units to come forward and make their proportionate cost contributions. However, a large instalment of their share has since been forthcoming from the Wazirpur entrepreneurs a few months back and it is now proposed to proceed with the construction of the common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur. As regards the Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Centre, while the Delhi Administration had completed its commitments with regard to the registration of a Society for the purpose under the Societies Registration Act with the Commissioner of Industries as its Chairman, as also acquiring necessary land for the purpose, the process of signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Govt. of Italy and Govt. of India took some time and this was finally done only in September '89. With this development it is expected that the implementation of this scheme will acquire the necessary momentum. In case of the Gharoli scheme of industrial estates, it has now been decided not to pursue this scheme following the Delhi Administration decision not to encourage any more industrial estates in the Union Territory. However, in its place it is proposed to establish a flattened factories complex at Gharoli in the course of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Note was also taken of the recommendations of the Working Group constituted to formulate the strategy in the 7th Five Year Plan and the actual implementation and performance during this period so far. It was noted that the recommended priorities to the VII Plan were identified as need for skilled man-power, diffusion of the strain on Delhi's resources to the Delhi Metropolitan Area and National Capital Region rings, avoidance of duplication of schemes, distinction between on-going, spill-over schemes and new schemes, induced shifting of polluting industries from Delhi, increased emphasis on specialisation rather than expansion, import substitution, quality control and common facility centres, common effluent treatment plants and to explore the feasibility of setting up cooperative industrial estates. In the industries sector, the emphasis was also to be on electronics, plastics, garments, handloom, handicrafts and leather, development of institutes, tool-rooms and technology centres and motivation to exports.

Most of these guidelines hold good in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan also except for the promotion of industrial estates whether in the cooperative or govt. sector and labour housing.

Infrastructural facilities

With a view to provide work places near the place of raw material supply and market for disposal of finished

goods, construction of 571 flats at Flatted Factories Complex at Rani Jhansi Road was completed and allotment done during the 7th Five Year Plan.

In the Functional Industrial Estate at Patparganj, 500 plots have been developed and these have been allotted after a draw of lots in January, 1990. Out of about 2200 plots planned for development on an area of 612 acres in Narela Industrial Complex by the DSIDC, about 1535 plots have already been allotted through a draw of lots in May, 90. The development of Phase-III of Badli Industrial Estate is almost complete in which 47 plots have been developed. In fourth and final phase of development of Okhla Industrial Estate, development of 30 plots and construction of 18 sheds has already been done. As many as 2919 low cost work centres have been built at 25 clusters for providing work places to scheduled castes/economically weaker sections of society.

Financial assistance

The Delhi Financial Corporation provides financial assistance for fixed assets. Financial assistance is provided for setting up of new industrial units as well as for expansion, modernisation, diversification etc. The Corporation also has schemes for financing small entrepreneurs belonging to weaker sections of society, special categories like women entrepreneurs, technically qualified persons, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen etc. The Department of Industries had so far been advancing loans upto Rs.10,000 to small scale industries at a lower rate of interest. Similarly financial assistance was also being provided to scheduled castes for setting up/expansion of industries by the Industries Department. These two schemes have now been transferred to the Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board and the Delhi Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation respectively for implementation with effect from 1st April, 1990. Apart from the above, Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing financial assistance to khadi & village industries by drawing funds from Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

Technological Support

A Tool Room & Training Centre is functioning at Wazirpur since 1978. The Centre imparts training to tool makers and tool designers. It produces high quality tools for small scale industries and also gives technical assistance to them. The activities of this Centre have been expanded in 7th Five Year Plan. Necessary machines have been provided to the Centre keeping in view the upgradation in technology and training in computer science has also been introduced. The Testing & Development Centre at Okhla is providing the requisite facilities to small scale electronic industries in Delhi. The Department of Industries has set up a testing laboratory for the implementation of compulsory Quality Control Order of 1981 & 1988 on household electrical appliances in Delhi at the ISBT Bldg. The laboratory has been activated to test the samples being received voluntarily and as well as through ISI. Necessary preliminary steps have been taken to set up a Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Centre for training and production of computerised numerically controlled machines using latest technology in collaboration with Italian Govt. and Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed.

Assistance to Industries employing
Weaker Sections of Society

Construction of Weavers Worksheds-cum-Residential Accommodation at Bunkar Vihar, Nand Nagri is likely to be completed. The complex has 30 weavers worksheds with 120 dwelling units. Two more worksheds for weavers are nearing completion at Nand Nagri in addition of six worksheds already allotted to Weavers Cooperative Societies.

At Weavers Colony at Bharat Nagar set up in the past by this Department to provide modern accommodation at cheap rent to Weavers' Cooperatives, facility of dye houses is proposed to be provided for which construction work is in progress. This colony is already having a Weavers' Service Centre. To boost the sale of handloom goods, the scheme for rebate on sale of handloom has been continued in 7th Five Year Plan. The weavers are also being assisted by way of subsidy & loan for purchase of improved tools/looms etc. With a view to encourage handicraft industry, the schemes for imparting training, giving awards etc. and organising bazars have been continued. Leather goods flatted factories have been set up at Wazirpur. This colony has been provided with a Common Facility Centre in which necessary machines were added. A Common Facility Centre for the leather units has also been set up at Jhandewalan Flatted Factories Complex recently to serve the small leather units in nearby areas.

Institutional support

The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation is serving the small scale industries by providing them necessary help and guidance. The Corporation procures and distributes indigenous controlled raw material. It has also taken up development of infrastructural facilities. During the 7th Plan it has constructed 104 sheds on self financing basis. It is providing marketing facility also.

Mining

A separate Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation was set up in May, 1985 to undertake mining operations on scientific lines.

Self Employment

A Society for Self Employment has been established by Delhi Administration to provide training to the educated unemployed youth of the Territory to enable them to become self employed by setting up their own service centres/ establishments or seek gainful employment. After the Society became functional w.e.f. 1.4.1987, 711 persons have been trained so far.

Eighth Five Year Plan(1990-95) and Annual Plan 1991-92

The Draft Eighth Five Year Plan has been prepared keeping in view the limitation of land and power and other peculiar characteristics of the Union Territory. The National Capital Region Plan and the draft proposals of 2nd Master Plan for Delhi have also been taken into consideration. Keeping all these factors in view, the emphasis in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be on the following:

- (i) Only non-pollutant small scale industries with low power consumption and less space requirement generating employment preferably for skilled personnel would be encouraged. No new, large & medium scale industry

- would be allowed to be set up in the Territory. Large & Medium Scale industries may be set up in NCR outside the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (ii) Development of infrastructure in the form of new flats/sheds, and plot based industrial estates would be discontinued.
 - (iii) Encouragement of Hi-Tech. and sophisticated industries producing high value added goods.
 - (iv) Modernisation & technical upgradation.
 - (v) Development of institutions such as TRIC, Hi-Tech. Vocational Training Institute, Auto Parts Development Centre, Polymer & Plastic Development Centre, Product-cum-Process Development Centre for Electrical Appliances, Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park etc.
 - (vi) Quality Control.
 - (vii) Pollution Control.
 - (viii) Encouragement to Electronic, plastic, light engineering garments, handloom, handicraft & leather industries.
 - (ix) Export promotion.
 - (x) Expansion of the schemes of Self-employment.

With a view to achieve the desired objectives as mentioned above, an outlay of Rs. 8550.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs. 1250.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

The sub-head wise position is as under:

	8th Five Year Plan(1990-95) <u>Proposed Outlay</u>	1990-91 Approved <u>Outlay</u>	(Rs. in lakhs) 1991-92 Proposed <u>Outlay</u>
<u>I. Village & Small Industries</u>			
Small Scale Inds.	2833.00	419.60	712.50
Industrial Estates	3835.00	231.40	285.00
Khadi & Village Inds.	450.00	50.00	60.00
Handloom	277.00	59.00	52.50
Handicrafts	50.00	10.00	10.00
<u>Total(VSI)</u>	<u>7450.00</u>	<u>770.00</u>	<u>1120.00</u>
<u>II. Industries other than VSI</u>	<u>1100.00</u>	<u>130.00</u>	<u>130.00</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>8550.00</u>	<u>900.00</u>	<u>1250.00</u>

INDUSTRY & MINERALS

A. Village & Small Industries

I. Small Scale Industries

1. Strengthening of Industries Department
(Rs.72.20 lakhs)

Since 1987, the Delhi Administration has adopted a policy of encouraging only small scale industrial units in the Union Territory of Delhi. The only exception to this rule are industrial units capable of making bricks, and other end products utilising substantial quantities of flyash, generated by thermal power stations in the Union Territory of Delhi.

In view of the infrastructural constraints in the Union Territory of Delhi, particularly in respect of land, it has been decided not to develop any new industrial estates.

Given the pressures posed on the electric power supply system in Delhi, it is the policy of the Delhi Administration not to encourage high power consuming industrial units, and as far as possible grant small scale industries registration only to those industrial units which do not require power above 65 kilowatt(88 horse power) without staggering.

A conscious decision has been taken by the Delhi Administration to ensure that the industrial sector does not become a magnet for the attraction of unskilled immigrants into the city of Delhi from neighbouring States, as has been the case so far. The efforts of the Administration will now be directed towards promoting development of industrial accommodation jointly with neighbouring states in the National Capital Region.

The Department of Industries also functions as the Secretariat Department of the Delhi Administration for the Delhi State of Industrial Development Corporation, Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation, Khadi & Village Industries Board, the Tool Room & Training Centre, as also the Society for Self Employment.

The Planning Commission has been emphasising since long for the strengthening of the Planning Cell in the Industries Department for the proper formulation, monitoring & evaluation of plan schemes, Special Component Plan for SC/ST, etc. Keeping in view the recommendations of Planning Commission who have emphasised to strengthen the Planning Cell of Industries Department, with technical personnel, statistical posts consisting of one post of Deputy Director(Plg./Stat.), one post of Statistical Officer with supporting staff was included in the VII Plan. These posts could not be created during the VII Plan period, so they are included in the 8th Plan.

Keeping in view the dynamic importance of the scheme and continued staff pattern scheme, the following posts are proposed for 8th Five Year Plan from 1990-91 onwards. These posts also include the posts approved for work centres by the Executive Council.

<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
(i) Dy. Director(Plg./Stat.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
(ii) Chief Finance Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
(iii) Dy. Director of Inds./ Estate Officer	6	Rs.2200-4000 or DANICS pay scale + Rs.200 spl. pay

(iv) Dy. Director of Inds.(T)	2	Rs. 2200-4000
(v) Law Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
(vi) Vigilance Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
(vii) Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
(viii) Superintendent	1	Rs. 1640-2900
(ix) A.D.I.	7	Rs. 1640-2900
(x) Jr. Accounts Officer	15	Rs. 1640-2900
(xi) Estate Manager	17	Rs. 1640-2900
(xii) Legal Assistant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
(xiii) Gr.II(Asstt.Head Clerk)	4	Rs. 1400-2300
(xiv) Statistical Assistant	2	Rs. 1400-2300
(xv) Stenographer	15	Rs. 1200-2040
(xvi) Broadma/Photocopier M.O.	2	Rs. 1200-2040
(xvii) UDC/UDC(Accounts)	24	Rs. 1200-2040
(xviii) LDC	16	Rs. 950-1500
(xix) Driver	6	Rs. 950-1500
(xx) Gr.II Inspector	7	Rs. 1400-2300
(xxi) Motorcycle Messenger/ Despatch Rider	6	Rs. 950-1500
(xxii) Class-IV(Chowkidar, Sweeper etc.)	281	Rs. 750-940
(xxiii) Chair Recanner(for blind person)	1	Rs. 750-940

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For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.72.20 lakhs is proposed under this scheme which is meant for the salary of staff, office expenses, contingencies etc. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Quality Marking Scheme for Domestic Electrical Appliances (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Household Electrical appliances are being manufactured in the country mostly in the small scale sector and the Union Territory of Delhi has the largest concentration of such manufacturing units. To improve the quality of these appliances, Govt. of India have promulgated the Household Electrical Appliances(Quality Control) Order,1981. The principal objective of the Order is to ensure that the units manufacturing household electrical appliances maintain requisite quality laid down by the ISI and ensure safety and full protection against hazards to consumers of these appliances.

2.1 The Department of Industries has already undertaken the implementation of the said Quality Control Order,1981, in Delhi, and so far, 1770 small scale units have been issued manufacturers' certificates and 538 dealers/traders have been allotted Code Numbers. The work pertaining to drawal of samples of household electrical appliances for testing has also been started. In the process so far about 130 samples have been lifted and results thereof have been communicated to the parties concerned for taking suitable action as is required under the provisions of said Order. In all, 20 FIRs have been lodged against the Manufacturers/dealers for violating the provisions of said Order.

2.2 In 1988 the Govt. of India had promulgated another Electrical Appliances Quality Control Order,1988 covering seven items originally included in the Order of 1981 under compulsory ISI Certification Mark & steps are also being taken to implement this Order in Delhi in consultation with ISI.

2.3. The Delhi Admn.'s own Quality Testing Lab. at ISBT Bldg. has started functioning w.e.f. 31.8.1987 and samples of various units are being received for testing and samples are being charged by R.T.C., Okhla, New Delhi. Apart from this 25% samples lifted by the ISI in respect of seven items brought under compulsory ISI under the said Order of March, 1988 are also being sent to this laboratory for testing and in all, we have received 90 samples and test reports are being sent to ISI/Parties for their consideration.

2.4 In order to expand the scheme for effective implementation of the said Orders in the U.T. of Delhi, the following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1990-95.

(i) Dy. Director of Inds. (Elect.)	Rs. 2200-4000	1
(ii) Asstt. Director of Inds. (E)	Rs. 1640-2900	1
(iii) Store Keeper (Tech.)	Rs. 1200-2040	1
(iv) Stenographers	Rs. 1200-2040	2
(v) Drivers	Rs. 950-1500	1
(vi) Peon-cum-Chowkidars	Rs. 750-940	1
(vii) Sweeper-cum-Farash	Rs. 750-940	1
<u>Total</u>		<u>8</u>

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 1.50 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units for Purchase of Testing Equipments (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Household Electrical Appliances are being manufactured in the country mainly in the small scale sector. To improve the quality of these appliances, Govt. of India has promulgated the Household Electrical Appliances (QC) Order, 1981 on 12.11.1981 making it mandatory for the Manufacturers Certificate under clause 5 of the said Order. In order to obtain the said M.C. from the Industries Department, such units are to possess testing equipment to carry out routine tests on the equipment manufactured by them as per specifications laid down by the ISI (now BIS) for these appliances.

3.1 Since most of the unit holders expressed inability to purchase testing equipment due to poor financial position, a scheme was formulated and got approved from the Govt. of India to provide financial assistance as subsidy to the units to purchase testing equipment @ 25% of the total cost of the equipment of Rs. 2500/- whichever is less. This scheme had been duly advertised in the press repeatedly but the response was poor. Also the cost of the equipment has risen in the meanwhile. Keeping in view the difficulties of the manufacturers, the scheme was got revised with the approval of the Govt. of India and amount of subsidy was got enhanced from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 10000/-. This was also duly advertised repeatedly but only 46 applications were received, out of which only 18 applicant units were found eligible for grant of financial assistance during the year 1989-90, and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.64 lakh was given to these units.

3.2 Based on this experience it has been felt the scheme was not attractive enough as the manufacturer has to contribute 75% of cost to secure further assistance of 25% as subsidy. In view of this a revised scheme was formulated in which it has been proposed to the DC (SSI) that they may approve a scheme for grant of financial assistance of Rs. 10000/- or 50% of the cost of the testing equipment, whichever is less, in place of the 25% subsidy scheme. Concurrence of DC (SSI) is likely to be received shortly and thereafter the scheme will be appropriately published & applications invited soon. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 3.00 lakhs under the Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Setting up of Product-cum-Process Development Centre for Electrical Appliances in Delhi (Rs.100.00 Lakhs).

4.1 This is a scheme to promote the manufacture of prototypes for sophisticated household electrical appliances, which can be the models for our manufacturers to emulate, thus making these products conform to safety standards on the one hand and be more competitive in the international market on the other. It is appropriate that this centre be established in Delhi which has the largest concentration of household electrical appliances manufacturing units in the Country.

4.2. This scheme/project was to be executed with the help of a donor country under the UNDP Programme. Initially the project was to be commenced with a contribution of building etc., and contribution of Rs.57.75 Lakhs from a donor country under UNDP Programme, in the form of machinery, technical know-how & for other related items.

4.3. In keeping with the prescribed procedure a UNDP expert from the GDR visited Delhi in August-September 1989 and submitted a report which inter-alia stipulates that the share of the donor country would have to be Rs.145 Lakhs on account of plant and machinery and related technical know-how, while the contribution of Delhi Admn. will also be to the tune of Rs.145 Lakhs for provision of land, construction of building, office equipment and staff etc.

4.4. The proposal is presently under consideration of DC (SSI) and it is likely to be included in the country Plan-IV during the current financial year 1990-91. Simultaneously, the Delhi Administration is also initiating steps to acquire/have the land for the proposed PPDC in the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.100.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs.3.00 Lakhs under the Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Computerisation of Records of Industries Department (Rs.15.00 Lakhs).

5.1. During the 8th Plan Period it is proposed to implement a number of applications. It is also proposed to procure the following equipment during the Eighth Plan Period and also to renovate/re-structure the existing E.D.P. Cell, since the available space is inadequate to accommodate all the machinery and E.D.P. Staff. The following machinery and equipment is proposed for procurement during Eighth Plan.

- (i) One Super PC/AT with 300 MB hard disk, four on-line Terminals.
- (ii) One 132 column 300 cps Dot-Matrix Printer.
- (iii) One Cartridge Tape Driver.
- (iv) One Air-conditioner,
- (v) Telephone.

5.2. Staff Requirement for Eighth Plan.

The Department proposes to implement all the applications during Eighth Plan Period. For this, the deptt. will be required to handle coding and scrutiny of source documents, data entry, checking of error lists and processing and generation of various reports to a great extent. To meet this anticipated work-load it is proposed to create the following additional posts so as to attend to the wide variety of work connected with the accurate flow of input for generation of various reports. A amount of Rs.7.14 Lakhs is required towards the salary of the following staff proposed during the Eighth Plan Period.

Rs.88.00 lakhs by Delhi Admn. in terms of land and

(i)	System Analyst	Rs.3000-4500	One
(ii)	Asstt. Programmer.	Rs.1640-2900	one
(iii)	Console Operator	Rs.1400-2300	One
(iv)	Key Punch Operator	Rs.1200-2040	Two
(v)	Manual Attendant.	Rs. 750-940	One

Out of these posts, one post of Console Operator and one post of Key Punch Operator has been proposed for creation during AP 1990-91 and the remaining post will be proposed for the creation subsequently at different intervals of time depending on the prevailing work load.

To meet the expenditure on salary of staff, machinery & equipment, air conditioner, telephone, maintenance of machines, computer media stationery, training, renevation & restructuring of EDP Cell and other miscellaneous expenses, a sum of Rs.15 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.3.00 Lakhs for 1991-92.

6. Contribution of Society for Self Employment (Rs.75.00Lakhs).

6.1. The Organised sector like the Government, the Public Sector as also the Private Sector favour relatively better educated youth on a system of selection based on merit and competition. These avenues of employment are naturally not open to youth from the economically weaker sections who have been unable to pursue higher education either due to economic reasons or because of low percentage of marks secured by them. The Society for Self Employment aims at fulfilling the felt needs of this group. The Society trains boys and girls in some popular trades which have relevance to a metropolitan city like Delhi, and imparts to them such skill, so as to prepare them for self-employment later on.

6.2. Keeping all these aspects, the Delhi Administration had designed suitable course of training in selected fields for such sections. The Society for Self Employment has been created and registered under the Societies Registration Act on 27.3.86. The training courses have been carefully selected after ascertaining the needs of industries as well as educated unemployed youth by conducting a sample survey in representative clusters in Delhi. The target groups are those with family income not exceeding Rs.2000/-per month. Those who are graduates or who can afford private training are excluded.

The training schedule of the Society in various trades is as under:-

S.No.	Trade & Duration	Session.	Intake.	Qualifications.
(i)	Radio & TV(6months)	March-Aug. Sept.-Feb.	25 at present (being raised to 50 w.e.f. 1.9.90)	10th Pass
(ii)	Fashion Design Programme(for girls only(6 months)	June-Nov. Dec-May	25 at present (being raised to 50 w.e.f. 1.12.90.)	12th Pass.
(iii)	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (4 months).	March-June. July-Oct. Nov-Feb.	50	10th Pass
(iv)	Household Electrical Appliances/Fittings (4 months)	March-June July-Oct. Nov.-Feb.	25	10th Pass-
(v)	Plumbing(4 months)	March-June July-Oct Nov. Feb.	25	8th Pass.

6.3 The training centre of the Society is well equipped with classrooms, workshops library and qualified staff which is augmented from time to time. The training modules include theory and workshop practice at the training centre. The job training is provided in the industry/service centre establishments in consultation with industries and other Organisations. In addition to regular faculty members, lecturers from guest faculty are also arranged to acquaint trainees with various procedures, accounting, facilities provided by various government/financial institutions as also commercial establishments/organisations in a particular field.

6.4 The unemployed youth in the age group of 18-25 years belonging to economically weaker sections and residing in the Union Territory of Delhi are eligible for training with the above qualifications in the respective trades. Upper age limit in case of SC/ST candidates is relaxable by 5 Years. The training is provided free of cost to all. After successful completion of training each candidate is provided with a suitable tool-kit. This has been introduced, keeping in view the fact that the trainees belong to the economically weaker sections and it may not be possible for them to invest in essential tools and equipment. Tool-kits also include technical books for their ready reference. So far 643 candidates have been awarded certificate and tool-kits.

The Society commenced its training courses on 1st April 1987. As against the 860 candidates admitted, 711 candidates have successfully completed the training (including 142 from SC/ST) (1987-88 -189 Nos., 1988-89 - 227 Nos., 1989-90- 227 Nos., & 1990-91 -68 Nos.) The trade-wise break-up as on date is as follows:-

(i)	Radio & Tv	173
(ii)	Household Electrical Appliances/Fittings.	222
(iii)	Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning.	155
(iv)	Plumbing	118
(v)	Fashion Designing.	43

Presently 118 candidates are under training.

6.5 Periodic evaluation of the training programmes is carried out. A system of personal contact and feedback through correspondence has been introduced and individual folders of the passed out trainees are maintained to record their post-training progress. In the past five such evaluation attempts have been made. The analysis of this feedback information received so far indicates progressive improvement. The analysis of the last evaluation of passed out candidates conducted in June, 1990 indicates that over 69% persons have been benefitted by the scheme. Out of 354 candidates contacted, only 61 (17%) are not employed in the trades related to their training. Another 13 candidates (3.64%) are studying, 35 (10%) are engaged in other activities. In all 245 candidates (69%) are employed as a result of this training and are gainfully employed. One hundred and seventy two trainees are earning between Rs.600/- to Rs.3000/- per month and are in a position to support their families independently.

6.6 The Society is now in search of new trades. The criteria would be that the trained persons are in a position to start their self-employment ventures or secure gainful employment in the private sector. The yearly target of the

Society by the end of this year would be 500 beneficiaries per year. The Society proposes to add more courses and also locate additional training centres in Trans-Yamuna area and other localities depending upon the availability of space and demand for the trades.

6.7 The entire expenses of the Society are met by the Delhi Administration through plan funds. The training and tool-kits are provided to the trainees free of cost. A sum of Rs.75.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan-1990-95 and Rs.14.00 Lakhs for 1991-92.

7. Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs for Setting up/Expansion of Industries (Rs.5.00 Lakhs). NIL

7.1. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs both in the form of loan and subsidy. Loan are given to registered units upto Rs.5000/- 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 to the extent of 75% of the cost of machinery/equipment intended to be purchased or Rs.5000/-, 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 manufacturing of handloom products (without dyeing and bleaching) and leather shoes and chappals (without use of power.).

7.2. In the 139th meeting of the Loan Advisory Board held on 11.7.89., it has been decided to transfer this scheme to the Delhi Scheduled Caste Financial and Development Corporation. The matter was taken up with the Corporation to make suitable provisions in their budget. A sum of Rs.5.00 Lakhs which is provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91, would not be utilised and accordingly no provision is being asked for.

8. Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Small Scale Industries (Rs.25.00 Lakhs).

8.1. Small Scale Industries in Delhi have made a phenomenal progress and their share in the Industrial production of Small scale sector in India is substantial. These industries have also established themselves in the field of exports. In Order to enable them to cope with new challenges and make their end products more competitive there is need for framing a separate modernisation scheme to encourage SSI units to modernise and keep pace with changing technology and consumer needs.

The present scheme aims at providing:-

- a) Export consultancy service for studies of projects for modernisation.
- b) Assistance in improving management techniques and adopting proper marketing methods and through modernisation of plant and equipment:-
 - (i) Energy Saving,
 - (ii) Conservation/substitution of scarce raw material, another inputs including recycling/recovery of wastes and bye-products.
 - (iii) Improving capacity utilisation and material handling
 - (iv) Standardisation of products.

8.2. However, in the first phase of the scheme, it is proposed to take up modernisation of plant and equipment. The financial assistance under the scheme is proposed to be given in the form of term loans and capital subsidy exclusively for modernisation to registered SSI units with a maximum investment of upto Rs. 25.00 Lakhs on plant & equipment (as per present notified ceilings). While the loan component will be made available by the Delhi Financial Corporation under its schemes, general as well as special, the subsidy portion is proposed to be provided by the Deptt. of Industries, Delhi Admn. as 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 on merit of the cases. However, the subsidy amount will be restricted upto 15% of the cost of plant and equipment maximum upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh. The units will be barred from selling the plant and equipment for a period of 5 Years. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 5.00 Lakhs for 1991-92.

9. Margin Money for Revival of Sick Units.
(Rs. 0.50 Lakh).

9.1. The main aim of this scheme is to assist the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst small scale units and to ensure greater utilisation of capacity installed. The Government of India have evolved this scheme for revival of sick units, with a view to supplement the various efforts of State Government, Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Banks and other institutions in this regard.

9.2. Under this scheme, margin money in the shape of loan is being given to a sick unit, subject to a minimum of Rs. 1000/- and maximum of Rs. 20,000/- per registered unit. The unit should have been set up during the preceding seven years. This scheme has not been successful in spite of our best efforts. The scheme has been modified by Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, and in this modified scheme, there is provision for margin money in the shape of loan upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. The scheme is under examination. A provision of Rs. 0.50 Lakh is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95, and Rs. 0.10 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. Export Promotion Cell.
(Rs. 15.00 Lakhs).

An Export Promotion Cell has been set up in the Industries Department to identify and assist the exporting and export oriented units to maximise export of readymade garments, handloom and handicrafts 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 cases of exporting units for various aids like registration and capacity assistance in half the time norms prescribed for other Industrial activities.
- iii) Preference to exporting industries in the matter of allocation of controlled scarce imported raw materials.
- (iv) Grant of awards, shields, to meritorious exporting units on the basis of their export performance.
- (v) Dissemination of information about the exporting units and export potential units by publication of a Directory of Exporters and such other printed material as may be necessary in this regard.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 Lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.3.00 Lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed.

11. Delhi Administration District Level Awards to Small Scale Entrepreneurs (Rs.10.00 Lakhs).

As desired by the Govt. of India, a scheme has been formulated for extending a National Awards for promoting entrepreneurship and for recognising the achievements of successful entrepreneurs in the sector of small scale industries. The administrative set up in dealing with industries is divided into 12 zones largely coterminous with municipal zones in the city. The following awards are to be instituted.

- i) Top award carrying a prize money of Rs.15000/- (One)
- ii) Second award carrying a prize money of Rs.10000/- (One)
- iii) Third award carrying a prize money of Rs.7500/- (One.)
- iv) A special recognition award may be given in each zone carrying a prize money of Rs.5000/-. In addition to this cash prize, a shield and a certificate will be given.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95, and Rs.2.00 Lakhs for the year 1991-92.

12. Tool Room & Training Centre
(Rs.650.00 Lakhs)

12.1 The Tool Room and Training Centre was set up under technical and financial collaboration between the Govt. of India and Govt. of Denmark with a view to impart training in the field of tool engineering, to provide technical consultancy and undertake production of dies, moulds, jigs, fixtures etc. The agreement between Govt. of India and Govt. of Denmark expired on 31st December, 1984. A new agreement has been signed on 2.6.89 between the two Governments for providing spare parts for modernisation and upgradation of technology. This agreement is basically for increasing the training activities of the centre, and no equipment is being financed by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for upgradation of technology for Production Section. The centre is self supporting and is spending approximately Rs.40 lakhs per year on its training activities which is being financed by its Production Department.

12.2 An amount of Rs.231.62 lakhs has already been released against the approved outlay of Rs.100 lakhs to the centre for its modernisation plan and construction of "Hi-Tech. Sub-Centre". The centre has purchased one CNC Wire-cut-Machine, three CNC Milling Machines. In addition, building on the additional plot of land allotted by DDA has been constructed for the expansion of the activities of the centre. The centre proposes to implement its modernisation plan under different schemes as given below.

A. SCHEME-I (Under DANIDA Assistance)

An amount of Rs.170 lakhs is to be received in kind (in the form of spare parts and replacement of old machines etc.) from DANIDA during the 8th Plan period. The Centre will be required to pay custom duty for which grants-in-aid of Rs.125.00 lakhs has

been projected during the 8th Plan period for custom duty sales tax to be paid on the spares and equipment to be received under Danish assistance. This scheme has already been approved by the Govt. of India and an Agreement has been signed between Govt. of India and Govt. of Denmark on 2nd June, 1989. The scheme also provides for construction of hostel for the trainees and a Documentation Centre for providing consultancy services to the small scale sector.

An amount of Rs.140 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. Land for construction of hostel has already been allotted to the Centre by DDA. As such total outlay required for the 8th Plan under this scheme would be Rs.265.00 lakhs.

B. SCHEME-II (Under Delhi Admn. Assistance)

The Centre proposes to go infor the expansion of the activities by way of installation of essential equipment with the funds to be received as grant-in-aid through Delhi Admn. Under these circumstances, an amount of Rs.425.70 lakhs would be required to implement the project by way of following this alternative.

A sum of Rs.650.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.130.00 lakhs for 1991-92 to make payment towards custom duty in respect of raw materials/ spare parts to be supplied by DANIDA and procurement of machinery.

13. Setting up of "High-Tech.Vocational Training Centre" with Italian Assistance. (Rs.450.00 lakhs)

13.1 The main objective of the project is to transfer 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 Centre 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 Electronics, pneumatic and Olcodynamic Control.
- v) Automated Production, Technician.
- vi) Metrological Lab.Technician and
- vii) Informatics.

13.2. As per the original project proposal the total contribution from the Italian side was of the order of Rs.570 lakhs. Contributions from the Govt. of India/ Delhi Admn. to cover the expenditure of land and building,

Custom duty on imported machinery and other equipments, furniture etc. had been estimated at Rs.372.40 lakhs and a provision of Rs.350 lakhs was made in the 7th Plan to implement this project. A society named "High-Tech.Vocational Training Centre" was created under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with the approval of Executive Council of Delhi. This Society has also been registered with the Registrar of Firms & Societies and an amount of Rs.298.40 lakhs has been released to the Society for purchase of land, construction of building and for payment of custom duty in respect of machinery to be received as aid from Italian Govt. Further, an amount of Rs.49.40 lakhs has been paid to the Delhi Admn. towards the cost of land and an amount of Rs.149 lakhs has been released to the DSIDC for construction of the project building, as the construction work is proposed to be done through DSIDC.

13.3. The project, as envisaged at the time of its preparation was of the order of Rs.9.42 crores. However, there have been cost over-runs because of increase in the price of land, the cost of construction, custom duty on machinery and change in exchange rate. The total cost of the project now is Rs.16.66 crores. Out of this, Delhi Admn. will be required to bear an expenditure of Rs.748.98 lakhs. Any escalation on account of land and building and custom duty of machinery is to be the commitment of Delhi Admn. In view of this, a sum of Rs.450.00 lakhs is proposed in the 9th Plan period and Rs.299.40 lakhs in 1991-92, for payment of custom duty in respect of machinery to be received as aid from the Italian authorities.

14. Setting up of an Auto Parts Development Centre with UNDP Assistance (Rs.200.00 lakhs).

14.1 It is proposed to set up an "Auto Parts Development Centre" in Delhi with the objective of promoting the development of small scale and ancillary auto parts manufacturers, through provision of testing facilities, consultancy services and trained manpower. The Ministry of Industry have agreed in principle, for setting up the proposed centre.

14.2 The project proposal was referred to the 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. The Ministry of Industry had then 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, the project reports in respect of phase one and phase two have been prepared and referred to the Govt. of India for clearance. Financial implications in respect of both the phases are as under :-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Phase-I</u>	<u>Phase-II</u>
Delhi Admn. Contribution	31.00	221.20
UNDO/UNDP Contribution	13.00	386.50
	<u>44.00</u>	<u>607.70</u>

VI. Non-Recurring Expenditure

a) Delhi Administration 10.50 150.50

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b) UNIDO	13.00	260.00
<u>II.Recurring Expenditure</u>		
a) Delhi Administration	20.50	70.70
b) UNDP	NIL	126.50
	<u>44.00</u>	<u>607.70</u>

Total Project Cost (phase-I & phase-II) Rs.651.70 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan period to cover the Indian contribution for implementing this project and a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for 1991-92

15. Setting up of a Polymer & Plastic Development Centre in Delhi (Rs.250.00 lakhs)

The Development objectives of the Centre are to upgrade the production and technology level in polymer and plastic processing industries through induction of improved and new processes, new products and product designs, better production techniques, improvement in quality and generation of trained manpower, particularly for the small scale industries.

Project Cost.

The total cost of the project as envisaged in the project is estimated to be Rs.437 lakhs. Details are as under :-

A.	<u>Non-Recurring Expenditure</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
a)	Delhi Admn.Contribution to cover the cost of land & building.	132.00
b)	Foreign Govt.Contribution to cover the cost of machinery both imported as well as indigenous	165.00
c)	Govt. of India contribution to cover the custom duty on machinery & other non-recurring expenditure.	65.00
	Total (A)	<u>362.00</u>
B.	<u>Recurring Expenditure.</u>	
	(During project of 4 years)	
a)	Govt. of India Contribution to cover the salary & wages including expert services and trg. expenses for	30.00

staff 20% of the recurring expenditure for export services, training of staff raw materials is to be received as an aid from foreign Govt. and the balance through Govt. of India.

b) Govt. of India Contribution to cover the cost of raw material and other contingent expenses. 45.00

Total (B) 75.00

Total (A & B) 437.00

An amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs in the 8th Plan period to cover the Indian contribution for implementing this project and a token provision of Rs.1 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed.

16. Grants-in-Aid for Industrial Pollution Control
(Rs.250.00 lakhs)

16.1 There are around 80,000 industries located in U.T. of Delhi, out of which about 20,000 industries are registered under SSI category, and between 200-300 industries in the medium sector. It is estimated that about 10% of the industries are generating air/water pollution which are to be guided/persuaded to adopt pollution control measures. The existing scheme provides for payment of subsidy to SSI/medium scale units who intend to instal pollution control equipment. The subsidy is to be paid after such equipment is installed @ 50% of the actual cost of pollution control equipment subject to maximum of Rs.0.50 lakh.

16.2 In addition to the individual subsidy available to SSI/medium scale units, the scheme also provides for subsidising 50% of the cost of common effluent treatment plant. The remaining 50% is to be borne by the water polluting units those effluent is to be treated in the plant. In addition to the capital cost, the industries are also to bear the ~~maxi~~ maintenance cost of the plant. The Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has to construct operate and maintain the common effluent treatment plant in various industrial areas where such schemes are feasible, taking into consideration the effluent, availability of land for installation of common effluent treatment plant and other related factors. The schemes are to be prepared in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board and Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking.

16.3 On an experimental basis in the 7th Plan, a provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs was made for individual subsidy as well as common effluent treatment plants. To begin with, on the request of the polluting industries of Wazirpur Indl. Area and on the suggestion of the Central Pollution Control Board a scheme for common effluent treatment plant at Wazirpur Indl. Area was prepared. Funds to the extent of Rs.50 lakhs

were made available to the Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking which includes of Rs.9.09 lakhs paid during 1983-84. Total capital cost of the plant was earlier estimated to be around Rs.100 lakhs. The balance of Rs.50 lakhs was to be collected from the polluting industries of the Wazirpur Indl.Area. After considerable persuasion, and at times through enforcement measures initiated by the CPCB, around Rs.25 lakhs have been contributed by polluting industries for construction of the plant and same has been deposited with the Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. The Undertaking would shortly be taking up the construction of this plant and it is hoped that 50% contribution would be coming from the polluting industries.

16.4 Also the Industries Department has conducted a survey of the various industries areas in association with the Central Pollution Control Board and the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking to ascertain the feasibility of putting common effluent treatment plants in these areas. The final report including its financial viability is to be worked out by Central Pollution Control Board. The reports are awaited from the CPCB. Present indications are that it may be feasible to establish a common effluent treatment plant in the Mayapuri Indl.Area. This conclusion is based on our discussions with the Central Pollution Control Board.

16.5 For effective control of environmental pollution and implementation of the scheme, following posts are proposed.

i)	Dy. Director of Industries (T)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
ii)	Asstt. Director of Industries (Tech.)	3	Rs. 1640-2900
iii)	Stenographers	4	Rs. 1200-2040
iv)	UDCs	2	Rs. 1200-2040
v)	Peons	4	Rs. 750-940

A sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.70.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

17. Industrial Work Centres (Rs.150.00 lakhs).

17.1 Under this scheme the Slum Wing, DDA offered to the Industries Department, 2919 industrial work centres built in 25 clusters and located in 15 different colonies of Delhi. The centres are to be allotted to weaker sections of the Society. The Slum Wing, DDA had asked for payment to the tune of Rs.1195.66 lakhs for the 2919 centres, of which a sum of Rs.1140.92 lakhs has already been released by Delhi Admn. including the amount provided to them from Special Central Assistance funds.

17.2 Applications for allotment of work centres at Nangloi, Mangolpuri, Madipur and Khichripur were invited in June, 1985. Another advertisement was put out in February, 1987 inviting applications for left over and also newly constructed work centres at Nangloi. With reference to the above advertisements 187 persons were selected for Nangloi Centres and were informed of their selection in March, 1988. However, actual allotment was not made as decision on the cost to be recovered was, then pending. Finally the Executive Council, Delhi discussed various aspects including the fact that the industrial work centres were to be allotted to weaker sections and decided that base cost of these work centres should be taken as Rs.145 / per Sq.Ft. on plinth area. The hire-purchase price is to be

worked on this cost. Amount is to be recovered in 17 years of which 25% will be down payment followed by moratorium of 2 years during which only interest on the balance cost is to be recovered. The balance cost in the form of hire-~~xxx~~ purchase instalments is to be recovered there after over a period of 15 years.

17.3 Following the above decision, the Department invited applications for allotment of industrial work centres in Mangolpuri (A Block), Sultanpuri, Khichripur so as to reach the Deptt. by 5th June, 1990. These applications are presently being examined by a selection committee. Applications have now also been invited for the work centres located at Kalyan Puri, Himmatpuri and Jawala Puri, for which the last date of receipt of applications is 17th Sept., 1990.

17.4 For administering these centres creation of 219 posts was agreed to by the Executive Council of Delhi. However, so far the Delhi Admn. has sanctioned creation of 20 posts. Further proposals in respect of these posts are under consideration. As maintenance/administration is to be looked after by the Industries Deptt. necessary staff would be needed in each of the clusters. The same staff would also be required to accept the hire-purchase instalments from allottees. Provision of extension services on the spot is another provision of the scheme. For this purpose, services of other technical agencies dealing with other inputs such as Delhi Financial Corporation (for financing), Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (for raw materials and marketing) and Society for Self Employment (for trained personnel) will be needed.

17.5 The construction of most of the clusters is nearly complete. However, last year the Fire Deptt. carried out a survey and suggested construction of some additional facilities. The Slum Wing, DDA had estimated the cost as Rs.57 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.27.80 lakhs was released to them in the year 1989-90. The balance amount is proposed to be released in 1990-91 after revised estimates are made available by Slum Wing, DDA. As these clusters have been built over for the last 5-6 years, there is need for repairs before they are taken over from the Slum Wing, DDA. In addition, street lights are still to be provided in 13 clusters. In addition, funds would also be required for day to day maintenance, for salary of the staff and other contingent expenses. One vehicle is required as the work centres are spread all over Delhi. Keeping in view the above requirement, a provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan 1990-95 and Rs.31 lakhs (including Rs. 1 lakh under revenue for 1991-92).

18. Subsidy for Industrial Work Places to Weaker Sections of the Society (Rs.0.30 lakh)

In Delhi, the costs of land and of construction are very high and it is difficult to recover full rent (from poor artisans who mostly belong to weaker sections of the society), of flatted factories/work sheds allotted in accordance with the formula contained in the Govt. of India D.O. letter No.36(5)/75/SSI(II) dated 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 economic rent for the first 2 years for the allotment 40% as also water facilities in the shape of pumps in 2 clusters.

the 3rd and 25% in the 4th and 5th years of the allotment and to charge full economic rent from the 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 1970-71. Hence, it is proposed that an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakh for the 8th Five Year Plan and in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and no further provision is required for 1991-92 for the reasons given ~~xxx~~ above.

19. Publicity, Promotion & Exhibition (Rs.150.00 lakhs)

The Industries Department and the Delhi State Indl. Development Corporation Ltd., issue 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 MCD.
- 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 Indl. Development Corpn. 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 Fairs 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 on publicity for promotion of 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.150 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan and in the Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

20. Udyog Sadan (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The scheme to construct office buildings for housing Department of Industries, DSIDC, DSMDC, KVI Board and other connected organisations engaged in industrial development was approved in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. The aim of the scheme is to have the Udyog Sadan for housing the above offices which are presently scattered in different areas in

Delhi. Udyog Sadan was planned to be constructed at two places. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs was approved in the 7th Five Year Plan.

The development upto 1989-90, during the 7th Plan is as under :-

- i) Land measuring 2000 sq.mts. in institutional area near Qutab Minar and land measuring 2 acres in Transs-Yamuna was acquired from DDA at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs but DDA had withdrawn the allotment of 2 acres of land and an alternative piece of land is yet to be allotted by DDA.
- ii) On receipt of preliminary cost estimates of Rs.265 lakhs, a sum of Rs.180 lakhs was released to DSIDC as deposit work in 1985-86 and 1986-87.
- iii) Udyog Sadan near Qutab Minar is likely to be completed by December, 1990 and may be put to use in 1990-91.
- iv) Efforts to get the alternative site for Udyog Sadan in lieu of 2 acres of land earlier allotted in Transs-Yamuna are in progress.

It is, therefore, necessary to carry forward the scheme "Construction of Udyog Sadan" to 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

The proposed work to be undertaken in the 8th Five Year Plan will be :-

- a) To put the Udyog Sadan near Qutab Minar to use.
- b) To acquire 2 acres of land from DDA.
- c) To invite revised estimates for the construction of
- d) Udyog Sadan on 2 acres of land which is yet to be allotted by the DDA.
- d) To examine the estimates and to award the work to the executing agency.
- e) To get the construction work complete.
- f) To house different offices as per the policy in force at that time.

There is a possibility of cost over runs due to cost escalation. Therefore, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan and Rs.0.50 lakh for 1991-92.

21. Share capital to DSIDC (Rs.180.00 lakhs).

The Delhi State Indl.Development Corporation Ltd. is a Govt. company under the Delhi Admn. The Deptt. of Industries, has to finance this Corporation towards its share capital. At present, the DSIDC has an authorised Capital of Rs.1000 lakhs against which the paid up capital is of the order of Rs.820.00 lakhs as on 31.3.90. The Delhi Admn. has financed Rs.285 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan against the approved outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs. There is still a shortfall of Rs.180.00 lakhs (authorised capital minus paid up capital). As ~~such~~, such, a sum of Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.70.00 lakhs for 1991-92 so that the Corporation could be self-sufficient.

22. Environmental Education and Clean Process Technology
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

With the rapid growth of industry in Delhi, it becomes essential to educate the industries in existence as well as for the new industries to impart an awareness in following the norms and procedures to maintain a pollution free atmosphere. The DSIDC proposes to educate the industrialists in this **dissection** by imparting training as well as by establishing modern units in clean process technology at a total cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs during 8th Plan. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

23. Subsidy to Small Scale Industries Units for installation of Power Generating Sets (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

23.1. Apart from the problem of low voltage, the industries also suffer from switching off of power during peak hours. Power in industrial areas is switched off for a period of three hours (6.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.) daily. Due to erratic power supply and regular power shut offs in the peak period the industrial units have been expressing their grievances at various forums. The irregular supply not only results in loss of production but also in the loss of wages to the workers. The industrial organisations have been pressing for regular supply of power to overcome the above difficulties. As this is an input forced on them by circumstances, they have also been demanding sufficient subsidy to meet the initial investment on such generating sets on the pattern of Haryana and U.P.Govts. where heavy subsidy is being granted to industrial units.

23.2 As a matter of policy, the Delhi Admn. is not encouraging medium or large scale units in Delhi and the subsidy scheme is only to cover small scale industrial units. The average cost of generating set works out to Rs.1,08,000/-. Initially in the first year 1990-91 of the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to finance 40 units under the scheme, going in the ascending order of number of units upto 400 in the last year (1994-95) of the Plan period.

23.3. For the purpose of estimating the requirement, average capacity of a generating set is taken as 25 KVA (25KW). While making estimates of fund required, the maximum subsidy has been limited to the extent of 25% of the cost of diesel generating set or Rs.50,000/- whichever is less. This is a very low per centage as compared to the subsidy available in the neighbouring States. The number of units to be covered during 8th Five Year Plan at the rate of Rs.25,000/- is given below:-

Year	No. of units to be subsidised (Rs.)	Rate of subsidy (Rs.)	Amount of subsidy (Rs.)
1990-91	40	25000	10.00 lakhs
1991-92	60	25000	15.00 lakhs
1992-93	80	25000	20.00 lakhs
1993-94	100	25000	25.00 lakhs
1994-95	120	25000	30.00 lakhs
	400	Total	100.00 lakhs

23.4. This scheme is proposed to be implemented with the available existing staff of the department. The mode of

implementation is to invite applications on prescribed forms. The applications will be scrutinised by the Deptt. and shall be placed before a Committee proposed to be constructed for further screening. Depending upon availability of fund, subsidy will be paid to the extent recommended by the Committee only by way of reimbursement. A proper legal agreement will be executed with the party so that the generating set against which the government has paid subsidy should remain mortgaged for a period of atleast five years. During ~~the~~ which period the amount of depreciation would be more than adequate to cover the amount of subsidy given. A sum of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.15.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. The scheme was discussed in the Planning Commission Working Group Meeting held on 19.4.90. The proposal was appreciated and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs was agreed for the Annual Plan 1990-91. The scheme is under further examination in the Ministry of Industry and their approval is awaited.

24. Renovation and Improvement of Office building.
(Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The Office Building of Industries Department at Kashmere Gate is an old building in a dilapidated condition. This building has almost oulived its life. It is thus dangerous to use it unless major repairs/improvement are carried out. The Industries Department is a public dealing department and it is essential to keep the building in a good condition. As such the building needs immediate repairs/improvement to avoid any untoward incident. It is, therefore, proposed to carry out major repairs/improvement like construction of some roads inside the office campus, construction of sheds for parking of offic vehicles, replacement of roofs and flooring etc. in the 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

II. Industrial Estates

1. Flatted Factories for leather goods, Wazirpur
(Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Development of Leather Industry

The Department has set up a Flatted Factories Complex exclusively for leather goods at Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi, wherein, besides an administrative block there are 127 workplaces of varying dimensions. These work places have been allotted by the Department on lease, to the Leather artisans, who mostly belong to weaker sections of the Society. The Department has provided the following infrastructural facilities.

(i) Common Facility Centre, Wazirpur

The leather artisans at Wazirpur cannot afford to purchase costly, imported, power operated machines with their limited purchases. The Department has therefore set up a Common Facility Centre at Wazirpur. About 22 costly power operated machines have been installed there. 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. Wide publicity is being given to this Centre. More leather machines/spare parts are likely to be purchased and installed at this Centre during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Designing and Training in Footwear and Leather Goods Mfg.

In order to provide skilled labour to the leather industry, which has also become export oriented, the Deptt. has set up a Training Centre at Wazirpur. This scheme provides for imparting of training to 20 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/- per month. The raw material, machines and other tools are provided by the Department to the trainees during the training period.

(iii) Raw Material Depot

The raw material and other accessories for the leather industry is available at Karol Bagh, Nabikarim, Sadar Bazar etc. area, and keeping in view the social, economic status and resources of the allottees of Wazirpur, these places are quite far off from their place of work. In order to provide raw material at competitive prices to entrepreneurs the Department started a raw material depot on consignment basis. This met with limited success and in order to make it beneficial, it was decided that the depot would be run by this Department. This part of the scheme was taken up during 1 985-86. A revolving capital of Rs.1.00 lakh has

already been created. It has now been decided that the scheme be transferred to DSIDC Ltd. who have shown their interest for transfer of this activity.

(iv) Setting up a Common Facility Centre at Jhandewalan

A large number of leather artisans who mostly belong to weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes 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, therefore, set up a common Facility Centre for leather goods at Flatted Factories Complex, Jhandewalan. Leather machines have already been purchased for this Centre. The Centre has been put into operation. More leather machines/spare parts are likely to be purchased for this Centre during the 8th Five Year Plan. This Centre is rendering useful services to the leather artisans of the area.

(v) Construction of Show Room & Sales Counter at Flatted Factories for Leather Goods, Wazirpur.

For want of adequate marketing facilities the allottees of Wazirpur, who are mostly illiterate and belong to weaker sections of the society, are being exploited by middlemen. In order to provide adequate marketing facilities to the leather artisans of Wazirpur, the Department has decided to construct show room and sales counter at Wazirpur. The work is being executed by PWD and is likely to be completed by March, 1991. For implementation of these programmes a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

2. Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics, Okhla
(Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The Department of Industries acquired a piece of land measuring about 12.5 acres in Functional Industrial Estate for Electronics, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-II. This land was got developed into 101 industrial plots. Allotments in respect of these plots have already been made by the Deptt. The matter regarding the handing over of civic services of this Estate to M.C.D. has been taken up with M.C.D. The Department would be required to make payment towards deficiency charges. Detailed estimates in this respect are awaited from M.C.D. The formalities relating to handing over of services would be completed during 1991-92. Therefore, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.50 lakhs for 1991-92.

3. Badli Industrial Estate

(Rs.150.00 lakhs)

3.1 On the basis of recommendations contained in the 53th report of the Estimates 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 provide alternate avenues of employment to the rural population. So far 60 acres of land have been developed in two phases; Of these 154 plots and 7 . . sheds were developed in Phase-I and 121 plots in Phase-II. These plots have since been allotted to entrepreneurs.

3.2 The remaining 16 acres of land was kept for labour housing but due to discontinuance of the subsidised indl. housing scheme, this project could not be initiated, and it was decided to develop this land for industrial use. In the addition to this, it was decided to hand over the services of the Estate to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, as the PWD is not meant to extend these services. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.2.39 crores (approx.) has been released to MCD. In addition to this, a sum of Rs.4.75 lakhs has been released to DSIDC for construction of two underground static water tanks in the Estate for fire prevention and an additional amount of Rs.7.54 lakhs for the construction of the boundary wall in the front portion of Phase-II and the part site.

3.3 For development of Phase-III Badli Industrial Estate an amount of 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 and 47 plots have been carved out. The notification regarding change of land use in respect of land from 'Industrial(Housing)' to 'Industrial' is awaited from DDA/Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. Thereafter the civic services of this phase are to be handed over to MCD.

3.4 The following works would be carried out in the Badli Industrial Estate during the 8th Five Year Plan at the cost indicated against each. (Rs. in lakhs)

- (i) Payment of deficiency charges to MCD 60.00
in r/o the civic services of Ph.-III

(ii)	Payment of deficiency charges to MCD towards the horticulture services of Phase-I & Phase-II.	9.75
(iii)	Payment of deficiency charges to MCD towards the street lighting system and shifting of cables and poles coming in the way of road widening/removing the deficiencies.	30.00
(iv)	Construction of boundary wall around Phase-I & Phase-II.	20.00
(v)	Payment of deficiency charges to MCD towards overhead water storage tank.	10.00
(vi)	Setting up industrial effluent treatment plant.	30.00
	<u>Total</u>	<u>159.75</u>

Apart from the above mentioned amount which would be under the capital head, Rs.1.25 lakh would also be required for Driver's salary etc.

The following works are proposed to be carried out in 1991-92. The break-up of this is as under.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
(i)	Deficiency charges towards the civic services of Phase-III.	5.00
(ii)	Construction of boundary wall around the Estate in Phase-I & Phase-II	10.00
(iii)	Payment of deficiency charges to MCD towards overhead water storage tank	10.00
(iv)	Payment to MCD for setting up industrial effluent treatment plant	5.00
(v)	Salary of the Driver	0.25
	<u>Total</u>	<u>30.25</u>

A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.20.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Construction of work-sheds in Rural Areas

A scheme to construct work-sheds in Rural Areas for providing employment to local residents, we introduced in 7th plan and one shed in each of the five development blocks was planned. Land had been acquired from Gaon Sabha in Village Mitraon (Najafgarh Block) and Bakhtavarpur (Alipur Block). However there were difficulties in getting the land used changes from Agricultural purpose to Industrial purpose.

Also land in the remaining three blocks were not available. Keeping the circumstances in mind it has been decided to discontinue the scheme in the 8th Plan 1990-95.

5. Improvement of Okhla Industrial Estate (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

Industries Department had developed two more phases by the end of 1988-89. The fourth and final phase has been taken up since the last financial year. This phase consists of development of 30 plots for allotment alongwith construction of electric sub-stations for which DESU is to be requested. The Department of Industries is required to share the cost of electric sub-station. The work relating to installation of electric sub-station, to complete the remaining part of the development work in respect of phase-iv of the estate, completion of boundary wall of the Okhla Industrial Estate, improvement in fire-fighting arrangements and maintenance work of office complex etc. are to be undertaken in the 8th plan period. Though estimates in respect of these works have not been prepared by the PWD Department, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

6-12. Seven Flatted Factories at Rani Jhansi Road
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The Flatted Factories Complex consist of 7 blocks having 571 flatted factories. Out of these, two blocks, ('F' & 'G') have been allotted to M.M.T.C. for further allotment to 100% export oriented gem and jewellery entrepreneur. In addition, 370 flats in Blocks 'A' to 'E' were offered for allotment to other entrepreneurs in 1986-87 and allotment was made as per the policy.

The achievements made so far are as under:

- i) Conversion of dry-riser system to wet-riser system for fire-fighting.
- ii) Installation of stand by diesel pumps for the fire-fighting purposes and construction of additional water tank.
- (iii) Electrification in verandahs, corridors and stairs etc.
- (iv) Sintex water tanks provided for 'F' & 'G' blocks, and
- (v) Construction of flyover which is in progress and is likely to be completed by Dec., 1990.

A lift for the workers/allottees of 'E' block, delinked from 'F' & 'G' blocks) is to be constructed during the year 1990-91. The work relating to improvement of the complex and maintenance work till such time as these flatted factories are transferred to the allottees are to be borne by the Department. In addition, civic services of the complex are also proposed to be transferred to the MCD for which the Department might be required to pay some deficiency charges to MCD on command from plan funds. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

13-21 Nine Functional Industrial Estates at Patparganj
(Rs.200.00 lakhs)

The Industries Department had drawn up a number of schemes envisaging development of Functional Industrial Estates for various products. After getting the approval of such schemes from Government of India, the Department started with the identification/acquisition of land for these schemes. For nine of these schemes, land was selected in Patparganj and acquired from DDA for a sum of Rs.1.60 crores approx. A total of 160 acres of land was acquired but later on due to certain demands made by DDA the Department had surrendered about 30 acres of land. On the remaining 130 acres, seven Functional Industrial Estates, have been set up viz.

- (i) Food Processing, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
- (ii) Electronics and Telecommunications
- (iii) Readymade and Fashion Garments,
- (iv) Electrical Goods,
- (v) Auto Parts,
- (vi) Plastic, Polymer and Packaging Industries, and
- (vii) Light Engineering Industries.

The work of development was taken up in the year 1982-83 and the present position is that sewage network, water supply system has been laid and roads have been constructed. Out of the civil work, work of storm water drains is yet to start which will be done after power supply system has been laid by DESU. For power supply system a sum of Rs 3.90 crores has been deposited by PWD with DESU. Due to some outstanding payments claimed by DESU from PWD from some other schemes, the work of electrification was stopped by DESU in 1985-86. However, now the work has been re-started.

The Executive Council decided the allotment policy in March, 1988. Application in the prescribed form for seven groups of industries were invited in April, 1, 1988 for allotment of 500 industrial plots. About 26,000 applications were received. While reviewing its earlier decision the Executive Council decided that allotment should be made by open draw of lots for each of these trades. This decision was also widely publicised through newspapers. The draw of lots was held in January 1990 in Talkatora Indoor Stadium under the supervision of independent judges. Allotment of all the 500 plots was decided, offer of allotment to these allottees were sent with the direction to deposit 50% of premium. Out of 500 allottees the said 50% premium has been received from 499.

The scheme is proposed to be completed within the 5th Plan period. The balance works consist of re-laying of roads which is already under execution, construction of storm water drains, provision of fire fighting facilities, construction of kiosks and public utilities, completion of electrification and other incidental development. The scheme would also need staff contingent to look after day to day need of the entrepreneurs and the upkeep of the complex. For efficient handling of the aspect there is also a need of one vehicle. The staff contingent is being included in the overall scheme of strengthening of Deptt. of Industries. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed in the 5th Plan and Rs.25.00 lakhs (including Rs.1.00 lakhs as revenue) for 1991-92.

22-26. Functional Industrial Estate/Flatted Factorias at Charoli (Rs.1500 lakhs)

Under this scheme it was envisaged to construct five functional industrial estates covering an area of 55 acres approximately in the fields of (i) Packaging, (ii) Optics fibre optics and lenses), (iii) Electronics. In all about 283 plots were proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs.324.24 lakhs (civil work). An amount of only Rs.12.23 lakhs has so far been spent on this scheme. In addition an amount of Rs.637.75 lakhs has been paid to DDA towards the cost of land. The scheme was put up before Standing Finance Committee for approval in 1986-87. On the advice of Standing Finance Committee, PWD was requested to prepare the feasibility report which has been submitted in May, 1989.

Subsequently, keeping in view the scarcity of land in Delhi and also the policy not to develop new industrial estates, it has been decided not to develop an industrial complex at Gharoli. However, two group flatted factories having 400 flatted factories have been proposed for construction of available land. The preliminary cost of construction has been estimated at Rs.3000 lakhs. As such a sum of Rs.1500 lakhs is proposed for 5th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.20 lakhs for 1991-92.

27-32. Six Flatted Factories for Group Industries, Okhla
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The Flatted Factories Complex, Okhla was purchased from DDA on payment of Rs.200 lakhs prior to the commencement of 7th Five Year Plan. The Delhi Administration has

decided to dispose off these flats on hire purchase basis for which necessary approval has been obtained from the Govt. of India. The Executive Council has also taken a decision to transfer these sheds on hire purchase basis to the allottees. According to the approved scheme, the flatted factories are proposed to be transferred to the allottees by the end of December, 1991. The maintenance, till such time the flats are transferred to the allottees, will have to be done by the Department. In addition, civic services in respect of this complex are also to be transferred to MCD during the 8th Plan period for which some deficiency charges will have to be paid to M.C.D by the Department. Therefore, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

33-36. Construction of Flatted Factories at Jhilmil Tahir Pur.
(Rs.1000.00 lakhs)

According to the schemes approved in the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, four groups of flatted factories for (i) Electronics/Instrumentation and Process Control, (ii) Artificial Jewellery and Plastic Parts, and Handicrafts/Allied Industries (iii) Sports Goods, Toys, Leather Goods, Embroidery, Light Engineering and Furniture Making, (iv) Pharmaceutical and Medical Instruments, were required to be constructed at Jhilmil Tahirpur on land measuring 9 acres approximately. The land for this purpose has already been acquired by the Department from DD A. As per layout plan, 215 flatted factories of 600 ft. and 2400 sq.ft. are proposed to be constructed.

The construction job was initially awarded to DD A to whom Rs.200.00 lakhs was paid as advance payment for constructing six storeyed flats. The estimates submitted by DD A were found to be on the higher side and subsequently the work was entrusted to PWD. The layout plans and estimates have been prepared by PWD. These estimates are under examination by the Department of Industries. The estimates received from PWD are of the order of Rs.1249.00 lakhs. However estimates have also been obtained from DSIDC (which are of the order of Rs.1172.00 lakhs) with a view to have a comparative study of the two estimates and to award the construction work either to PWD or DSIDC. It is, however, expected that in 1990-91, the Department after getting clearance from S.B.C. would be in a position to get the construction started. To get the construction of flatted factories an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan period and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

37. Construction of Industrial Sheds by DSIDC
(Rs.105.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of 400 industrial sheds by DSIDC on self financing basis at Kirti Nagar, Jhilmil Tahirpur and Mangolpuri. The area of each shed would be 300 sq.mt. and the total cost had been estimated to be Rs.3000 lakhs. Industries Department is to finance 10% of the cost. As such in the 7th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.200 lakhs was earmarked for the purpose against which Industries Department has released Rs.195 lakhs.

The DSIDC has so far constructed 104 sheds at Nangloi Industrial Complex under this scheme and 300 sheds are proposed to be constructed on the land to be acquired from DDA at Kirti Nagar, Jhilmil Tahirpur and Mangolpuri @ Rs.3.50 lakhs per acre.

As DDA increased the price of land allotted/to be allotted to DSIDC, the DSIDC did not accept the increased price and the scheme could not progress further. The matter regarding settlement of the rates was taken up with the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India. The Ministry of Urban Development has turned down the request of charging institutional rates of land for the construction of industrial sheds in Mangolpuri on self financing basis. The position has, therefore, become difficult. As such, the cost of land will have to be paid at much higher rates. Consequently, the total cost of the project would come to Rs.10,450 lakhs instead of the original estimate of Rs.3000 lakhs. The Delhi Administration's share will, therefore, be Rs.1045 lakhs instead of Rs.300 lakhs. As Rs.195 lakhs has already been paid, the balance of Rs.105.00 lakhs would be required in the 8th Five Year Plan. However, it may not be possible for Delhi Administration to maintain 10% contribution if the land cost is at commercial rates and it is proposed to maintain this contribution at a level not exceeding Rs.300 lakhs. In view of this, it is proposed to keep a plan provision of only Rs.105.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan (as Rs.195 lakhs have already been paid) and Rs.25.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

38. Improvement of Industrial Sheds constructed by DSIDC
(Rs.100.00 lakhs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, there was no approved outlay under the scheme 'Improvement of Industrial Sheds constructed by DSIDC'. However, the expenditure incurred in respect of the said scheme has been Rs.0.97 lakh in 1987-88. In addition, an amount of Rs.27.83 lakhs was also released to DSIDC under the scheme as grants-in-aid for electrification of six community work centres. The scheme is meant for the improvement of 838 industrial sheds spread over different areas in Delhi. Now it had been decided to transfer these sheds to the allottee entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis. Since the terms of hire purchase were not acceptable to the allottees, the Executive Council, in its meeting held on 9.3.1989 has given further concessions to make the scheme of hire purchase a success. Amongst others it has included in the list of concessions a provision for the funds required to pay the M.C.D. in the form of deficiency charges for transferring them the civic services to be met from Plan funds. The DSIDC has already taken up the matter with the MCD and estimates of deficiency charges are awaited from MCD. The estimated figure of requirement of funds in this regard is expected to be of the order of Rs.100.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed in the 8th Plan period and Rs.25.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

39. Development of Industrial Estate and Infrastructure in the National Capital Region (Rs.500.00 lakhs)

In the context of regional development, the Govt. of India formed a National Capital Region Board under the Ministry of Urban Development. The basic purpose of planning with the Region as one composite unit was to ease pressure on Delhi and a balanced development of the region so that the pace of in-migration into Delhi could be reduced. The Regional Plan 2001 pertaining to the N.C.R estimates that the urban population of Delhi is allowed to grow at the present pace, it would be Rs.132 lakhs by the year 2001. The resources available to provide for this population in the shape of road, means of communication, housing and employment of N.C.R to provide for new job opportunities for the population that would otherwise migrate into Delhi in search of employment. The NCR Plan aims at bringing down the migration to 50% so that Delhi's population restricted to 112 lakhs in the year 2001.

30.2 In this context, industries have a major role to play because this sector provides for more than 30% of jobs in Delhi. It may not also be out of context to mention here that Delhi Administration has some time back taken a decision for not developing new industrial areas. This will achieve two purposes, viz., first of all it would arrest the demand on infrastructure and consequent fall in availability of jobs would discourage in-migration. This new scheme for developing such infrastructure in the NCR Region is in perfect consonance with the above aim. Creation of industrial areas in the NCR Region in addition to discouraging in-migration, would encourage the local entrepreneurs to set up their enterprises outside the boundaries of the U.T. of Delhi. Collaboration with neighbouring States for this purpose would go a long way in achieving this goal. The neighbouring States would have created such industrial estates on their own, but the necessity for Delhi is more urgent. The proposed collaboration would, therefore, also speed up development of the N.C.R.

39.3 The scheme is proposed to be executed through DSIDC. The DSIDC has already held preliminary discussions with their counterparts in the States of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. These States have shown considerable interest in the proposal and have suggested a number of places for location of new industrial areas in their territory. The DSIDC have also approached HARDICON to prepare projects for the proposed collaboration.

39.4 The Delhi Administration has also proposes to actively associate associations of industries in the scheme, especially with a view to gauge their reaction and the type of infrastructure considered essential by them. The Delhi Factory Owners' Federation and DSIDC plan to hold a seminar soon for this purpose. These deliberations would enable the DSIDC and Industries Deptt. to estimate the likely demand for such accommodation with reference to time frame and the extent of infrastructural facilities that should be provided. Based on the spade work now being done, a comprehensive plan will be prepared for the approval of Govt. of India before the same is implemented. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

III Khadi & Village Industries

(Rs. 330 lakhs)

The Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Inds. Board Act, 1966 was extended to the Union Territory of Delhi on 1st May, 1983.

Functions

The Board has to perform the following functions for implementing the Khadi & Village Industries Programmes & Block Loan Schemes.

- (i) To disburse loans and grant in accordance with approved financial pattern of the KVIC/Block Loan Scheme.
- (ii) Spot verifications to check-up the proper utilisation of financial assistance given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) To effect recoveries from the beneficiaries.
- (iv) To undertake motivational publicity among the public by way of holding exhibitions, radion, TV programmes symposim, seminars and use of other media means.
- (v) To undertake monitoring, evaluation and planning of the various schemes in accordance with the guidelines of KVIC and Delhi Administration.
- (vi) To arrange the supply of equipment, tools and machinery for adoption of new technology being introduced by KVIC from time to time.
- (vii) To make arrangements or assist for the marketing of the products of various village industries by way of opening the sale outlets.
- (viii) To arrange training programmes for improving necessary skills of various loanees of the Board.

Financial sources

In order to implement KVIC programmes, the Board has been receiving financial assistance from two sources.

- (i) The Delhi Admn. has been providing grants-in-aid to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board on 100% basis under the plan schemes.
- (ii) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Bombay have been advancing financial assistance for disbursement of loans and grants among the various beneficiaries in accordance with scheme-wise approved financial pattern.

6th Plan of this Board has the following components.

- (1) KVIC Scheme-Loan disbursement & recovery.
- (2) Block Loan Scheme-Loan disbursement & recovery.
- (3) Gramodyog Complex & marketing outlets.
- (4) Block Level Sub-offices.
- (5) Publicity campaign.
- (6) Organisational Structure.

(1) KVI Scheme

(a) With amendment of KVIC Act in 1987, KVIC has identified about 100 industries to be implemented in the country. Thus the scope of KVI Sector which was earlier traditional based has widened much, providing more

employment opportunity to all, particularly, educated youth as the service sector is now more or less saturated and in due course greater stress will have to be raised on self-employment. The Master Plan of Delhi does not permit the establishment of large industries, but only cottage, tiny & village industries and small scale industries. The KVIC has broadly categorised their industries in 7 groups, listed below.

- (1) Mineral based industry.
- (2) Forest based industry
- (3) Agro based and food industry
- (4) Polymer and Chemical based industry.
- (5) Engineering and conventional industry.
- (6) Textile industry (excluding Khadi)
- (7) Service industry.

(b) Physical target, units production and employment

By the end of the 7th Plan, the Board had financed only 5277 units against the target of 6000 units, due to certain constraints. Keeping this in view, the total number of units to be financed in the 8th Plan, itself is expected to be 6723. Thus, by the end of 8th Plan, it is expected that the total number of units to be financed by the Board under KVI scheme may be 12000 units which may provide employment to 48000 persons and production of Rs.36.00 crores. The KVIC, Bombay will meet the entire financial commitment for its scheme being implemented by this Board.

The above targets are subjected to the approval of KVIC budgetary allocation discussed yearwise, which may increase or decrease as per KVIC annual budgetary allocation.

(2) Block Loan Scheme (Rs.120 lakhs)

The Delhi Admn. had earlier been providing financial assistance under household industries, which are 56 in number. These are akin to our village industries. The Industries Deptt. has taken a decision to transfer this scheme from 1st April, 1990 to the Board. Under the Block Loan Scheme there is a provision of providing only working Capital of Rs.10,000/-. It is visualised that small working capital to the extent of Rs.10,000/- is not adequate at present price levels.

In order to make the scheme more viable, especially for educated unemployed youth, the KVIB proposes to enhance this amount beyond Rs.10,000/- to a more reasonable level which may be only for working capital or capital expenditure or both.

On these may be covered under Block Loan which are outside the KVI scheme, in order to avoid duplication of financial assistance.

With the above assumptions, it is proposed to finance 1200 units in 8th Plan as per the table given below year-wise. Planning Commission has allotted funds of Rs.10.00 lakhs to 100 units, at the rate of Rs.10,000/- for the current year 190-91 in the first year of 8th Five

Year Plan, For the Present, our projections are being made with only a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- as loan in mind.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount (in lakhs)</u>
1.	1990-91	100	10.00
2.	1991-92	100	10.00
3.	1992-93	250	25.00
4.	1993-94	300	30.00
5.	1994-95	450	45.00
	Total	1200	120.00

The modalities of this scheme are being worked out by the Industries Deptt. subject to the guidelines given below.

- (a) All the matters pertaining to Block Loan upto the end of 7th Five Year Plan will be the responsibility and liability of Delhi Admn.
- (b) This Board will be responsible for its implementation recovery, utilisation check-up etc. from the first year of 5th Five Year Plan.
- (3) Gramodyog Complex (New Scheme)

During the final budget meeting for RE 1990-91 held on 6th July, 1990, the KVIC, Bombay has strongly recommended that Delhi Khadi Board may go for marketing, as Delhi is the biggest commercial centre in North India and further it is also the national capital. Under this marketing, the Board may go for the sale of local products and that of other States pertaining to village industries, cottage sector, household sector, in addition to Khadi sale.

Thus in the first year of the 5th Plan, the Board proposes to have a token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh for having feasibility study/project report from reputed organisations engaged in this field. Subject to favourable feasibility study/project report for marketing, the Board plans to open its marketing outlet in a place having a adequate potential. With this view in mind, we also propose to have one Manager in the grade of Rs.2200-4000, at the headquarters and to start the project, provide the assistance of one U.D.C., one Jr. Steno and Peon.

Under the marketing scheme, KVIC has provision to provide capital expenditure loan for furniture and fixture and working capital. Thus Delhi Admn. is to provide building either on rent or outright in the name of the Board from grants-in-aid resources.

The Board has no permanent office of its own and is in a rental building at ISBT where noise pollution is acute. With a view to have Gramodyog Complex for (i) Office, (ii) Marketing outlets, (iii) Demonstration Centre and other related activities under the Board, they propose to buy land from ED in the year 1991-92 and request

provision of Rs.12 lakhs.

When the project starts, it would be necessary to have sales outlets and skeleton staff to man them. Since the details are to be worked out by the feasibility study/project report, it is proposed to keep a provision of 50.00 lakh under the scheme of marketing.

(4) Opening of Sub-Office at Block Level(New Scheme)

For the implementation of KVIC schemes and Block Loan scheme, every State Khadi & Village Industries Board in the country have their administrative set up at the district, level.

At the moment, the Board has its office at ISBT Kashmerei Gate, Delhi and no branch at any other place. All applicants from various areas including far flung 200 villages of Delhi have to come to ISBT to collect any information, application forms, legal documents etc. as there is none to care for these schemes at block H.Q. where the villagers, generally, interact for their various needs. This does not appear to be very congenial atmosphere for the rapid growth of village industries in Delhi. It will be much better if some staff of the Board could be posted at the Block Level in the BLO's office for rendering all possible assistance to the prospective applicants coming from rural areas, nearby, JJ colonies & Urban areas.

Keeping this objective in view, the Board proposes the creation of one post of Development Officer at headquarters in the scale of Rs.1640-2900. Further in each of the BDO's offices, one LDC (pay scale Rs.950-1500) and one Group D staff (Rs.750-1040) is proposed to be located and posts for these will be required. Thus a token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

(5) Publicity Campaign:

The importance of publicity and propaganda in this modern era is a well recognised fact. Our Board till now has not been able to pay adequate attention to it. In order to achieve the proposed targets in future publicity will have to be done among the target groups by way of :

- (1) Hoarding at strategic points
- (2) Radio & T.V. coverage.
- (3) Newspaper and cinema ads.
- (4) Seminar, symposium, Workshop etc.
- (5) Participation in Exhibition and Press Conference etc.
- (6) Publications for schemes.

The Board proposes to create a Publicity Cell to be manned by the competent personnels.

(6) Organisational Structure

(a) In order to implement the programme indicated in the preceding paras, the Board will have to be suitably strengthened by adequate and well trained staff and other necessary facilities. The administrative organisational structure for the 5th Plan is to be created for the following main broad functions.

- (i) Sanction & disbursement of KVIC funds for developmental activities.
- (ii) Sanction & disbursement of Block Loan.

- (iii) Utilisation check-up of the beneficiareis in the field .
- (iv) Accounts, Budgets, & recovery.
- (v) Administration
- (vi) Monitoring & Evaluation Cell, Statistical Cell. Publicity Cell etc.

(b) Till 1989-90 the Board has created 113 posts, out of which 57 posts have been filled up. Action has been initiated to fill the remaining vacant posts by way of deputation or direct recruitment through employment exchange or open advertisement.

At present, there is only one Dy. Director in position who works under the control of the Managing Director, who is a senior IAS Officer. Another vacant post of Dy. Director and one post of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer are going to be filled in soon. Because of the wide gap and increasing activities of the Board, we propose to create following four posts in the 8th Plan.

<u>A. Sl. No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
(i)	Joint Director	1	Rs. 3000-4500
(ii)	Development Officer (Statistics)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
(iii)	Sr. Steno(English)	1	Rs. 1400-2300

Financial Outlay during 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95).

<u>A. (G.I.A. Plan Funds)</u>		<u>(Amount in lakhs)</u>			
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Khadi Production Incentives.</u>	<u>Estt. Exp. of the Board Amt.</u>	<u>Gramdyog Complex Amt.</u>	<u>Total Amt.</u>
1.	1990-91	5.00	45.00	-	50.00
2.	1991-92	5.00	45.00	-	50.00
3.	1992-93	5.00	50.00	18.00	73.00
4.	1993-94	5.00	55.00	15.00	75.00
5.	1994-95	5.00	60.00	17.00	82.00
Sub-Total (A)		25.00	255.00	50.00	330.00

B. Loan

Block Loan Schemes.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount (lakhs)</u>
1.	1990-91	100	10.00
2.	1991-92	100	10.00 @ Rs. 6.10 lakh
3.	1992-93	250	25.00 per unit (
4.	1993-94	300	30.00 existing loan
5.	1994-95	450	45.00 limit)
Sub-Total (B)		1200	120.00

Grand Total (A+B) Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 450.00 lakhs including Block Loan is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs including Block Loan for 1991-92.

IV. HANDELOOM INDUSTRIES.

1. Rebate on the Sale of Handloom Cloth. (Rs.150 lakhs)

With a view to boosting the sale of handloom cloth, rebate is allowed to consumers through recognised emporia. Rebate is allowed as per the pattern and policy of Govt. of India, special rebate at the rate of 20% is allowed in National Level Handloom Expos/Exhibitions being organised by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Govt. 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, almost all registered Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies are eligible to avail of the above rebate facilities through their respective Federation/Apex Societies/DSIDC. There are 485 Weaver's Cooperative Societies, are being registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies which will also be benefitted by this scheme. Hence the incidence of rebate will increase every year.

Rebate policy for the current financial year 1990-91 and 1991-92 is being declared by the Govt. of India from fair to fair. However, the Govt. of India has been working on some alternative scheme to replace the present scheme, of festival rebate on sale of handloom cloth. An alternative scheme suggested by the Govt. of India is "Market Development Assistance Scheme". The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration is implementing this new scheme, viz., "Market Development Assistance Scheme". The incidence and expenditure for such a new scheme and the rebate scheme will be met from outlay of this scheme. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

2. Weavers' Colony at Bharat Nagar (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

This colony was set up by the Department of Industries in 1976 on an area of 4.84 acres of land at Bharat Nagar, Delhi. Worksheds were allotted to 21 selected Cooperative societies and 8 worksheds to the Govt. of India, for running the Weavers' Service Centre for the benefit of handloom weavers.

There is a proposal to construct 22 dye houses, one canteen-cum-cycle stand and garage. Construction of dye houses has already been started and has reached upto roof level. Fourteen dye houses have already been completed and the remaining 8 dye houses are yet to be constructed, for which PWD authorities have already been requested to expedite the work.

Further, to provide for safety and security measures to the Govt. property, the Fire Deptt. on our request surveyed the complex and submitted their report with a suggestion for taking fire safety measures. The said report of Fire Deptt. has been sent to PWD authorities to take immediate steps to make the necessary provision as per their report for fire safety measures. To meet all these expenditures, it is proposed to have an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs (including Rs.2 lakhs revenue) in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.1.50 lakhs (Rs.1 lakh capital and Rs.0.50 lakh revenue) in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

∟ More Societies

2.7. - Promotion of Handlooms (Rs.15.00 lakhs).

The Department had implemented the following five plan schemes to promote the handloom schemes during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

- i) Design Cell for Handloom Cloth.
- ii) Strengthening of Handloom & Handicraft section.
- iii) Handloom Export Production Project.
- iv) Assistance for upgrading Technology of Handloom Industry.
- v) Interest Subsidy on Loan Granted by RBI/NABARD.

All the above five schemes have been clubbed together for effective implementation in the 8th Five Year Plan under the title of scheme as "Promotion of Handlooms".

Brief details of each of these five schemes are as under:

(i) Design Cell for Handloom Cloth.

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/H), one mastercraftsman and one Dyer-cum-Printer.

In this Cell, design patterns are transformed from paper/graph paper to fabric stage. This involves various stages, processes and raw materials, equipment and some skilled labour to carry-out these functions. For this purpose, it is proposed to appoint 3-4 skilled labourers, purchase modernised looms with other related accessories and required raw material etc. 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.

(ii) Strengthening of Handlooms, Powerlooms and Handicrafts Section.

Work in the Handloom & Textile Section has increased considerably. Handlooms and handicrafts are priority sectors and the Govt. of India have been attaching great importance to these industries. In other States there are separate Directorates for Handloom as well as for Handicrafts.

This Deptt. 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 Deptt. is already implementing as many as 19 plan schemes relating to handloom and handicrafts,

It is, therefore, considered essential to create two posts of Technical Development Officers, one each for handlooms and handicrafts with the supporting staff. The details of these posts are as under :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale.
1.	Technical Development Officer (Handloom & Handicrafts)	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040

4.	U.D.C	1	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940

(iii) Handloom Export Production Projects.

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 485 handloom weavers' cooperative societies in Delhi. There are ample opportunities for this sector to develop in the field of exports.

It is proposed to set up an Export Production Project in Bharat Nagar with the 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 ~~xxx~~ a comprehensive programme covering the following.

- (a) A comprehensive training programme for selected handloom weavers in quality weaving design development and manufacture of quality fabrics free from defects.
- (b) Establishment of a Raw Material Bank.
- (c) Provision of High Level Technical Services and Designs.
- (d) Establishment of Proloom, Postloom facilities.
- (e) Establishment of Common Production Unit for Manufacture of samples.
- (f) Marketing of Production subject to Quality Control.
- (g) Establishment of Warehouse Facilities.
- (h) Arranging Finance and
- (i) Establishment of Model Showrooms-cum-Marketing Outlets.

This is a central plan scheme which will be implemented by State Govt. through their own Handloom Development Corpon. on commefial 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 for which a reference has already been made to DSIDC and the same is under their examination.

(iv) Assistance for Upgrading Technology of Handloom Industry.

It is a regular feature to sponsor candidates every year around June-July for admission into ~~x~~ the 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology, being conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi under the administrative control of the Development Commissioner of Handlooms, Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi. These seats have been allotted to the U.T. of Delhi, as Delhi State quota by the Govt. of India, Stipend at the following rates is ~~xxx~~ being paid to each of the students for the duration of the course and 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 the Govt. of India, the entire expenditure of stipend of one seat is borne by the Instt./ Govt. of India, one the remaining two seats 50% of expenditure of stipend is borne by the Institute/ Govt. of India and the balance 50% of the expenditure of stipend will have to be borne by the sponsoring State Govt. It is proposed to give additional State Stipend of Rs.200/- per month per trainee to all the States sponsored students of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Year classes and educational study tour allowance of Rs.500/- for all the 2nd and 3rd Year class students, as per pattern approved by the Govt. of India.

(v) Interest Subsidy on Loan Granted by RBI/NABARD.

Under the scheme, the Delhi State Copperative Bank Ltd. can advance loan for working capital to handloom cooperative societies at subsidized rates of interest. The Cooperative Bank can get refinance facility from NABARD. The subsidy on interest will be reimbursed to the Coop. Bank by the State Govts. Due to procedural difficulties the scheme could not be implemented. The Deptt. is making efforts to sort out such difficulties with NABARD and the Cooperative Bank. All these five schemes have been combined under the new head namely "Promotion of Handlooms" from 8th Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.3.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

8. Grant-cum-Loan for Modernisation of Handlooms (Rs.22.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at technological improvement of the handloom industry by way of advancing loan and grants to subsidise the cost of equipment and tools being purchased by the handloom weavers cooperative societies. As per the pattern approved by the Govt. of India, the assistance is in the form of 1/3rd grant-in-aid and 2/3rd loan. Fifty handloom cooperative societies consisting of 880 handloom weavers' members benefitted during 1989-90 out of which 670 belong to the Scheduled Castes as against the target of 600 weavers. In the year 1989-90, 679 SCs out of 804 weaver members were assisted as against the target of 600 SC weavers. It is proposed to assist about 400 SC weaver members of the cooperative societies during 1990-91. A sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs (Rs.15.00 lakhs loan and Rs.7.00 lakhs grants) is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan Period and Rs.4.00 lakhs (Rs.3.00 lakhs loan and Rs.1.00 lakh grants) in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

9. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri (Rs.10.00 lakhs)
(Construction of Additional Block of Weavers Worksheds and Dye Houses).

The Industries Department has set up a Weavers Colony at Nand Nagri Resettlement Colony on a piece of land measuring 6,318 Sq. Metres at an estimated cost of about Rs.20.00 lakhs. Six large weavers worksheds have been constructed and allotted to select 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. The workshops are almost complete and the construction of 8 dye houses is yet to be taken up by PWD authorities for which they have been requested to expedite the work. PWD authorities have also been requested to ~~xxx~~ provide necessary fire fighting equipment as a fire safety measure in the said complex. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan 1990-95 and Rs.1.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. Handloom, Handicrafts and Leather Development Corporation.
(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

Recently, the promotion work of handlooms, handicrafts and leather industry is being looked after by the Industries Department and the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited 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 a separate Handloom, Handicrafts and Leather Development Corporation be set up by Govt. as an undertaking duly registered as a company under the 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 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 janata 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 officials of DFC, DSIDC, the office of the Development Commr. (Handloom), National Cooperative Development Corporation and DSCSC etc. It was also discussed with the consultant (VSI) Planning Commission. All these organisation/departments have supported the proposal to set up a looms, 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 sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1991-92, to meet the Delhi Administration share of equity capital.

11. Construction of Weavers' Workshops-cum-Residential Accommodation at Nand Nagri Resettlement Colony.

(Rs.5.00 lakhs)

About 4.3 acres of land has been acquired near Nand Nagri from DDA to construct weavers' workshops-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 and further, it has been proposed to construct a common waste water treatment plant to process the effluent dye solutions being discharged on account of dyeing at this complex, as an environmental pollution control measure on the directions of the Lt. Governor of Delhi. In this connection, the National Productivity Council, New Delhi have already undertaken the study and submitted their report with their recommendations in this connection. The DSIDC has already been requested to undertake construction of dye houses and the waste water treatment plant in the complex and complete the same at the earliest. For completing all these balance works a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs.1.00 lakh for the annual Plan 1991-92 under capital head.

12-13. Handloom Weavers Welfare Schemes (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

At present there are 485 Handloom Weave Cooperative Societies registered in U.T. of Delhi with 6850 handloom weaver workers enrolled as members. With a view to promoting work opportunity for those who need them on suitable wages/workers to develop confidence and a feeling of security among them, the Department of Industries has introduced two schemes, viz. (i) Group Insurance Scheme and (ii) Thrift Fund-cum-Saving Securing Scheme under the heading of Handloom Weavers Welfare Schemes. The Govt. of India have issued instructions to State Govts. that those two schemes should be made compulsory to all handloom weavers of the handloom weavers' cooperative societies. The main features of these two welfare programmes are as under :-

(i) Group Insurance Scheme.

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 livelihood by their own work are eligible to be admitted as insured members provided their health and physically conditions permit them to work. The concerned cooperative society will act for an on behalf of the insured members in all matters related to this scheme.

As per the pattern of scheme, each weaver/worker member of the Coop. Societies who fulfil the required condition is proposed to be assured for a sum of Rs.5000/- renewed annually. The rate of premium for each assured member will be 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. member will be paid by the Industries Department making a total of contribution of Rs.45/- as annual premium towards the policy of Rs.5000/- for each assured member under this scheme.

In the past, it was experienced that the weaver members of the Handloom Cooperative Societies are not coming forward to pay their share of contribution under the said scheme and as a result the members were defaulted and the continuity of their membership crippled. Hence LIC of India has come up with

a proposal that the share of the weaver members contribution will be met from their side provided the Delhi Admn. sanction the Governments share under the scheme. They have also requested this Deptt. to pay the arrears of all the defaulter members who have already been enrolled under this scheme so as to keep their membership continued. In future also LIC has committed to pay the weavers contribution of 50% share in respect of all the enrolled weaver member and the new members to be enrolled in future under this scheme for which the Delhi Admn. was being sanctioned for the past and release it in the past should continue.

(ii) Thrift fund-cum-Saving securing scheme.

As per the pattern of the scheme, it will be compulsory for all the working handloom weaver coop. societies to contribute 6 paise per rupee of wages paid to the worker/weaver members 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 member account with the Industries Deptt. The Deptt. will contribute an amount of half the sum contributed by the weaver/worker member of the Coop. Society 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. This the total contribution weaver/worker members 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 subscriber weaver is allowed to withdraw entire amount when he attains the age of 58 years.

The Govt. of India is also contributing at the rate of 3 paise per rupee of wages earned by the weaver/worker member of the Coop. 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 Handlooms, Govt. of India, New Delhi for payment of their contribution towards the said scheme. Under these two Weavers' Welfare programmes, i.e. Thrift Fund-cum-Saving Security Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme, a total number of 1200 weaver member enrolled upto 31.3.89. It is, therefore, necessary to have the following bare minimum skeletal staff for smooth and effective implementation of this scheme for proper maintenance of accounts, ledgers, pass books, to effect recoveries of weavers contribution issue notices, processing the death claims processing of sanction files etc.

i)	J.A.O.	1	Rs.1640-2900
ii)	UDC/Cashier	1	Rs.1200-2040
iii)	Peon	1	Rs.750-940

Provision has also 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. From the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. from 1990-91 onwards the above said two welfare schemes have been clubbed together and combined provisions have been made under the new head of the scheme viz. "Handloom Weavers" Welfare Scheme" and provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

V, HANDICRAFTS

1. Promotion of Handicrafts (Rs. 40.00 lakhs).

As per the pattern of the training scheme approved by the Govt. of India, the mastercraftsmen are paid wages and trainees are paid stipend at the following prescribed rates:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|
| i) | Mastercraftsman's wages | Rs.1500/- per month |
| ii) | Trainee's stipend | Rs.250/- per month. |

In addition, the mastercraftsman are being paid rent for training premises, electricity, water charges, wastages of raw material etc. during the training period. At present, there are 12 training schemes in operation under different Mastercraftsman in the trades of metal engraving, meenakari, bone and sandal wood carving, artificial jewellery, clay modelling wire jewellery etc. Besides the above training scheme, it is proposed to increase the number of training programmes to train more and more raw hands with a view to preserve the traditional art and crafts.

Apart from the above, a paper craft and papier machie course is run by this Deptt. which is exclusively meant for girls. Training in this Centre is being imparted in paper craft and papier machie, clay modelling, designing and drawing etc. There are 50 trainees under training at present. These trainees are being paid Rs.250/- per month as stipend.

As per 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)	Technician	1	Rs.1200-2040
(iii)	Librarian	1	Rs.1400-2300
(iv)	Peon	1	Rs.750-940
(v)	Sweeper	1	Rs.750-940

The All India Handicrafts Board and Delhi Admn. had approved a scheme for funding 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 sections of the society including SC. Already five batches have been trained and at present the 6th batch of trainees is to be trained from September, 1990. Each trainee of this Carpet Training Centre is being paid Rs.250/- per month as stipend. It is under consideration of this Deptt. to upgrade the training course as 'Diploma in Carpet and Duree Technology' by extending the term of the training to two year Diploma in Carpet & Duree 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)	U.D.C.	One	Rs.1200-2040
iv)	Instructor (Textile & Processing)	One	Rs.1400-2300
v)	Peon	One	Rs.750-940

In the current financial year the Govt. of India has accorded approval for revision of the State Award amount as per details give below :-

Category of Prizes	No. of Awards	Rate of Award
(a) State Award	3	Rs. 5,000/-
(b) State Merit Award	5	Rs. 1,000/-
(c) Consolation Prize	5	Rs. 200/-

These awards are given every year to the selected craftsmen in a function being organised by this Department.

Provision has also been made for meeting expenditure of rebate of sale of handicrafts 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 Government to undertake the survey/census of handicraft industry in U.T. of Delhi, with a view to have current 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 provision has 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.

To meet the expenditure on all the above activities/programmes an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Handloom and Handicrafts Bazaars in the U.T. of Delhi. (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Department has formulated the scheme of Handloom and Handicrafts Bazaar in Delhi with a view to popularise the handloom and handicrafts 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 Deptt. at prominent places in Delhi throughout the year. Each bazaar is being organised for a period of 5 to 15 days. A nominal entry fee @ Rs. 150/- per stall for each of the participating craftsman/unit is being charged by this Deptt. However, the entire expenditure in organising bazaars is being borne by the Deptt. The bazaars 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. 10.00 lakhs in the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed.

B. Industries other than V&SI.

1. Share Capital to Delhi Financial Corporation. (Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan period, the Corporation has sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 115 crores to 2232 units. Cumulative sanction as on 31.3.70 is around Rs. 193 crores, and total number of units sanctioned assistance around 5200 units. The employment generated as a result is about 75,000. The Corporation's main focus throughout has been on small entrepreneurs, and sanctions to the small scale sector during the plan period is around 99% in number and 93% in amount.

During the Plan period the Corporation achieved compound growth rate of nearly 20%. However, due to various constraints the Corporation's operations have decelerated. Non-availability of space in industrial estates has been a major constraint. All the existing industrial areas have been saturated and the acute scarcity of space has restricted the setting up of new units. There has been mushroom growth of industries units in non-forming areas where the Corpn. does not give any assistance except under modernisation scheme. The other major constraint has been the ban on setting up medium scale industry in Delhi. Even the units which have graduated to medium scale in course of natural growth could not be consisted due to this ban.

Keeping in view these constraints and the metropolitan character of Delhi, the Corporation has over the 7th Plan period gradually diversified its areas of financing to cover the tertiary sector in a big way. The corporation is financing activities such as the setting up of diagnostic centre nursing homes, pathological laboratories, automobile service centre, computer training centre, hotels and restaurants, fast food processing units, amusement parks convention/cultural centres, transport etc. Transport portfolio of the Corporation has become considerable over the last 3-4 years. While financing of tertiary sector in 1985-86 was nominal, around 50% of the total financing during 1989-90 was diverted to the tertiary sector. In the coming years, loaning of the Corporation in this sector is likely to increase.

As per the industrial policy statement of Delhi Admn. the Corporation is laying emphasis on promotion of industries which can achieve an optimum level of production utilising less space, power and other utilities, but at the same time generate maximum employment for skilled and semi-skilled persons. During the 7th Plan, our endeavour has been on modernisation and technology upgradation, quality control, development of high tech., vocational training centres, readymade garments, handlooms, electronics, light engineering plastic, printing and allied industries, export promotion etc. When the Corporation is giving due emphasis to the service sector, it has become selective in financing industrial projects. Projects involving any type of pollution are not encouraged unless necessary clearances is available from the Control Pollution Control Board.

As already stated above, the Corporation has been promoting only such units which make optimum use of scarce resources and do not constitute a drain on these resources. Keeping in view the growth rate achieved in the 7th Five Year Plan, yearwise projections for key operations of the Corporation for the 8th Five Year Plan is as under :-

8th Five Year Plan	Sanctions	(Rs. in lakhs) Disbursement.
1990-91	3100	2000
1991-92	3600	2400
1992-93	4200	2900
1993-94	5000	3500
1994-95	5600	4200
	<hr/> 21500	<hr/> 15000

In order to maintain projected level of sanctions the

share capital requirement would be in the range of Rs.20.00 crores, half of which will have to be contributed by the IDBI. Since the contribution from Chandigarh, Admn. has been admissible during the previous years, the Corporation would need share capital support of Rs.10.00 crores from the Delhi Admn. ~~xxxx~~ during the 8th Plan period.

The Corporation has recently adopted Mahila Udhyan Nidhi Scheme introduced by IDBI for the benefit of Women Entrepreneurs. Assistance under this scheme will be provided for project with cost upto Rs.10.00 lakhs and minimum promoters contribution of 10% of the project cost. The balance contribution will be given as seed capital assistance upto a maximum of 15% of the project cost at a nominal rate of the interest 1% p.a.

The corporation has enhanced the loan limit under the single window scheme from Rs.5.62 lakhs to Rs.11.25 lakhs including working capital of Rs.3.75 lakhs. The capital outlay of the project under this scheme has also been enhanced from Rs.7.5 lakhs to Rs.15.00 lakhs including working capital requirement upto Rs.5.00 lakhs. This will not only provide relief to a large number of borrowers to get term loan and working capital assistance under this scheme, but also fetch good business to the Corporation.

Recently the limit of refinanciable loan of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been raised to Rs.90.00 lakhs by the IDBI, Delhi Financial Corporation is one of the SFCs which fulfil the eligibility criteria. It is felt that with the raising the loan limit, the Corporation has good scope to increase its loaning. A sum of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 and Rs.120.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

2. Joint Venture, DSIDC. (Rs.100.00 lakhs).

With a view to promoting industrial growth in the U.T. of Delhi in the field of high tech products the Corporation proposes to set up joint venture projects in assisted sector in the following fields.

- i) Frozen foods.
- ii) Inter-district telecommunication network systems.
- iii) Computerised traffic lighting system, and
- iv) Optical fibre and Optical fibre cables.

The Corporation proposes to enlarge the field of setting up of joint venture projects in assisted sector in high value added areas, export oriented products during the 8th Five Year Plan. This scheme will require capital participation in the initial stage in the joint venture projects to the extent of the 26% of the total requirements with the private promoters. Since the projects contemplated are in high tech. and high value added areas which are capital intensive and hence the requirement of funds will be quite sizeable. In view of the position stated above, the Corpn., proposes to seek a provision ~~xxxx~~ of Rs.200.00 lakhs in the joint venture projects in Assisted Sector during the 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme

Sample Survey of SSI Units - collection of statistics.

(Rs.7.00 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 U.T of Delhi. It was created in January, 1980. One post of Asstt. Director, two posts of Stat. Asstt. and 12 Jr. Investigators were 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 proforma were sent to Govt. of India. In the second round the survey 2245 units have already been surveyed and the filled in proforma of the second round are ready for despatch to Govt. of India. The list of additional 20% of SSI units has been received from the DS(SSI), Govt. of India,. But the work of additional 20% (783 SSI units) of the second round of the 2nd phase has been discontinued as per instructions of DC(SSI) due to the taking up of Second All India Census of Registered SSI Units. The existing staff of sample survey has been deployed for conducting the Second All India Census of Registered Small Scale Industries Units. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for continuing this staff.

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Agency/Scheme.	8th Plan 1990-95		Annual Plan 1991-92		Remarks
		Prop. Out- lay as in- dicated in the write- up and statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay.	Prop. Out- lay as in- dicated in the write- up and statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>TRANSPORT</u>						
1.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.					To decongest the city from heavy vehicles it is proposed to develop Transport Nagars near the entry point of each National High-way in Delhi on the pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar.
1.	Development of five Transport Nagars.	-	1000.00	-	200.00	Inter state goods passing through Delhi will not enter the heart of the city. (Heavy goods vehicles unload the goods at these Transport Nagars). These T. Nagars will have parking sites, idle parking, Petrol pumps, service stations, repair work shops, restaurants, rest houses for drivers/cleaners etc. Developed plots will be sold on remunerative basis. Each T. Nagar will have about 1500-2000 plots and cost about Rs.20-25 crores depending its size and locality. DDA will be approached to provide land for the five sites viz. NH-2-Mathura Road, near Badarpur Thermal Plant, NH-1 on Rohtak Road, Tikri Border, Loni Road Border, NH-24 G.T. Road near Kalyanpuri and NH-8 Gurgaon Road near Indira Gandhi Airport. It is proposed to have a revolving fund of Rs.10 crores in the 8th Plan.
Total (MCD Roads& Brdgs.)		45000.00	46000.00	6626.50	6826.50	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2. Dte. of Transport.						
1.	C/o. 3rd new ISBT at Shahdara, Anand Vihar.	-	2000.00	-	500.00	It is proposed to set up a new ISBT at Anand Vihar, Shahdara. Land is proposed to be made available by DDA.
Total (Dte. of Transport)		60500.00	62500.00	8550.00	9050.00	
3. DDA (Main)						
	C/o. Freight Complex at Narela.	-	10.00	-	3.00	It is proposed to construct a freight complex at Narela.
Total (Transport Sector)		153000.00	156010.00	23526.50	24229.50	
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Planned</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>Estimated</p> </div>						
1.	P.W.D.	42500.00	42500.00	7000.00	7000.00	
2.	M.C.D.	45000.00	46000.00	6626.50	6826.50	
3.	N.D.M.C.	3000.00	3000.00	900.00	900.00	
4.	Traffic Police.	2000.00	2000.00	450.00	450.00	
5.	DDA (Main)	-	10.00	-	3.00	
6.	Dte. of Transport.	60500.00	62500.00	8550.00	9050.00	
Total (Transport Sector):		153000.00	156010.00	23526.50	24229.50	

TRANSPORT

The programmes under this sector envisage Construction, widening and improvement of various roads, improvement of interesections, providing street and lighting, cycle tracks, grade separators at intersections and construction/widening of bridges on various roads, over river Yamuna and other drains in the U.T. of Delhi to facilitate free flow of traffic. Schemes of Roads Transport have also been included. The main programmes 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.

REVIEW OF 7th FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90:-

Against the approved outlay of 26520 lacs for implementation of schemes under this sector an expenditure of Rs.36370.00 lacs was incurred in terms of physical achievements during 7th Five Year Plan the following projects were completed:-

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. Widening of Lothian Bridge was in full swing one span of the bridge has opened for traffic.
3. The construction of ISBT bridge over rive Yamuna remained in active progress.
4. Land for construction of inspection pit at Burari village in Alipur block was obtained. Development of land and construction of Boundary wall remained in progress.
5. NDMC completed five subways for the safety of the pedestrians.
6. Work for construction of R.O.B. 22 at the crossing of Delhi Mathara Railway Line near Okhla, was started,

8th Plan 1990-95, Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92

The following table indicates the agency-wise position:-

S.No.	Agency	(Rs.in lacs)		
		8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 proposed outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 App.outlay	Annual Plan 1991-92 proposed outlay
1.	PWD (DA)	37500.00	5200.00	6500.00
2.	MCD	45000.00	5727.00	6626.50
3.	MDMC	3000.00	950.00	900.00
4.	Traffic Police	2000.00	300.00	450.00
5.	Dte.of Transport	2500.00	823.00	850.00
Total:-		<u>900,00.00</u>	<u>13000.00</u>	<u>15326.50</u>

ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

Against the approved outlay of Rs.13000 lacs the anticipated expenditure under the Sector is Rs.11668 lacs during 1990-91.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The four lane portion of the prestigious ISBT Bridge over river Yamuna was opened for Traffic in May 1990. Two spans of the Lothian bridge were also commissioned for Traffic during 1990-91.

The construction of R.O.B. 22 an Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Rly. line was accelerated, so also the Road under Bridge on M.B.Road. Similarly the work on the construction of S.S.Light Rly. Bridge (Shahdara Chowk) remained in full swing during 1990-91. The leveling of ground and construction of boundary wall for the 2nd ISBT at Sarai Kalai Khan near Nijammuddin was started. The construction of Inspection pit at Burari village was also remained in active progress.

8th PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92:-

Apart from the continuing schemes outlays are sought for new schemes in the 8th Plan under this sector. Some of the major schemes whose pace of progress will be accelerated and the new schemes are listed below:-

Agency/scheme	8th Plan proposed outlay	(Rs. in lakhs) Annual Plan 1991-92 proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>PWD</u>		
1. Monkey bridge	500.00	200.00
2. Punjabi bagh flyover	3000.00	300.00
3. Raja Garden	2500.00	200.00
4. D/Kuan	1000.00	100.00
5. ISBT Bridge	1000.00	350.00
6. ROB-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Rly. line near Okhla	1100.00	550.00
7. Bridge at ITO parallel to the existing Bridge	1500.00	100.00
<u>B. MCD</u>		
1. Lothian bridge	558.00	60.00
2. SS light Rly. bridge on G.T. Road (Shahdara Chwok)	1636.00	650.00
3. R.U.B. 23 on M.B. Road	400.00	36.00
4. Wid. of under pass and bridge on Qutab Road D.B. Gupta Road near N. Delhi Rly. station	795.00	95.00
5. C/o Multi level parking sites at Church Mission Road, Gandhi Ground and opposite LNJP Hospital	1655.00	626.50
<u>6. Dte. of Transport</u>		
1. Govt. Motor Driving training school at Loni Road, Shahdara.	150.00	55.00
2. Mass Rapid Transport system in Delhi	220.00	100.00

3. Inspection pit at Burari	400.00	250.00
4. 2nd ISBT at Sarai Kalan Khan near Nijammudin	500.00	102.00

Some of the major new schemes are:-

<u>A. PWD</u>	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. C/o 4 Nos. flyover to make outer Ring Road freeway	1000.00	200.00
2. C/o I.No.R.U.B. and 3 flyovers at Papan Kalan	2000.00	100.00
3. R.O.B. at Road No.58	200.00	50.00
4. R.O.B. 15 on Road No.56	120.00	10.00
5. R.O.B. on Road No.37	120.00	10.00
6. C/o parallel bridge over River Yamuna near Wazirabad	1500.00	50.00
7. C/o parallel bridge over River Yamuna near Nijamudin	1000.00	-
8. C/o pedestrian subways at 25 sites	1000.00	100.00
<u>B. MCD</u>		
1. W/I of outer Ring Road from Kalkaji to Chirag Delhi	100.00	50.00
2. W/I of Bus route in Subhash Nagar	200.00	30.00
3. W/I of Jaitpur Road upto Ismail Border	221.00	50.00
4. RUB at Madhuvan level xing	500.00	20.00
5. W/O Calcutta Bridge on S.P.Marg near Yamuna Bazar	1000.00	40.00
6. RUB on low road on Rohtak Road near Rampura	500.00	40.00
7. Grade seperator at the xing of Rani Jhansi Road, Bulward Road and G.T.Road	600.00	5.00
8. Grade seperator at the crossing of G.T.Road with Satyawati Marg and Shakti Nagar	500.00	10.00
9. C/o pedestriaon 14 subways	813.00	109.00
10. C/o U.G.parking at Sha-stri park and Lakshmi Nagar	1000.00	10.00
11. C/o Elevated roads	590.00	-

.....804/-

The agency/schemewise details are as follows:-

I. PWD (Delhi Admn.) (Rs. 375 Crores)

Roads and Bridges:-

1. PWD is incharge of all Five National High ways within the Union Territory and Master Plan Roads of Delhi. In PWD, Zone-I there are two circles dealing with Roads. PWD is entrusted with the development of the roads which includes land acquisition, construction, widening, strengthening of roads and service roads, providing footpath, culverts, drains, railing, channeliser, signages etc. The Improvement of round about the road interesections are also carried out by this department. The major bridges across river Yamuna are being managed by a separate zone known as Yamuna Project Zone.
2. The National Highway and the Master Plan Road under PWD are at present in different stages of their development. It is proposed to develop all these roads to their full capacity during the 8th Plan period. Some new constructions are also being provided in this plan.
3. Traffic in Delhi has increased tremendously during the last few years resulting in traffic jams on even major roads like ring road. It is proposed to make ring road a free way. A working group has already been constituted consisting of PWD Engineers, representative from traffic police, Ministry of Transport, DDA, and planners from CRR, NATPAC. They are meeting regularly to discuss issues relating to this scheme. The study is in progress. Whereas, a report after completion of the study will furnish complete requirements of the scheme to make ring road a free-way, however, it is evident that it will require construction of many multi-level flyovers at major interesections and two level grade separators at other less busy intersections. As a beginning to fulfil this goal some of the conspicuous intersections have been identified where a three level grade separators will be required. They are intersections at Safdarjung, Dhaura Kuan, Raja Garden and Punjabi Bagh. Some progress in respect of these flyovers have already been made like the short listing of contractors, submission of estimate to MOST, getting approval from the DDA. The approval from the DUAC is in the process of being obtained. A two level flyover at Monkey Bridge is to be constructed and action in this respect have also progressed appreciably.
Besides construction of grade separators from the Plan fund some of the grade separators are proposed to be constructed from Central Road fund and some other are proposed to be constructed through DTDC from a separate fund allocated to them for this purpose.
4. The Outer Ring Road has a missing link, for a length of 3 Km. and existing road in length of 7 Km. has in-adequate traffic lanes, Provision have been made to construct the missing link and develop other portion of the Outer Ring Road including construction of Road over Bridge at a cost of Rs. 977 lacs.
5. To make outer ring road a free-way on similar lines as is being done in respect of the Ring Road. 4 Nos. flyovers have been proposed at major interesections on this road. The Rly. crossing are already grade separated.
6. Provision for construction of approach road and major through road for new colonies such as Pappan Kalan has also been made.

7. In respect of bridges provision has been kept for works in hand and also for new bridges which includes bridges across river Yamuna on down stream of ITO, Wazirabad, and Nijammuddin have also been made.

8. There are level crossing on the existing roads. Also there are rail-over-bridges which require widening. Provision for continuing schemes and for new scheme including widening of existing ROBS have been made in the 8th Plan. On completion of these works there will be not level crossing(Rail) on any existing PWD Roads.

9. With increase in traffic on the main roads it is becoming more and more difficult for the pedestrian to cross such major roads. A study for PWD roads have been got conducted for provision of Pedestrian subway. Out of 72 locations identified it is proposed to provide pedestrian sub-way at 25 locations during the 8th Plan period. A provision of Rs.1890 lacs has been made in the plan for this purpose.

10. A Express-way(which can also be called as outer to outer Ring Road) is being proposed for taking up in the 8th Plan. This is completely a new scheme and will have to be taken up right from the acquisition of land for constructions of the road. The length of the road will be 75 Kms and land to be acquired will have 100 metres width.

Initially a four lane divided carriageway is proposed for construction. Provision for construction of roads including cost of land has been made in the 8th Plan for this purpose.

1 Construction of Bridge over River Yamuna
Opp. ISBT(Rs.1000 lacs).

The objective of the scheme is to provide relief to the existing bridge over river Yamuna. The Traffic studies conducted by CRRRI authorities in the year 1979 to justify the bridge. The total cost of the project is Rs.37.28 Crores. The scheme consists of the construction of a 552 metre long eight lane bridge including the street lighting with Eastern and Western Approach Roads and Guide bund. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Surface Transport G.O.I. Scheme has four major components.

1. Main bridge 29.6.84.
 2. Western Approach 18.10.1984
 3. Guide Bund] since completed.
 4. Eastern
- 80% of the main bridge and 59% of the Western approach road is over. The four lane portion of the bridge has already opened for Traffic in Mid-1990. Target date of completion of the bridge is June 1991. An amount of Rs.1000 lacs and Rs.350 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan and 1991-92 respectively.

2. R.O.B. over Road No.63(Rs.660.00 lacs)

The project consists of construction of R.O.B. on Road No. 63 in replacement of level crossing No.3 c with SS Railway line. Delhi and approaches and slip roads. The scheme is an approach to the road over bridge over river Yamuna near ISBT for the through vehicular traffic between ISBT and U.P.Border and between Wazirabad bridge and U.P.Border. The total cost of the project is Rs.8.50 Crores. The scheme is in the Planning stage, however, an amount of Rs.1.88 crores has been deposited with the Railway authorities for taking up the const.of R.O.B. within the railway territory. The total expenditure incurred during 7th Plan was Rs.191.00 lacs on this project. There was a strong objection by

the DUAC to the concept of a flyover and they wanted underpass This has been opposed by PWD in the coordination meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Vice-chairman DDA. The DDA authorities asked to submit the overall schemes for a flyover. This is being done.

∟ important link of the eastern

The scheme on its completion will greatly benefit the traffic originating from ISBT as well as the traffic from Wazirabad bridge for going to U.P. Border and vice-versa. It will also benefit the local population of East Delhi. An outlay of Rs.660.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan period and Rs.50 lacs is required for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. C/o four lane bridge over river Yamuna, down stream of existing ITO Bridge (Rs.1500 lacs). To cope up with the increasing volume of vehicular traffic between trans-yamuna area and other parts of the city, it is proposed to take up the project. The total cost of the project is Rs.1733 lacs. The scheme consists of a 4 lane road bridge over river Yamuna and approaches on the Eastern and Western sides. The scheme also consists of the const. of a road over bridge on the railway siding going to the Rajghat power station. The scheme also consists of electrification. The scheme was approved by the L.G. of Delhi and the Planning Commission. The estimate is pending in the MOST for sanction. The scheme is in the Planning stage and its execution will be taken up after the same is sanctioned by the G.O.I. The scheme is proposed to be executed within a period of 4 years. There was an initial objection from DDA and the traffic police to the scheme. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary Home to sort out the objections and it has been agreed that the scheme is to come up. There was also a proposed rites to combine the Rail Bridge with the road bridge proposed by PWD. It has been finally decided in the Steering Committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secy. Delhi Admn. regarding the metro Project in Delhi that Rail bridge will not come up. The scheme on completion will benefit a large number of East Delhi. It will also give a lot of relief to the existing bridge-cum-barrage over river Yamuna near ITO which is over loaded for beyond its designed capacity. To implement the project, Rs.1500 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs.100 lacs will be needed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

/commu-
ters

4. Construction of Additional 4-Lane Bridge over River Yamuna Behind Nizamuddin (Rs.1000 lacs).

The objective of the scheme is to provide additional carriage way capacity at the existing location where a 4 lane bridge is already existing. The existing bridge which was constructed nearly 25 years ago, is taking enormously large traffic volume. It is essential to give relief to this bridge in addition to cut down the travel time of the vehicles. The total cost of the project is Rs.25 crores approximately. The project consists of the main bridge, 552 metre long eastern and western approaches and electrification apart from shifting certain services if needed. The project is in the Planning stage. Survey work has been completed. Scheme is being formulated. 50% project is likely to be completed during 8th Five Year Plan. Funds are required for field survey, preparation of feasibility report and project report. The work also involves approaches and shifting of services and C/o main bridge. The project on completion, will give a lot of relief to the existing four lane bridge and the flow of level increasing traffic will become for more smooth. To implement the project Rs.1000 lacs is required for entire 8th Plan period.

5. o New Bridge at Wazirabad (Rs. 1500 lacs)

There is a proposal to construct a new six lane bridge over river Yamuna parallel to existing bridge at Wazirabad to cope with the heavy volume of traffic on the existing bridge. The existing old bridge is not adequate to meet the traffic requirement of the area. It has, therefore, become essential to provide additional 3 lane carriageway to give relief to the Existing bridge.

The proposal is in the Planning stage. The traffic survey has been carried out. The soil investigation and Hydraulic Model studies are being taken up presently.

The proposal will be sent for the sanction of the competent authority during 1990-91. The total cost of the Project is estimated at Rs. 50 Crores appx.

The other details relating to expenditure on staff, vehicles, machinery etc. will be worked out at the time of ~~xx~~ formulation of proposals for sanction of the Govt. of India.

The project is expected to be started in 1991-92 provided sanction is received by June, 1991.

- To undertake the work, an outlay of Rs. 1500 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs. 50 lacs will be needed for 1991-92.

II. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Rs.450.00 Crores)

Spill over - Urban Roads

1. Widening of Aurbindo Marg:- Rs.150 lacs)

i. Yusaf Sarai to outer ring#road:-

Aurbindo marg is one of the main arterial road of the city so there is a proposal to I/s of road from Yusaf sarai to outer ring Road. An estimate amounting to Rs.93.30 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide No.RW/NH/29013/97/89/SR. Tenders are under process.

ii. Children home to Qutab:-

An estimate amounting to Rs.73.95 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No.RW/DL/1146/WDR dt.1.7.85. The length of this road is 1.2 Km. The proposal to widen this road to 6 lanes with c/verge. The widening work was started but was held up due to problem of land acquisition. The remaining work will be taken up after the acquisition of land. Rs.576 lacs has been spent on this scheme during 7th Plan. The balance work will spill over to 8th plan. For this budget provision of Rs.47 lacs has been asked during 8th plan.

iii. M.B.Road Xing to Andheria more:-

This scheme has been sanctioned by MOST for Rs.99.23 lacs. There is a proposal to widen it from 2 to 4 lanes with central verge.

Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.74 lacs has been proposed during 91.92.

2. Imp.to parking and Garages: Rs.1655 lacs)

To solve acute chronic problem of parking in the walled city area which has been a subject matter of discussion in various traffic problems seminars from time to time. Therefore, following multi-level parking proposals has been initiated.

i. Multilevel car and scooter parking at church mission road:-

At present there is acute shortage of parking space in vicinity of old Delhi Rly.station and cloth market at church mission road in the walled city area. Therefore, a scheme to park 338 cars and 414 scooters besides other infrastructure like restaurant, medical staff Toilet emergency lift etc. In the basement there will be parking for cars and on the ground floor there is provision of scooter and cars on the terrace there will be garden.

MOST has approved this scheme of Rs.682.027 lacs vide letter No.29012/19/87/OR(MCD) dt.26.11.1987. Corporation has accorded expenditure sanction vide their res.No.773 dt.14.10.1986 work in hand and expected to be completed by July 1991.

An expr.of Rs.331 lacs had been incurred during 7th Plan. During 91.92 an expr.of Rs.430 lacs is anticipated and an outlay of Rs.730. lacs had been proposed for these sites in view of increase temp of work during 91-92.

ii. Const. of underground parking at Gandhi Ground:-

To meet the shortage of parking space in Chandni Chowk area, work of construction of underground parking at Gandhi Ground at an estimated amount of Rs.456.10 lacs has been got sanctioned from MOST vide No.29013/4/city/VII PQR dt.27.11.1987. The work of this scheme was started on 13.8.1988. However, due to objection from M.P. of this area the work was actually started in April 1989. The work is in full swing and is in progress. Remaining work will spill over to 8th plan. The work is likely to be completed by August, 1991. The work when completed will allow 700 cars, and 250 (approx.) scooter for parking.

iii. Construction of parking lot at J.L.N.Marg, Opp. LNJP Hosp.

To meet the acute parking problem on Asafali Road and to meet the demand of walled city, the work of developing the green strip opp. L N J P Hospital into a 3 level underground parking lot at an estimated amount of Rs.933.81 lacs was got approved from MOST vide letter No.RW/DL/128/ W O R dt.26.11.1987. Consultant had been appointed for the project for preparing detail design and drawings Tenders have already been invited for execution of work and is likely to start by Jan. 91. There is a provision for parking of 700 cars and 255 scooters and 360 cycles. For these parking sites and garrages, Rs.1655 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs.626.50 lacs for 1991-92.

3. W/I of New Rohtak Road from R J Road to Zakhira (Rs.75 lacs)

New Rohtak road from Rani Jhansi road from Rani Jhansi Road to Zakhira flyover is a major link road in between central Delhi Sadar Bazar and North west Delhi. Due to const. of flyover Zakhira, the traffic on this road has increase manifold. So it is proposed to widen and improve the new Rohtak road. An estimate amounting to Rs.131.86 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No.RW/DL/1066/W O R dt.19.1.1985, for the reach from liberty cinema to Zakhira and for the reach of liberty cinema to Rani Jhansi Road for Rs.49.82 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No.RW/DL/1008/WOR dt.30.5.83. ROW of this is 45m. The work on these reaches has almost been completed but service road in reach from Zakhira flyover to Sarai rohilla could not be completed due to non-availability of site. New Rohtak road is 11m wide except in reach from east park road to Military road, which always results to Jam of traffic, so a scheme has been proposed to widen these reaches also to 11.00 m by covering the open surface drain Rs.175 lacs had been spent on this scheme during VIIth Plan. The balance work will spill over to 8th Plan. Thus Rs.75.00 lacs is provided in 8th Plan against which Rs.50. lacs will be required during 91.92.

4. W/I of Mehrauli Badarpur Road (All reaches):-Rs.400 lacs)

The length of this road is 10.48 Km. and existing road width is 11m. This scheme for adding another C/way of 11m is being executed on 4 parts. Estimates for each part has been sanctioned separately. For part I an estimate amounting to Rs.135.91 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No.RW/DL/1136-W O R dt.10.10.1985. Part II an estimate amounting to Rs.241.93 lacs has been sanctioned vide letter No.NH/29013/59/56-OR dt.3.4.87.

For part III an estimate amounting to Rs.124.30 lacs has been sanctioned vide letter No.NH-29013/59/86 dt.3.4.87. For part IV an estimate amounting to Rs.86.97 lacs has been sanctioned vide letter No.NH/29013/34/87/OR(MCD)dt.16.9.87. It is proposed to widen this road from existing three lanes to 6 lanes by providing central verge.

Is in full swing. Rs.347.29 lacs has been spent on this scheme during 7th Plan. The balance work will spill over to 8th Plan. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.400 lacs has been proposed in 8th Plan. Against which anticipated expr.of Rs.120 lacs during 90-91. An outlay of Rs.70 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

5. W/I of Najafgarh Road from Zakhira to Najafgarh Town (Rs.135.00 lacs)

1. SH: Road from Raja Garden Xing to Tilak Nagar Xing-

An estimate amounting to Rs.128.40 lacs has been approved by MOA vide their letter No.NH/29013/79/87-OR dt.19.2.1988. The ROW of this road is 30m. Provision for widening of carriageway to 8 lanes raising of central verge, const.of footpath and strengthening of c/way by providing BM and AC has been made. Provision for street lighting, improvement to drainage system and for improvement to interesection and for const.of bus bays has also, been made.

The road widening has already been completed. The work of const. of footpath, central verge and drainage is in progress. Rs.86.83 lacs has been spent on this scheme during 7th Plan.

ii. From Tilak Xing to Pankha Road Ph.I:

This part of the scheme has been sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No.RW/DL/1283/WOR dt.23.11.1986 for an amount of Rs.129 lacs. Widening of road to 2 divided C/way of 2 lanes each has been completed. Only AC is to be done.

iii. Pankha Road to Kakrola Regulator Ph.II:-

An estimate amounting to Rs.275.074 lacs has been sent to MOST for approval. The length of this road is 4.92 km. The existing road consists of 2 c/way 7m wide each and c/v of 1.2m width with numerous colonies along the road. As such the traffic has increased on this road tremendously and the existing c/way is insufficient to cater the traffic.

The scheme has been prepared for widening of the road to 3 lanes from RDO to 1500 to take traffic of DDA colony Dwarka and to 6 lanes from road 1500 to 4920. The schemes also includes under ground drainage and side walks on either sides, work is expected to start at the fag end of current year.

iv. W/I of Naj.Road from Kakrola Regulator to Najfgarh

SH: Pdg.drainage:-

The storm water of Naj.town and adjoining areas on this road does not find proper outfall and stagnates. DWS and SDU has been requested to prepare a scheme of drainage system and accordingly after clearance for the drainage scheme by WS&SDU, it will be refered to MOST for approval. It is likely to cost about Rs.200 lacs. An expr.of Rs.65 lacs is expected during 90-91 and an outlay of Rs.70 lacs has been provided during 91.92 and for 8th Rs.135 lacs will be needed.

6 Imp.to City Roads and Const.of New Roads (Rs.3041 lacs)

i. W/I of 30' Roads from G.T.Road passing through Shalimar Bagh

To meet the increased traffic load an estimate amounting to Rs.212.37 lacs has been sanctioned for the scheme by MOST vide letter No.RW/DE/1242/WOR dt.22.4.86. The revised cost will be Rs.386.20 lacs. There is a proposal to widen this road from existing single c/way of 7m to 2 c/ways of 7.5m each with 1.2 M wide central verge. The work of widening has been completed. Footpath has been completed to the extent of 30% by the end of 7th Plan. The balance will be spill over to 8th Plan. The work of footpat and C/V could not be completed due to delay in shifting of cables, electric poles and cutting of trees. Rs.216.89 lacs had been spent in 7th Plan. Outlay of Rs.100 lacs has been proposed in 8th Plan against which 10 lacs will be spent during 90-91 and an outlay of Rs.85 lacs has been proposed during 91-92.

ii. W/I of roads in Wazirpur Indl.area in Blocks A B and C:-

In the past few years the traffic has been increased in the Wazir Pur Indl. area. Therefore, it was proposed to widen the 30' and 60' ROW roads in block AB and C. So an estimate of Rs.214.835 lacs had been sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No.RW/29013/59/87 dt.1.10.1989. 20% work had been completed in 7th Plan and balance will spill over to 8th Plan. An expenditure of Rs.29.75 lacs has been spent in 7th Plan. Anticipated expr. will be Rs.50 lacs during 90-91 Outlay of Rs.130.00 lacs has been proposed during 91-92.

iii) W/I of Feeder Road in Preet Vihar:-

This scheme has been framed on the basis of traffic census conducted on this road as well as on the importance of this road being a important feeder road. Accordingly, scheme costing Rs.61.83 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. NH/29013/75/89/OR(MCD) dt.9.3.90 and approved vide Comd. Decision No.601/Gov./Corn. dt.24.5.90. The scheme provides for const.of two c/way on 7.5m wide and with 1.20 m median and 1.60 m wide footpaths on either side and covering the existing road side drains with RCC slab. Length of this road is 1500m. There is a provision of 9 lacs for providing improvement type of street lighting on this road. Proposal of Rs.50 lacs has been made in 8th Plan. Anticipated exprn will be Rs.20 lacs during 90-91. An outlay of Rs.41 lacs has been proposed for 91-92. However, to implement the scheme Rs.3041.00 lacs is required for 8th Plan and Rs.1025 lacs for 1991-92..

Rural Roads -Spill over

1. I/s of Existing Rural Roads: Rs.841 lacs)

After having proper traffic survey of individual roads, proposals for widening, strengthening and improvement of the source have been prepared to cope with the demands of increased traffic on these roads. In these proposals proper crust thicknesses have been proposed alongwith a proposal of providing a dense carpet surface in the overall metal track. Some of the following sub schemes had already been approved by MOST against the above main schemes and are in various stages of progress:-

1. W/I of Nanloi Naj.Road Ph.I:-

Sanctioned by most vide letter No.29013/5/89-SR dt.26.12.89 for Rs.193.79 lacs.

ii. W/I of Naj. Bijwasan Road Ph. II.

Sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/29012/4/89/-SR dt. 6.10.89 for Rs. 91.85 lacs.

iii. W/I of Ghewra Dewana Road Ph. I:-

Sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. NH/29012/79/88-SR dt. 10.1.1989 for Rs. 44.69 lacs.

iv. W/I of Dhansa Road Ph. I

Sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. 29013/10/89/-SR dt. 15.3.1990 for Rs. 142.82.

v. W/I of road from Narela Alipur to Pooth Khurd Ph. I, II, III

Ist Phase is sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. 29013/68/88 dt. 22.12.1988 for Rs. 29.06. IInd Phase has been sanctioned vide letter No. 29013/59/89-SR dt. June 90. Estimate for IIIrd phase is awaiting the approval of MOST.

vi. W/I of Dhansa road to Mitrau:-

Sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. 29013/69/SR dt. 18.1.1990 for Rs. 29.685.

vii. W/I of road from Galibpur to Rawta Bypass:-

Sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. 29013/73/88-SR dt. 18.1.1990 for Rs. 49.94.

viii. W/I of Wangloi Mubarak Pur road from Rohtak Road to Madanpur:-

Sanctioned vide letter No. 29013/82/88/SR dt. 17.9.89 for Rs. 65.02.

There is a proposed outlay of Rs. 841 lacs during 8th Five Year Plan. Against this anticipated expr. during 90-91 will be about Rs. 250 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 250 lacs has been proposed during Annual Plan 91.92 for the above mentioned scheme. To implement these scheme Rs. 841.00 lacs is required for 8th Plan and Rs. 250.00 lacs for 1991-92.

2. Widening /Improvement Road No.3 from Khanjhwala to Mangolpur Kalan:- (Rs. 400 lacs).

Due to dev. of residential areas along this road and expansion of the existing villages, the Mangolpur Kalan, Mangolpur Khurd, Pooth Kalan, Begampur, Karola, Mehmedpur Majra and Kanjhwala plus the increased traffic going from Delhi to Haryana, there is a tremendous increased traffic on this road No.3. On the basis of actual traffic survey during the 7th five year plan, it was proposed to widen part of this road No.3 from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhwala from 2 lane to 4 lane. Keeping the existing carriage way of 2 lane from Kanjhwala auchandi border. The scheme was prepared in three phases during the 7th Five Year Plan. All the three phases have been sanctioned by MOST as detailed below:-

a. Ph. I: Kanjhwala to Karala-80, 758 lacs vide MOST letter No. NH/29012/30/88 dt. 7.7.88.

b. Ph. II: From Mangolpur Khurd to Pooth Kalan Rs. 99.36 lacs vide MOST letter No. 29013/29/88 dt. 3.8.83.

c. Ph. III: From Karla to Pooth Kalan Rs. 96.09 lacs vide MOST letter No. NH/29013/31/88 dt. 24.7.88.

The scheme includes provision of widening of c/way, strengthening of c/wzy const. of central verge, street lighting, horticulture etc. The work of widening of c/way, c/o Central verge, strengthening of c/way are in progress at present. The work of widening is in progress. Total scheme from Mangolpur Kalan to Kanjhwala is likely to be completed by the end of the financial year of 93.94, in all respects. The available ROW is 24m, and the

scheme for widening from Mangolpur to Kanjhawala is being done in the length of 11 kms. This scheme will spill over to 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs. 260 lacs had been proposed during 8th Plan and Rs. 50 lacs will be required during 1991-92.

For these schemes Rs. 400 lacs will be needed for 8th Plan and Rs. 3 lacs for 1991-92.

3. W/I of Auchandi Road (Rs. 780 lacs):

The length of Auchandi Road is 18 km. and its ROW is 25m. scheme for widening/improvement of Auchandi Road for a length of 3 kms. from Badli rly. zing to village shahbad Daulatpur has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. 29013/1/89 dt. 2.8.89 for Rs. 109.50 lacs, Ph.II and III are under sanction while schemes for phase.IV is under preparation. The sanctioned for Phase-I includes provision of W/I c/way, footpath, drainage in inhabited area, widening of culverts, street lighting, and horticulture etc.

There is a proposal outlay of Rs. 780 lacs during 8th Plan against which an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 75 lacs during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been proposed during Annual Plan 1991-92 for this scheme.

4. W/I of Mehrauli Gurgaon Road SH: From Andheria More to Haryana Border (Rs. 150 lacs):-

In phase Plan estimate amounting to Rs. 173.21 lacs has been sanctioned from MOST vide letter No. 29013/42/86-DR(MCD) dt. 25.2.87. The length of this road is 7.5.km. and width 250' feet. Due to increase in traffic on this road, the existing width of 6.5 km. was found inadequate. Therefore, it is proposed to widen this road from single to double lane with 6.5 km. c/way each. Widening work has nearly been completed. Central verge has been started and c/o of culvert is also in progress. The road has been widened from 2 to 4 lanes. Dense carpet work is likely to start shortly. But intensity on this road is very high and likely to be increased in coming years. Therefore, for overcoming this problem proposal of widening of c/way, imp. of drainage system, improved type of street lighting has been made.

Therefore, there is a proposed outlay of Rs. 150 lacs during 8th Plan against which an anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 will be Rs. 50 lacs and an outlay of Rs. 75 lacs has been proposed during 1991-92.

Bridges - Spill over

1. C/O R O B on Rly Line connecting S.P. Mukherjee Marg with Azad Market (Rs. 100 lacs)

Objective of this scheme is to bring smooth flow of traffic between Azad Market and SP Mukherjee Marg connecting Qutab Road with Zorawar Singh Marg. The existing road of 24' -9 and has been widened to 2 carriageway of 48' each with 4' central verge and 10' footpath on either side. Thus making it 6 lane carriage way and cycle track. This scheme included are raising of existing bridge i.e. Pul Mithai and Queen's road bridge. An estimate amounting to Rs. 468.66 lacs had been sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No. RW/DL/169/WOR dt. 8.6.82. The estimate is likely to be revised to Rs. 550.00 lacs. The work of raising of Queen's Road and widening of S.P. Mukherjee Marg has been completed. The work of widening of Pul Mithai and raising work is in progress. Rs. 434.00 lacs has been spent on this scheme. The remaining work will spill over to 8th Plan. Accordingly, Rs. 100.00 lacs has been provided in 8th Plan. Against which Rs. 50.00 lacs are likely to be spent during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

2. Widening of Lothian Bridge (Rs. 558 lacs)

The objective of this scheme is to remove the existing arch bridge which is a bottleneck for the huge traffic and at present there is only one way traffic through the existing arch bridge and causes great hindrance at this very important junction. The scheme for widening the existing arch bridge to 4 nos. x 7.5m spans was originally approved by MOST for Rs. 460.516 lacs which is inclusive of Rs. 5.86 lacs of Rly. share vide their letter No. RW/DL/691/WOR dt. 22. 1.1983 and further the scheme was revised in light of the nature of traffic and adding therein two more boxes of 7.5 m each for slow moving traffic. The revised approval for Rs. 1859.04 lacs was accorded by MOST vide their letter No. NH/29013/12/87-SW(MCD) dt. 17.5.89 which is inclusive of Rs. 48.22 lacs of Rly. shares.

The scheme also includes improvement of intersection of S.P. Mukherjee Marg with Subhach Marg, const. of sump well & pump house, regarding of approaches connecting to Lothian Bridge & providing improved street lighting. The actual execution of the scheme was started on 10.9.86 & the original target date of completion was 10.1.88 which has now been revised up to August, 1991.

Main work is being executed by Northern Rly. as a deposit work and work is in full swing. The Corporation has completed the approaches Rs. 1164.11 lacs has been spent on this project. Two spans of this bridge has already opened for traffic. The balance work will be carried over to 8th Plan. For this Rs. 558.00 lacs has been asked in 8th Plan. Out of this Rs. 250 lacs will be required in 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

3. R U B 23 CONNECTING MATHURA ROAD AND MEHRAULI BADARPUR ROAD (Rs. 400 lacs).

The objective of this scheme is to remove the existing level crossing near Tughlakabad Marshalling yard at this level crossing remains closed for road traffic for nearly 20 hours out of 24 hours in a day thus causing lot of time loss & inconvenience for road traffic going or coming towards Mathura Road/Mehrauli. The scheme has been approved by MOST amounting to Rs. 2010.73 lacs vide their letter No. RW/DL/1074/W O R dated 31.12.85 and approved by Corporation for Rs. 1998 lacs vide res. no. 950 dt. 23.12.1985.

The bridge under construction will be of 75 m in length with 300m long approach road on Mathura road vide & 813 m long approach Rd. 1 towards M B Rd. side, total length being 1188 metres. The scheme includes (i) construction of road under bridge consisting of 4 boxes of 7.5' width each & 2 boxes of 9.00 m width each (ii) const. of 2 nos. carriage ways of 14 m width each and two service rds. 7.5m each (iii) const. of footpath separators central verge iv. Const. of sump and pump house (v) providing improved type street lighting.

The scheme is being executed as per original estimate/traffic study and as per approved plan of DDA and work is in full swing.

About 77% of the work has been completed. The balance work is being taken up in 8th Plan as spill over schemes.

Rs. 1407.74 lacs had been spent on this scheme. For 8th Plan Rs. 400 lacs has been asked to complete the remaining work. Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 140 lacs & provision of Rs. 36 lacs had been made during 1991-92.

4. UNDER BRIDGE ON ROHTAK ROAD NEAR KISHAN GANJ- Rs. 640 lacs

The objective of this scheme is to increase the height and width of the existing bridge and to increase the width of existing carriage ways. This scheme includes the stretch from intersection of Rani Jhansi Road with Azad Market to Moha Bldg. opposite Kishan Ganj Road. The proposed ROW of this stretch (as per DDA approved plan) is 150 feet. (45m) which is inclusive of (i) two carriageways of 11 mtrs. each (3) lanes each, (ii) two service road of 6.5m each (iii) 2 footpaths of 1.5m each & separators & Central verge.

The scheme is under finalisation by Northern Rly. and is being referred to MOST for according their administrative approval.

It is anticipated that Rs. 20 lacs will be spent during current year 1990-91. This is spill over of 8th Plan. According provision of Rs. 640 lacs has been made during 8th Plan & an outlay of Rs. 40 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

5. GRADE SEPARATOR ACCROSS RLY. LINE:

i. Constn. of Two Addl. openings by the side of existing RUB-12:

The existing R O B 12 at Zakhira is not sufficient to cope up with the increased volume of traffic. This results in blockage of traffic especially in peak hours. So an estimate amounting to Rs. 320.74 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/290B/44/86/MCD OR dt. 7.1.1987. In the estimate two add. openings by the side of existing RUB 12 with conventional girders methods are to be constructed. Later on due to adopting "BOX pushing Technique" by rly. deptt., the scheme was revised to Rs. 1349 lacs and has been sent to MOST for approval. The case is being perusal with MOST Rs. 145 lacs has been asked for 8th Plan. Anticipated expr. during 1990-91 will be Rs. 145 lacs and an outlay of Rs. 500 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

6. GRADE SEPARATOR CUM FLYOVER OVER S.S. LIGHT RLY. LINE ON G.T. ROAD.- Rs. 1636 lacs)

With the completion of bridge on River Yamuna near I.S.B.T. It has become very essential to construct flyover bridge cum grade separator on S S Light rly. line on G.T. Road to meet the demand of through vehicular traffic from Delhi to U.P.

Besides these this bridge will cater the demand of vehicular traffic generated with development of large no. of new colonies by the D.D.A, in Trans Yamuna Area near the border Institutional complex & Jhilmil Indusl. area. The following provisions has been made in this scheme:-

1. Elevated road having 4 lane divided c/way in a length of 1.207 km. for the thorough traffic.
2. Road over bridge having 7 lane divided c/way in a length of 0.425 km.
3. Service roads having 3 lane c/way (11.00m wide) in a length of 0.780 km. on either side of R.O.B.
4. 2.5m wide footpath on external sides of the service road in the entire length.
5. Two sub-ways for crossing of pedestrians traffic.
6. Suitable turn arounds for the service roads between the elevated road.

Accordingly, a scheme amounting to Rs. 1936.01 lacs has been approved by MOST vide their letter No. RM/DL/1240/W O R dt. 24.4.87. Delhi Administration had also cleared this project in view of the observation & Planning commission during the exercise of draft annual plan 1988-89.

The work has already been taken in hand in October, 1989 and 15% work has been completed. The scheme is expected to be completed by September, 1992.

An expenditure of Rs. 390.03 lacs had already been spent during 7th Plan. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 600 lacs and in 8th Plan a provision of Rs. 1636.00 lacs has been made against which outlay of Rs. 650 lacs has been proposed during 1991-92.

7. WIDENING OF UNDER PASS BRIDGE ON QUTAB ROAD NEAR NEW DELHI RLY STATION - (Rs. 795 lacs)

The objective of this scheme is to remove the existing arch bridge on Qutab Road & widening of D.D. Gupta Road to three lane divided c/ways from existing 2 lane c/way in order to ease the huge traffic on this very important road. This scheme covers the stretch from Ajmeri Gate chowk to St. Anthony's school near Shiela cinema. The scheme has been prepared as per traffic study and at present is under scrutiny with MOST for an estimated cost of Rs. 800 lacs (approx.). The alignment plan has been approved by DDA & includes (i) replacement of existing arch bridge on Qutab Road with 100' wide and 7.5 m. clear bridge and widening of two c/ways of D.D. Gupta road to 11m. each from existing 7 m each.

Expenditure during 7th plan is Rs. 27.51 lacs. The balance work will spill over to 8th plan for which Rs. 795 lacs has been made during 8th plan against which Rs. 20 lacs will be required in 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 95 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

8. C/O OF R/B CONNECTING ASOKA VIHAR WITH WAZIRPUR INDL. AREA - (Rs. 120 lacs)

At the existing level crossing is a big bottleneck to the traffic. Lot of time is wasted as waiting period when the level crossing is closed. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct a road under bridge at this site. A project estimate amounting to Rs. 297.82 lacs has been got sanctioned from MOST vide letter No. RW/NH/29013/28/87 dated 30.3.88. This includes the c/o approaches & RCC retaining walls. There is a provision of 2 c/way of 11 m with central verge of 1.2m & 1.5m wide footpath on either side.

Work is in full swing and 16% work has been completed. An expenditure of 131.43 lacs had already been incurred. Remaining work will spill over to 8th plan for which budget provision of Rs. 120 lacs had been made during 1990-95 against which Rs. 100 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 95 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

9. CONSTN. OF PEDESTRAIN SUBWAY ON VARIOUS ROADS
(Rs. 813 lacs)

i) Pusa road, ii. Mathura Road, iii. Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg:

The scheme for the constn. of three pedestrian subways has been approved by MOST FOR Rs. 72.24 lacs. The locations of the proposed subways across above mentioned road had been identified by National Traffic Planning and Research centre (N A T P A C) On the basis survey made by them. Work of constn. of subway across Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg near Jangpura Extn. is in full swing.

iv). Sub way at S.S. Hand Marg near Chattarpur Temple:

An estimate amounting to Rs. 37.29 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide their letter No. NH/29013/17/88/SR dt. 30.8.88. Work on this sub way has almost been completed.

Outlay of Rs. 100 lacs has been proposed during 1990-95 against which Rs. 35 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 45 lacs had been proposed during 1991-92.

More sub-ways at M.B. Road, Lala Lajpat Rai Marg in between Mool Chand Hospital Flyover and Defence Colony and on Madan-gir/are also proposed.

10. WIDENING OF ROB ON G.T. ROAD RLY. LINE CONNECTING G.T. ROAD WITH ASHOK VIHAR:

The existing bridge comprises of 2 c/way of 7 m. each with footpath of 1.6m wide & central verge of 1.2m width. The road carriage way connecting this ROB had already been widened to 11 m each with a central verge of 1.2 m & footpath of 2.4 m. on either side. To remove this bottleneck, it is proposed to widen this bridge to synchronise with the road width over the rly. track. An estimate amounting to Rs. 172.84 lacs has been sanctioned by MOST vide letter No. RW/DL/1311 W.O.R. dt. 23.7.86. This work is already in progress. The expenditure during 7th plan is Rs. 50.48 lacs. Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 60 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 70 lacs will be required in 1991-92.

11. C/O FLYOVER AT ZAKHIRA:- (Rs. 765 lacs)

This project was framed at two level crossing on New Rohtak Road to eliminate the hold up of traffic at the rly. crossing. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1853.70 lacs. The estimate has been sanctioned by the MOST vide their letter No. TW/DL/772/W OR dt. 23.12.1982. This scheme comprises of constn. of straight portion of bridge, clover leaf and slip road.

The remaining work such as shifting of services and chara mand construction of clover leaf and slip road, service road are held up due to encroachments. Efforts are being made to remove these encroachments. The remaining work will spill over to 8th Plan. Rs. 765 lacs has been spent on this scheme during 7th plan. Anticipated expenditure during 1989-90 will be Rs. 100 lacs. In the 8th plan Rs. 765.00 lacs has been provided to complete the remaining work against which Rs. 50 lacs will be required during 1991-92.

12. R.O.B. ON RLY LINE NEAR SAIYYPUR BADLI-(Rs. 500 lacs)

Auchandi Bawana Road is one of the important road connecting number of village and several new colonies on either side of Rly. track near Badli. Traffic has increased on this road manifold due to development of various colonies and grain mandi. Therefore, great difficulty had to be faced by the heavy traffic when the level crossing is closed. Netpack has prepared a drawing for the proposed R O B. The finalisation of the alignment is expected shortly after which the administrative approval from MOST shall be obtained. Accordingly, outlay of Rs. 80 lacs has been proposed during 1991-92 and for 8th Plan Rs.500 lacs is required.

13. R U B ON ROAD CONNECTED G.T. ROAD TO VIVEK VIHAR -
Rs. 99 lacs.

On account of tremendous increase in the traffic in this part of Januna area, there is traffic blockage when the level crossing is closed, this results in wasting of time of road users, wastage of fuel during halting period and pollution of environment etc. To mitigate this problem there is proposal to construct R U B at this place. In the VIIIth Plan a tentative provision of Rs. 99 lacs have been made. Final shape to the scheme is being given.

Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs have been proposed during 1991-92.

DEVELOPMENT OF PARKING SITES

1. C/O MULTILEVEL PARKING AT MORI GATE- (Rs. 550 lacs)

The area around Mori Gate/Kashmere Gate is one of the thickly populated area and have highest density of population. Over the years several wholesale markets especially of motor parts have come up in this area which has tremendously increased the commercial activity resulting in heavy increase in all type of vehicular traffic which has caused serious parking problems in this area. To overcome the difficulties of cars & scooters. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4.21 crores have been sent to M O S T vide letter No. MCD/EE XXIV 90-91/1413 dt. 11.5.90.

A tentative provision of Rs. 20 lacs has been proposed during 1991-92 and for 8th Plan Rs. 550 lacs is required.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE (Rs. 30 Crore)

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1. Improvement to intersections in NDMC area --(Rs. 50 lacs)

There are number of intersections which have been recommended by Traffic Police, Delhi and/or by M/s N A T P & C for improvement. The works in progress during 1990-91 are at Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Canning Road, Ashoka Road, Janpath and Aurangzeb Road. A few intersections are also to be improved in Connaught Place area. Some new intersections in DIZ area, Tolstoy Marg and in Con. Place etc. will be taken up during the next year. Against the likely expenditure of Rs. 13 lacs in 1990-91 Rs. 15 lacs are proposed in the 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 50 lacs has been proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

2. Procurement of Special T & P for continuing and new scheme including Second Hot Mix Plant -Rs. 100 lacs.

Provision is sought for procurement of T&P such as rollers, tippers and other machinery for schemes under Transport Sector. It has also been proposed to install a Hot Mix Plant to meet with the requirement of the increasing departed works. The present Hot Mix Plant is being used for resurfacing of some of the main roads and colony roads and certain repair works including restoration of works being carried out departmentally. Max. capacity of existing HMP at present is about 30,000 tonnes only. Whereas a total requirement of bituminous mix has been worked out as 50,000 tonnes approximately per annum. The existing machinery such as trucks tippers, road rollers which have outlived its life shall also be replaced and further supplemented. Provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs. 52 lacs for the A.P. 1991-92. For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed.

3. Strengthening and Resurfacing of roads in NDMC area (Rs. 1095 lacs).

Due to increase in traffic and cutting of roads by various agencies, leakages and various other factors it becomes imperative to strength/resurface the roads. The schemes for resurfacing are either referred to CRRI/other competent authorities from time to time for getting their recommendations regarding resurfacing of roads. It is further ensured that a minimum period of five years is kept before resurfacing of any road is done. This is continuous operation. Some of the roads which are being resurfaced/likely to be taken up in the following years are as under:-

In the Annual Plan 1990-91, against the approved outlay of Rs. 300 lacs, the likely expenditure is Rs. 310 lacs. For the 8th Plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 1095 lacs is proposed. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, the outlay proposed is Rs. 320 lacs provision for improvement of street lighting of roads is also included.

- i) Nyaya Marg
- ii) Chandergupt Marg
- iii) Panchsheel Marg
- iv) Kasturba Gandhi Marg
- v) Pt. Pant Marg

- vi) Safdarjang Road
- vii) Pandara Road
- viii) Dalhousie Road
- ix) Jaswant Singh Road
- x) Golf Course Road
- xi) Jor Bagh Road
- xii) Hemuyun Road
- xiii) Prithivi Raj Road
- xiv) Shahjahan Road
- xv) Sardar Patel Road
- xvi) Sardar Vinay Road
- xvii) Naroji Nagar
- xviii) Sarojini Nagar : Lanes/by lanes and other roads
- xix) Aliganj
- xx) Jor Bagh Area
- xxi) Krishan Menon Marg
- xxii) Tuglak Road
- xxiii) Market Road
- xxiv) Roads in DIZ area
- xxv) Other colony roads in Netaji Nagar, etc.
- xxvi) Janpath, Rajpath and other Roads job identified in due course.

4. Constn. of Bus Queue Shelters - Rs. 12 lacs

Bus queue shelters on various roads in NDHC area are being constructed/improved as some of them have already been improved on number of roads, and remaining shelters shall be constructed/improved in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 3 lacs has been kept each for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92. For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs. 12 lacs is proposed.

5. Bus Queue Recess:

Great difficulty is normally experienced when the buses are parked on the main Bus stop as there are no Bus Queue Recess. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Bus Queue Recess, bus bays in Con. Place area, in colony roads and other locations which may be identified in due course of time. Provision of Rs. 13 lacs is required in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs. 10 lacs in the year 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 35 lacs has been made in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

6. Widening/Improvement of other roads including radials, roads in Con. Place area:

Various improvement works to decongest traffic/to take care of increasing traffic in Con. Place are likely to be taken up for which number of estimates such as improvement to intersections, Railings, Walk Ways, strengthening of water bays etc. have been approved/under finalisation. Provision of Rs. 60 lacs is needed in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs. 40 lacs in 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 160 lacs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for these works.

8. Traffic Transportation Study of Traffic Circulation pattern in Con. Place and other parts of NDMC area - (Rs. 20 lacs).

Traffic Management Study for NDMC area was carried out earlier by M/s NATPAC and number of improvement schemes have been implemented. The traffic Management Study is a continuous process which has to be done frequently to update the traffic consensus as well as to implement the changes required because of the change in the traffic pattern. The traffic survey is normally required to be carried out in connection with the improvement to intersections, widening of roads, circulation system in Con. Place etc. A sum of Rs. 1 lac as needed in 1990-91 and Rs. 2 lacs in 1991-92. Total provision of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

1. Constn. of Sub-ways in NDMC Area (Rs. 600 lacs)

Keeping in view the volume of traffic in NDMC area a detailed survey for the constn. of pedestrian subway was conducted. It has been proposed to construct number of sub-ways, Five of them at Bab Kharak Singh Marg, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Mandir Marg, Ashoka Road, near INA market and Sansad Marg near Regal Building have already been completed. The work is in progress on the sub-ways at Janpath, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, and is proposed to be taken up on Kasturba Gandhi Marg in the inner circle of various radials roads and Aurbindow Marg and opposite AIIMS. It is also proposed to construct subways on Parliament street near intersections Red Cross Road, Rafi Marg, near Rail Bhawan. A sum of Rs. 126 lacs is needed during 1990-91 and Rs. 140 lacs for the year 1991-92. Total provision of Rs. 600 lacs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

Some of the subways like on Church Road near Central Africa Avenue, Tilak Marg near Sikandara Road are also proposed to be taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan for which token provision of Rs. 25 lacs is needed.

2. Other completed works - (Rs. 20 lacs)

The works namely widening of Mehrauli Road Fly Over connecting School Lane with Ranjit Singh Marg, Widening of roads Teen Murti Marg, Akbar Road etc. have been completed. Provision of Rs. 6 lacs is needed in 1990-91 and Rs. 4.00 lacs in 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan.

3. City Complaint Centre and Essential Duty Staff Quarters (Rs. 25 lacs).

It was decided to construct City complaint centre and essential duty staff quarters in Tilak Marg, Hanuman Road etc. to attend the complaint of sanitation, electricity, water supply, civil maintenance etc. Provision of Rs. 5 lacs has been made for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs. 25 lacs for the 8th Plan 1990-95.

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∟ Feroz Shah Road, Barakhamba Road, Secundera Road etc. in the 8th Plan.

4. Widening of other roads identified after comprehensive traffic study - (Rs. 400 lacs).

With the increase of traffic on major roads and in the colonies it has become essential to carry out improvement on roads, footpaths, etc. It is proposed to carry out improvement/widening of roads namely Krishana Henon Marg, Tuglak Road, C-Avenue, part of R.K. Ashram Marg, Mandir Marg and roads/lanes in Netaji Nagar, Moti Bagh, DIZ area and other roads and colonies in NDMC area. The intersection of Sansad Marg with Jantar Jantar Road is required to be improved to cope with increased traffic in this area. It is also proposed to improve/strengthen footpaths on the main roads as well as in the colonies as footpath form integral part of the road structure. Provision of Rs. 200 lacs has been made for the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs. 195 lacs for 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 400 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

5. Construction of Grade separators and Flyovers - (Rs. 200 lacs).

It is proposed to construct Grade separators/underpasses at the intersection of Tilak Marg, Bhagwan Dass Road and intersection of Park Street near Ram Manohar Lohia Hosp. These intersections are presently being controlled by light signals but situation has now reached when grade separators and underpasses are the only way to ensure safety of the commuters. The above 2 schemes have been broadly discussed in various meetings under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration. The proposals are now with DDA for clearance. A token provision of Rs. 5 lacs has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Rs. 30 lacs for the year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95. It is also proposed to take up c/o grade separators at the Junctions of K.G. Marg - Tolstoy Marg and Janpath - Tolstoy Marg from 1993 for which Rs. 150 lacs is proposed in the 8th Plan.

6. Construction of Parking/ in NDMC Area - (Rs. 50 lacs)

The area of NDMC attracts number of peoples, for business, shopping and recreation. As such they require adequate parking for their vehicles while attending their works. The parking lots are to be provided/improved in Con. Place Area and in near the places of interest parking lots are also proposed at intersections of Mandi House, Windsor Place, Patel Chowk, Firozshah Road etc. as suggested by NATPAC. A sum of Rs. 7 lacs is needed in 1990-91 and Rs. 8 lacs in the year 1991-92. Total provision of Rs. 50 lacs is /

7. Construction of Ducts for various services in NDMC Area - (Rs. 131 lacs).

To avoid frequent cutting and reducing the huge cost of restoration of roads, it is proposed to have ducts system on all the important and major roads/areas in a scientific manner. These ducts will cater to the needs of all departments such as Elect., Telephone and Water Supply etc. A provision of Rs. 5 lacs has been made for 1990-91 and Rs. 15 lacs for 1991-92. Total provision of 131 lacs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan.

/proposed for implementation of these schemes for the 8th Plan.

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8. Setting up of new Casting yards - (Rs. 50 lacs)

It was felt to standardise the specification in respect of footpaths, kerbstone, manhole covers and central verge etc. It has also been felt that as far as possible pre-cast/RCC/CC units should be manufactured departmentally in a central workshop as per standard design section. The quality of footpaths with RCC slab has been appreciated on various levels and as such it is proposed to enlarge the scope of prefab units. It is also proposed to have more mechanisation in our Workshop by procuring various machinery equipments such as Automatic mould machines, steam curing etc. A sum of Rs. 6 lacs is needed in 1990-91 and Rs. 14 lacs for the year 1991-92. Total provision of Rs. 50 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

9. Improvement to roads including strengthening of Walk ways - Rs. 30 lacs.

Although there are number of other roads which are required to be widened to cope up with the increased volume of traffic, it is not possible to do so due to various constraints. In some cases stage of saturation has been reached and further widening may not be possible due to tree line being near the kerblines or the built up area. It has therefore become essential to provide/improve the footpaths and service roads which are meant for providing safety to the pedestrians. A sum of Rs. 2 lacs is needed in 1990-91 and Rs. 5 lacs for 1991-92. For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed under the scheme.

IV. Delhi Traffic Police - (Rs. 20 crores)

The problem of Road Transportation has assumed new dimensions in the capital city of Delhi due to tremendous increase in mixed vehicular traffic, road users, development of new colonies and shopping centres etc. The Road users both the motorists and pedestrians have to be educated to inculcate the sense of road safety. With a view to achieve the above subject, Delhi Traffic Police had established a Road Safety Cell in 1975. Since then the Traffic Police had been educating and warning the general public so that they could make the optimum use of road in a disciplined and orderly manner. Traffic Training Pavilion at Pragati Maidan and Traffic Training Parks at Punjabi Bagh, Baba Kharak Singh Marg and Roshanara Garden are functioning, where thousands of children visit daily. In addition, two more traffic training parks are under construction at Shastri Park, Karol Bagh and Trans Yamuna Area. Many lectures, exhibitions and competition are organised to educate the general public to teach them the sense of road safety. Road Safety publicity is also being made through mass media i.e. AIR/TV & News Papers etc.

During the current financial year 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 300 lacs has been approved for the annual plan 1990-91 for the schemes of Traffic Police, out of which a sum of Rs. 65 lacs for road safety head and Rs. 235 lacs for traffic signal and blinkers under capital head.

A new head of account under capital head '5054-SSI(1) (2) installation of traffic signals and blinkers' was opened during the middle of 1986 and a sum of Rs. 235 lacs has been allotted under this head during the current financial year 1990-91. Prior to this the payments were made by the concerned local bodies. It has now become the sole responsibility of Delhi Traffic Police for the installation and maintenance of Traffic Light Signals/blinkers in the Union Territory of Delhi since January, 1986.

1. Road Safety education & Publicity Cell and Modernisation of Delhi Traffic Police -(Rs. 200 lacs)

The following are the main schemes/proposals under 8th five year plan (1990-95):-

1. Road Safety publicity through AIR/Doordarshan.
2. Maintenance of CCTV system, payment on quarterly basis.
3. Purchase/repair of 16mm projectors/VCRs/TV sets for imparting training on road safety.
4. Purchase/repair of PA equipments/sirens.
5. Road Safety publicity through newspapers.
6. Purchase of Photographic material.
7. Construction/development of Traffic Training parks and Traffic Pavilion in Delhi/New Delhi.
8. Purchase of articles/items for use in Art Section and Drafting Section.
9. Printing of Road Safety Literature.
10. Payment to P&T on account of pre-paid complaint cards.

11. Construction of T.T. Park in Trans Yamuna Area and in South Delhi.
 12. Development of Traffic Engineering Centre.
 13. Sophisticated video recording equipment for traffic engineering studies.
 14. Purchase of accessories for PS-386 based computer system.
 15. Construction of Auditorium in T.T. Park, Punjabi Bagh.
 16. Installation of data circuit between 9th floor PHQ to No. 1, Kripa Narain Marg, DAD, Delhi.
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2. Traffic Signals/blinkers on Delhi Roads including area traffic control system -(Rs. 1800 lacs).

The following are the main schemes/programmes under capital head ment for traffic signal/blinkers:-

1. Introduction of sophisticated traffic light signals around Connaught Place by using the traffic controllers (Phase-II).
2. Installation/maintenance of fresh traffic signals/blinkers.
3. Upgradation of technology by installation of Micro Processor based controller and their synchronisation.
4. Computerised area traffic control system for North Delhi (Phase-I).
5. Synchronisation of Traffic at the round about of Mandi House.

1. Road Safety Cell

The following are the main schemes/proposals under plan scheme for the financial year 1991-92:-

1. Road Safety publicity through AIR/Doordarshan.
2. Advt. through newspapers.
3. Printing of RSC literature.
4. Purchase of cranes.
5. Preparation of films for traffic education/Road Safety.
6. Repairs & Installation of hoardings.
7. Construction of double storey permanent bldg. of traffic pavilion at Pragati Maidan.
8. Purchase of material/articles for colour photo lab.
9. Construction of auditorium for children at T.T. Park, P. Bagh.
10. Purchase of material for Independence/Republic Day.
11. Purchase of mini chairs against condemnation for T.T. Park, P. Bagh.
12. Payment to P&T on account of prepaid complaint cards.
13. Purchase of PA equipments, construction of body of mobile exhibition van and for the purchase of radar guns.
14. Misc. work for Sr. Artist & Draftman, Printing Section.
15. Payment to MCD for the construction of T.T. Park at Shastri Park, K. Bagh.
16. Purchase of colour TB & VCR for T.T. Park Roshanara Garden.
17. Purchase of reflective tape for traffic helmets.
18. Purchase of new type traffic helmets with monogrammes & Ashok Chakras etc.

19. Computer Continuous accessories and other consumable
20. Details of Project Report of network Area Traffic Control system to be carried out by C-Dot.
21. Construction of T.T. Park in Trans Yamuna Area.
22. Effect of Automotive exhaust on Traffic Policemen's Health Study.
23. Development of Traffic Engineering Centre.
24. Sophisticated video recording equipment for traffic engineering studies.
25. PS-386 based computer system.
26. Installation of Data Circuit between 9th floor PHQ to N01 1 Kripa Narain Marg.
27. Yearly maintenance of Micro-32 Computer.
28. Purchase of ACs for Computer Centre.
29. Purchase of white hand gloves.
30. Purchase of accessories for laminating, binding, printing & duplicating machines.
31. Purchase of copier paper for ppc machines.
32. Purchase of Tonner for Minolta EP-350 machines.
33. Maintenance of CCTV system.
34. Purchase/repair of slide projectors.
35. Hiring of P.A. equipments on different arrangements.

2. Traffic Signals/Blinkers area Traffic control system.

As regards the capital head, this major head meant for the installation of traffic light signals and blinkers in the Union Territory of Delhi. During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 235 lacs has been earmarked in this head which is not fulfilling our requirements, due to tremendous increase in price/rates etc. the existing outlay will be required to be enhanced for annual plan 1990-91. The estimated requirements for 1990-91, is Rs. 332 lacs. The details of the schemes/proposals under this major head is as under:-

1. Introduction of sophisticated Traffic Signals Systems around Connaught Place by using Area Traffic Controllers (Phase-I).
2. Fresh Installation of Traffic Signals.
3. Fresh Installation blinkers
4. Maintenance charges for 4 qtrs.
5. New Pelican Crossings (Pedestrians) 100 Nos.

The proposed outlay for these schemes of Delhi Traffic Police is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Proposed Outlay	
	8th Plan	1991-92
1. Road Safety Education & Publicity Cell	200.00	75.00
2. Traffic Signals/blinkers	1200.00	225.00
3. Area Traffic Control	600.00	150.00
	<u>2000.00</u>	<u>450.00</u>

V-DTE of Transport (Rs 25 crores)

Road Transport Plan Schemes

Under this programme, schemes are being implemented by the Directorate of Transport for development of road transport in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Directorate besides controlling and regulating the increasing vehicular population in Delhi, is also administering the Motor Vehicle Act and the Rules framed there-under as also the implementation of Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act etc. In the past few years, the Directorate has taken a number of steps for streamlining its functioning. The programmes taken up are included in the Union Territory's Annual and Five Year Plans.

During the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, for the implementation of the Road Transport Schemes, an outlay of Rs.1534.19 lakhs was incurred. A number of important projects/schemes envisaging to set up a Motor Driving Training School, Inspection Pit at Burari and opening of zonal offices have been continued from the 7th Five Year Plan and are now carried forward for completion in the 8th Five Year Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs.8.23 crores approved for the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.8.50 crores has been proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1991-1992. The scheme-wise programmes and the outlay proposed are as under:-

1. Setting up of Motor Driving Training School at Loni Road, Shahdara Rural Block-(Rs.150 lacs)

The new Motor Vehicles Act, emphasises on reduction of road accidents by improving driving training techniques.

7. MASS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM FOR DELHI (Rs.220 lacs)

The objectives of the scheme is to identify and provide a suitable Mass Rapid Transit System for commuters of Delhi supplementing the road transportation network.

Unlike the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, Delhi has no mass rapid transit system for its commuters, with the result the citizens are dependent solely on DTC bus operation supported by contract carriage buses, But still they are unable to cater to even 50% of the population. This has resulted in the personalised Transportation in the form of the wheeler and four wheelers. There has been a phenomenal growth of personal motor transportation in the past decade. There has been hue and cry in respect of the exhaust pollution caused by these petrol driven vehicles particularly in the form of dangerous carbon monoxide, unburnt hydro-carbon oxide of nitrogen which will lead to various health hazards, and damages to plant, animal life and engineering materials. The

projected population of Delhi for 2001 AD by DDA under its respective plan is estimated as 128 lakhs and it is estimated to provide transportation to 55 lakhs trips per day to the citizens. With the existing infrastructure of transportation, it is not possible to achieve this goal. Considering this and need for a mass transportation, various modes like L.R.T.M-BHAN, METRO systems have been contemplated for Delhi. Already a study conducted by RITES and the project Report is likely to be received during 1990-91.

Based on the project report, the scheme would be further deliberated for implementation. In order to conduct further detailed studies, evaluation and estimation of cost, further expenditure would be needed and also certain provisions under capital heads, towards procurement of land after identification by the project study groups would be required.

Total cost of the project could be worked out only on the basis of the report as the infrastructure planning will depend entirely on the Report. The Scheme is still at the conceptual stage and various studies ordered by Delhi Admn; Ministry of Urban Development, Cabinet Committee, etc. have indicated the necessity for Mass Rapid Transport System for Delhi. Therefore, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the 8th five year plan and a total provision of Rs.220 lakhs has been proposed out of which capital component would be Rs.80.00 lakhs. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs including Rs.20 lakhs under capital head has been proposed for sharing cost of studies etc.

8.Modernisation of infrastructure for certification of road worthiness of vehicle (Inspection Unit), (Rs.400 lacs)

Objectives of the Scheme

1. To meet the procedure of inspection of Vehicles.
2. To conduct inspection of transport vehicles on scientific lines using modern equipment and instruments.
3. To ensure safety aspects of the vehicles system as per Motor Vehicles Act and the rules made thereunder so as to reduce accident rate.

Under the provision of Motor Vehicles Act, the Transport Department performs periodical inspection of transport vehicles for certifying their road worthiness as a statutory function. During 7th five year plan, the scheme was introduced to improve and modernise the inspection procedure. To fulfil this statutory requirement and to modernise system of inspection, land measuring 12 acres was procured from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Undertaking at Burari in north Delhi. Total requirements for the complex consisting of inspection sheds, test track, vehicle bay, administrative lawn weigh bridge location, horticulture requirement, etc. have been worked out and a layout plan covering the entire requirement indicating an estimated cost was submitted by the Chief Engineer, Yamuna Bridge Project, who is executing the work. The Standing Finance Committee of the Delhi Admn. has cleared the project and certain capital works have already been started. The deptt. is already organising inspection activity at this location while the capital activity is also going/on side by side. The deptt. has already identified modern equipment, track analysers, head lamp aligner, smoke meter (diesel vehicles) exhaust gas analysers etc. for procurement. Some of the equipment are to be imported for installation. These equipment shall be put to optimum use as the routine checking of transport vehicles is compulsory. The construction of inspection bays, administrative Office, control room, vehicle parking lots, accounts Section etc. would be taken up during 8th five year plan. As the vehicular population is growing at an alarming rate, the proposed inspection unit shall saturate and therefore, it would be necessary to open additional zonal units under the scheme for which identification of land and procurement would also be considered during 8th five year plan.

The following staff structure, agreed in principle for creation by the Standing Finance Committee, were yet to be created. The same shall be created during 8th five year plan. However, depending on the experience and requirement, certain additional posts to monitor and supervise the project would also be needed during 8th five year.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale.</u>
1.	Chowkidar/Sweeper	6/3	Rs. 750-940
2.	Mechanic	6	Rs. 950-1500
3.	Senior Mechanic	2	Rs. 1400-2300
4.	Field Man	6	Rs. 750-940
5.	Junior Technical Asstt.	3	Rs. 950-1500

The following additional posts would be required to implement and execute the project at the senior levels.

1.	Project Director	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Deputy Director	1	Rs. 3000-4500
3.	C.M.V.I.	1	Rs. 2000-3200
4.	Stencographer	2	Rs. 1200-2040
5.	Peons	2	Rs. 750-940
6.	Staff Vehicle Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

In addition to the identified equipment, staff vehicles would also be procured for the scheme. During the 7th five year plan an expenditure of Rs. 227.44 lakhs has been incurred on payment of cost of land construction work which is in progress.

Considering that the construction of main building in progress and would be completed during 8th five year plan an outlay of Rs. 400 lakh has been proposed for 1990-95 including Rs. 350 lakhs under capital head. During 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs including Rs. 200 has under capital is proposed to implement the scheme. The Govt. of India emphasises to establish training schools in each district throughout the country. It has also been made compulsory for all the drivers who would be driving transport vehicles in particular, to undergo a compulsory, stipulated period of training before obtaining the necessary licence for appropriate category of vehicles. To provide motor driving training, the Directorate of Transport set up a Driving Training school at Loni Road in Shahdara Rural Block of Delhi, in Sept. 1981. The main objectives of this training scheme approved by the Planning Commission and the Standing Finance Committee of Delhi Admn are:-

- i) To impart training to prospective drivers on scientific line conforming to motor vehicles Act & Motor Vehicles Rules.
- ii) To reduce chances of accidents and improve discipline on roads.
- iii) To increase opportunity for employment & self employment to rural & urban youth.
- iv) To impart special training programme to already trained drivers.
- v) To impart training in the areas of maintenance of vehicles depending on the requirement of sponsoring agencies.
- vi) To conduct Training to drivers before issue of PSV badges.

2. Necessary infrastructure has been created to a certain extent. It would not be consolidated in the 7th Five Year Plan due to delay in executing capital works. The institution is functioning in a temporary structure (Semi-pucca building).

3. The institution in the available area of 17 acres has a driving range with simulated road and traffic conditions together with facilities of lighting and signalling arrangements to provide for night driving also. It has a Mini service station, training models audiovisual and videosupports for training. It has training facilities in the following categories of vehicles.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Class of Vehicle</u>	<u>Duration of Training</u>	<u>Fee</u>
1.	Heavy Motor Vehicle	6 weeks	Rs. 750/-
2.	Medium Motor Vehicle	6 weeks	Rs. 750/-
3.	Light Motor Vehicle/car	4 weeks	Rs. 500/-
4.	Auto Rickshaw	4 weeks	Rs. 300/-
5.	Scooter/Motor Cycle	4 weeks	Rs. 200/-

Since 1985-86 driving training has been imparted to 1766 persons upto 31.8.1989.

4. The institution has highly skilled technical experts for imparting training in safe driving to achieve skill and good driving habits to reduce pollution as well as achieve optimum mileage for spent fuel.

25 posts have been created for the institution in the 7th Five Year Plan. The following additional essential posts are proposed for creation during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 & 1990-91.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay Scale.</u>
1.	Mechanic	1	Rs. 1400-2300
2.	Workshop attendant	3	Rs. 750-940
3.	Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940
4.	Chowkidar	2	Rs. 750-940
Total Posts		<u>7</u>	

In case these posts are not created during 1990-91, the same are proposed for 1991-92. The main building including workshop is yet to come up. The estimates are being processed. Certain additional maintenance and training equipment are to be procured as soon as the building & workshop are built. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, the building equipment and creation of staff would be completed. For the Annual Plan 1990-91 to approved outlay is Rs.50 lacs (20 lacs under schemes and Rs.30 lacs under capital) Provision for purchase of a training bus and other contingencies is included in 1990-91. The training vehicles such as bus & other light vehicles will be purchased in 1991-92 also. Thus the scheme would continue to be fully functional with annual recurring expenditure after the 8th Five year Plan.

7. For the procurement of training equipment and completion of capital works, an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs (Rs. 100 lacs under capital and Rs. 50 lacs under scheme) is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan period 1990-95. For 1991-92, the outlay proposed is Rs.55 lakhs (Rs. 20 lakhs under revenue and Rs.35 lakhs under capital head). The construction work being taken up in the current year 's plan is likely to be completed by 1994-95.

2. Setting up of Extension centre of Driving Training School at Burari in Alipur Rural Block of Delhi (Rs.75 lacs).

With similar objectives of the main motor driving training school at Loni Road, under the scheme it is proposed set up an Extension Centre of the main school at Burari village in Alipur block Govt. of India has also been emphasising opening of driving training school in each district of the country. In the 7th Five year plan opening of extension centres in each rural block of Delhi was part of the main scheme. One extension centre for providing training in rural areas of Delhi in village Burari is being set up with modern facilities.

1. Land for this extension centre was procured in village Burari (Alipur rural block) and work on to compound wall has already started during 7th plan. It is proposed to have a complete infrastructure of qualified and well trained staff, training vehicles, workshop and laboratory back up for demonstration with cut section models, maintenance facilities, visual and audio visual supports, modern training techniques viz. models and in the areas of first aid, road safety, etc. a driving range with simulated road and traffic condition together with facilities of lighting to provide for night driving and traffic signal installations.

The driving training would be on all categories transport and non transport vehicles. The following staff structure for creation was proposed for the extension centre and was agreed in principle by the Administration. However, these staff shall be created and filled up during 8th five year plan.

<u>Sl.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Vice Principal	1	Rs. 2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructors	3	Rs.1400 -2300
3.	Mechanic cum Driver	1	Rs.1400-2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Cashier cum A/C clerk	1	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
8.	Chowkidar/Sweepers (3+2)	5	Rs. 750-940
		<u>15</u>	

4. For 8th five year plan 1990-95 an amount of Rs.75/- lak is proposed which includes Rs.15 lakhs for staff salary, other contingencies under revenue head and Rs.60 lacs for cost of capital works like building road range and installation of traffic signal etc.

The approved outlay of Rs.20 lacs including Rs.15 lacs under capital head is likely to be used.

For Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs including Rs.17.00 lakhs under capital head is proposed .

3. Opening of additional Extension Centres of Driving training school in three rural blocks, of Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Nanjloi of Delhi (Rs.50 lacs).

Objectives: 1. To open driving training school having modern facilities to provide training for the rural and semi-urban youths for getting employment or to be self employed.

To meet the objective of the new Motor Vehicle Act and provide safe drivers to the society.

As the growth of automobiles particularly in Delhi is increasing day by day, the need for promoting facilities having scientific approach in training is imminent to develop safe drivers. The only technical area which has shortest duration to gain employment is driving, and therefore, there are immediate chances for employment/enterpreneurship to probable trainees. The new Motor Vehicles Act emphasises compulsory driving training for transport vehicle of all categories, and also requires certain facilities to be available in training institutions. A suitable infrastructure for an Extension Centre has already been agreed in principle and is under creation for Extension Centre at Burari in Alipur rural block. The same infrastructure pattern shall be followed in respect of the three proposed extension centres to be set up in rural areas of Union Territory.

PROPOSED STAFF STRUCTURE FOR EACH EXTENSION CENTRE

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Vice Principl	1	Rs. 2200-4000
2.	Driving Instructor	3	Rs. 1400-2300
3.	Mechanic-cum driver	1	Rs.1400- 2300
4.	L.D.C.	1	Rs.950-1500
5.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Cashier cum A/c Clerk	1	Rs.950-1500
7.	Peon	2	Rs.750-940
8.	Chowkidar & Sweeper (3+2)	5	Rs.750-940

Total 15

Once these extension centres in the rural blocks of Mehrauli, Nangloi and Alipur are opened, each institution shall be able to train not less than 700 trainees per annum. This arrangements shall facilitate nearness to urban, semi urban and rural population who are desirous to learn driving. Land has been already purchased during the 7th five year plan for the extension centre in Alipur rural block and certain development work has been taken up. However, the need for the remaining three rural blocks is also considered and therefore, it is proposed to identify suitable lands in these area at the first instance and procure them. Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed at present for the 8th plan period including Rs.40 lakhs towards payment of cost of land in the rural blocks of Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Nangloi under Capital head. The scheme of setting of 3 rural driving Extension Centres will be completed in 8th Five Year Plan period 1990-95. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 10 lacks is under capital head. For 1990-91 the approved outlay is Rs.12 lacks including Rs.10 lacs under capital head. In the first phase it is propose to procure land.

4. Computerisation of records of Directorate of Transport
(Rs.75.00 lacs).

Computerisation of records of
Directorate of Transport.

2. Objectives of scheme:
1. Maintenance of records of vehicles registered in Delhi by creating master file.
 2. Maintenance of Tax collection record in respect of commercial and non Commercial Vehicles.
 3. Issue of computerised Registration Certificates in respect of all categories of private vehicles. i.e. two wheelers/private cars.
 4. Maintenance of all permit records.
 5. Data management in respect of enforcement activities.
 6. Generation of statistical information on monitoring the progress.

Under this continuing scheme necessary infrastructure has been created during the 7th plan period. The capacity of the computer has already reached the maximum stage and additional facilities have become essential for maintenance of various records. The continuation of the scheme is essential as two more zonal Offices were added during 7th 5 year plan and two zonal Offices are to be added for East and North Zones. The east Zonal Office has already been started functioning at Loni road w.e.f. August 1990. It is envisaged to have online computer facility to minimise the waiting time for the motoring community and also to achieve fool-proofing recording systems.

To meet the objective of the scheme it is proposed to create the additional infrastructure in the form of staff and additional computerisation system for the department.

The following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th plan period.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scales</u>
1.	System Analyst	1	3000-4500
2.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
3.	Computer Counter Punch Asstt.	10	1200-2040
4.	Punch Supervisor	5	1400-2300
5.	Store keeper	1	1200-2040
6.	Chowkidar	5	750-940
		<hr/> 23 <hr/>	

These posts are also reflected in the Annual Plan 1990-91. The outlay approved for 1990-91 is Rs.30 lacs including Rs.2 lacs under capital head.

It is proposed to buy additional computerisation system having provision for online operation at the counters, particularly in respect of all zonal offices to facilitate issue of registration certificate without causing delay to motoring community. The online data information will be transferred to centralised facility to update the master files in respect of all registered vehicles of Delhi. The information regarding collection of Road Tax, fitness, permit, transfer of ownership and all such related matter pertaining to the vehicle are proposed to be carried out effectively by providing such a system.

4. The staff required for the functioning of the scheme was created and computer configuration with data entering machines were installed during 1985-86 & 1986-87. It is proposed to instal additional computer equipment for catering to all zonal offices of the Directorate in the 8th five year plan.

5. The system was installed at Head Quarter. The computer branch is functioning in two shifts during six days of the week. The road tax collection in respect of non-commercial vehicles have been brought on computer record w.e.f. 1.4.85. The branch was also started issuing computerised registration certificates in respect of cars registered in Delhi. The computerisation programme in respect of activities has also been taken up which has enabled the deptt. to monitor the programme. The computerisation Branch has extended facility of entering the raw data and analysis for the same in respect of auto-exhaust pollution status of the vehicle. checked by the control of pollution cell of the deptt. The computer

branch has also developed number of programmes for designing useful software package for various activities of the department.

To meet the requirement of equipment & staff and other contingent expenditure an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs including Rs.10 lacs under capital is proposed for 1990-95. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.35 lakhs including Rs.2 lacs under capital head is proposed.

5. SETTING UP OF ROAD SAFETY AND TRAFFIC, TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING COMMITTEE & MOBILE TEAM OF MAGISTRATES (Rs.70 lacs).

Objectives

- i. To create awareness on road safety aspect to all road users.
- ii. To centralise the traffic and transportation Engg. planning for Delhi Admn., & deliberate policies by the committee formed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- ii To establish the mobile team of magistrates for prosecuting Offenders of road safety regulations on the spot.

The growth of population of Delhi and the number of vehicles registered have resulted in traffic congestion and higher rate of fatal accidents. Therefore, the road safety education is gaining importance and emphasis to this effect has been made in New Motor Vehicles Act. However, enforcement of road safety rules shall be disciplined on road users particularly the drivers of vehicles. Certain posts were created towards promoting road safety education and certain video films were made regularly propagating through Mass Media (Doorsarshan). Slogans were designed and banners were displayed during road safety week organised every year. The slogans were also got printed through Post and Telegraph Deptt. in stationaries. The department also installed a close circuit T.V. for displaying number of video films related to road safety through the net work and displayed regularly. The service is to be extended to zonal offices and more video films for propogating road safety education are proposed to be procured/ produceed.

Some posts related to road safety have been created. The following posts related to Mobile team of magistrates is proposed to be created during the 8th Five year Plan/Annual Plan 1991-92.

SL.NO.	Name of the post	No. of the Post.	Scale of pay
1.	Magistrate	6	Rs. 2200-4000
2.	Prosecutor	6	Rs. 1400-2300
3.	Ahlmad Cum Steno	7	Rs. 1200-2040
4.	M.V.I.	1	Rs. 1600-2600
5.	Driver	8	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Process Server	8	Rs. 750-940
TOTAL:		<u>36</u>	

Provision for purchase of equipments, vehicles and creation of additional infranstructure to meet the objective of the scheme is included in the 8th plan as well as in the annual plans.

For the Annual Plan 1990-91 the outlay approved for the scheme is Rs.13 lacs under scheme head. For the 8th plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.70 lacs (including Rs.5 lacs under capital head a token provision for suitable shed and other provision) is proposed. For the annual plan 1991-92 the outlay proposed is Rs.15 lacs including Rs.2 lacs under capital head to implement the scheme. Provision for salary and other contingencies is included in the proposal.

6. STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT (Rs.250 lacs)

Objectives

- i) To strengthen the Directorate by opening additional zonal Offices to meet requirement of growing population in different areas of Delhi.
- ii. To set up a technical cell to look after technical aspects in respect of Transportation (DTC), Railways etc) Traffic Management and construction and maintenance of roads.

The motor vehicle population is increasing day by day, Already more than 16 lakhs odd vehicles stand registered upto 31-3-1990. The growth rate is almost 15% per annum.

The deptt. had only two offices till the beginning of 7th five plan, the deptt. has opened two zonal offices in west and south zone with a view to decentralise the registration and providing licences to the drivers of non-transport vehicles.

The deptt. originally planned to set 5 zonal offices namely, north south, east, west west & central. The opening of two zonal offices helped the motoring community to a greater extent. Both the Offices are catering to the optimum.

In number of forums, it has been emphasised to set up a centralised technical cell in the Directorate of Transport to look after the technical aspects in respect of transportation, traffic management and construction and maintenance of roads.

The staff structure for each zonal Office was sanctioned during 7th five year plan which is carried under non-plan. The following staff is proposed for the two zonal (East & North Distts.) Offices for creation and filling up during 8th five year plan.

S.NO.	Name of the post	No. of Post	Scale of Pay
1.	Deputy Director	2	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Motor Licencing Officer	2	Rs.2000-3200
3.	Motor Vehicle Inspector	8	Rs.1600-2600
4.	SAS (Accounts)	2	Rs.1640-2900
5.	Head Clerk	4	Rs.1400-2300
6.	U.D.C.	12	Rs.1200-2040
7.	L.D.C	28	Rs.950-1500
8.	Stenographer	2	Rs.1200-2040
9.	Peon	4	Rs.750-940
10.	Chowkidar	6	Rs.750-940
11.	Sweeper	2	Rs.750-940

TOTAL: 72

To formulate and lay down the policy guidelines in consultation with involved implementation agencies on behalf of Delhi Administration, it is proposed to set up a Technical Cell with the following staff.

1. Transport Advisor	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2. Senior Automobile Engineer	1	Rs. 3700-5000
3. Automobile Engineer cum Technical Officer.	1	Rs. 3000-4500
4. Stenographer	2	Rs. 1200-2040
5. UDC	2	Rs. 1200-2040
6. L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
7. Class IV	2	Rs. 750-940

TOTAL: 11
POSTS:

The above posts are included in the Annual Plan 1990-91 also one more Zonal Office in the East has been set up at Loni Road w.e.f. August 1990. The outlay approved for the scheme during 1990-91 is Rs.50 lacs including Rs.40 lacs under capital head. Proposal for opening one more zonal office and staff structure for running these zonal offices (one in East Delhi already started in August 1990) has been envisaged. Buildings would be constructed for these Zonal Offices in 8th Plan period.

The above noted 72 posts of different categories are proposed to be created for two zonal Office in 1991-92

An outlay of Rs.250 lacs including Rs.170 lacs under capital head is proposed for the 8th five year plan. The outlay proposed for the Annual plan 1991-92 is Rs.55 lacs including Rs.40 lacs under capital head provision for salaries and other contingencies is included.

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7. MASS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM FOR DELHI - (Rs.220 lacs)

The objectives of the Scheme is to identify and provide a suitable Mass Rapid Transit System for commuters of Delhi supplementing the road transportation net work.

Unlike the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, Delhi has no mass rapid transit system for its commuters, with the result the citizens are dependent solely on DTC bus operation supported by contract carriage buses. But still they are unable to cater to even 50% of the population. This has resulted in the personalised transportation in the form of two wheeler and four wheelers. There has been a phenomenal growth of personal motor transportation in the past decade. There has been hue and cry in respect of the exhaust pollution caused by these petrol driven vehicles particularly in the form of dangerous carbon monoxide, unburnt hydro-carbon oxide of nitrogen which will lead to various health hazards, and damages to plant, animal life and engineering materials. The projected population of Delhi for 2001 AD by DDA under its perspective Plan is estimated as 128 lakhs and it is estimated to provide transportation to 55 lakh trips per day to the citizens. With the existing infrastructure of transportation, it is not possible to achieve this goal. Considering this and need for a mass transportation, various modes like L.R.T. M-BHAN, METRO systems have been contemplated for Delhi. Already a study has been conducted by RITES and the project report is likely to be received during 1990-91.

Based on the project report, the scheme would be further deliberated for implementation. In order to conduct further detailed studies, evaluation and estimation of cost, further expenditure would be needed and also certain provisions under capital heads, towards procurement of land after identification by the project study groups would be required.

Total cost of the project would be worked out only on the basis of the report as the infrastructure planning will depend entirely on the Report. The scheme is still at the conceptual stage and various studies ordered by Delhi Admn., Ministry of Urban Development, Cabinet Committee, etc. have indicated the necessity for Mass Rapid Transport System for Delhi. Therefore, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the 8th Five year plan and a total provision of Rs.220 lakhs has been proposed out of which capital component would be Rs.80.00 lakhs. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs including Rs.20 lacs under capital head has been proposed for sharing cost of studies etc.

8. Modernisation of infrastructure for certification of road worthiness of vehicle (Inspection Units) - (Rs.400 lacs)

Objectives of the Schemes

- of
1. To meet the procedure of inspection/vehicles
 2. To conduct inspection of transport vehicles on scientific lines using modern equipment and instruments.
 3. To ensure safety aspects of the vehicle systems as per Motor Vehicles Act and the rules made thereunder so as to reduce accident rate.

Under the provision of Motor Vehicles Act, the Transport department performs periodical inspection of transport

vehicles for certifying their road worthiness as a statutory function. During 7th Five Year Plan, the scheme was introduced to improve and modernise the inspection procedure. To fulfil this statutory requirement and to modernise system of inspection, land measuring 12 acres was procured from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Undertaking at Burari in north Delhi. Total requirement for the complex consisting of inspection sheds, test track, vehicle parking bay, administration lawn, weigh bridge location, horticulture requirement, etc. have been worked out and a layout plan covering the entire requirement indicating an estimated cost was submitted by the Chief Engineer, Yamuna Bridge Project, who is executing the work. The Standing Finance Committee of the Delhi Admn. has cleared the project and certain capital works have already been started. The department is already organising inspect activity at this location while the capital activity is also going/on side by side. The department has already identified modern equipment, track analysers, head lamp aligner, smoke meter (diesel vehicles) exhaust gas analysers etc. for procurement. Some of the equipment are to be imported for installation. These equipment shall be put to optimum use as the routing checking of transport vehicles is compulsory. The construction of inspection bays, administrative office, control room, vehicle parking lots, accounts Section etc. would be taken up during 8th Five year plan. As the vehicular population is growing at an alarming rate, the proposed inspection unit shall saturate and therefore, it would be necessary to open additional zonal units under the scheme for which identification of land and procurement would also be considered during 8th Five Year Plan.

The following staff structure, agreed in principle for creation by the Standing Finance Committee, were yet to be created. The same shall be created during 8th Five year plan. However, depending on the experience and requirement, certain additional posts to monitor and supervise the project would also be needed during 8th Five year plan.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay-scale
(1)	Chowkidar/Sweeper	6/3	Rs.750-940
(2)	Mechanic	6	Rs.950-1500
(3)	Senior Mechanic	2	Rs.1400-2300
(4)	Field Man	6	Rs.750-940
(5)	Junior Technical Asstt.	3	Rs.950-1500

The following additional posts would be required to implement and execute the project at the sn senior levels.

(1)	Project Director	1	Rs.3700-5000
(2)	Deputy Director	1	Rs.3000-4500
(3)	C.M.V.I.	1	Rs.2000-3200
(4)	Stenographer	2	Rs.1200-2040
(5)	Peons	2	Rs.750-940
(6)	Staff vehicle driver	1	Rs.950-1500

In addition to the identified equipment, staff vehicle would also be procured for the scheme. During the 7th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.227.44 lakhs has been incurred on payment of cost and construction work which is in progress.

Considering that the construction of main building is in progress and would be completed during 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.400 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-95, including Rs.350 lakhs under capital head. During 1991-92, a provision of Rs.250 lakhs including Rs.200 lakhs under capital is proposed to implement the scheme.

9. Decongestion & Rationalisation of ISBT in Delhi. (Rs. 500 lacs)

The Scheme aims at Rationalisation of Inter State Bus Stations in Delhi.

The carrying capacity of the single ISBT at Kashmeri Gate in Delhi has already reached the saturation point and there is no way of expanding it to accommodate the increasing activities. Also the fly-over under construction adjacent to this, leaves hardly any scope for its expansion.

The second ISBT identified at Sarai Kale Khan is proposed to be made functional during 8th Five Year Plan period. Land required for the project has been procured from DDA, after payment of the full cost during 7th plan period, 1985-90. The conceptual plan is awaiting approval of the Urban Arts Commission.

The perspective master plan of Delhi, prepared by DDA, emphasized the need to open more ISBTs. Studies would be conducted to identify suitable locations so that land is procured for third ISBT during 8th Five Year Plan period. Necessary infrastructure to open third ISBT would be required. A study to identify the location for the third ISBT in Shadara area across the YAMUNA would be taken up in 1991-92.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year plan including Rs. 400 lakhs under Capital and Rs. 100.00 lakhs under Revenue head. During 1990-91 the approved outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is likely to be utilised. For Annual plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 102 lakhs has been proposed for meeting construction cost of the scheme as well as for creation of suitable infrastructure.

10. Conduct of studies for overall Road Transport Planning. (Rs. 100 lacs)

Conduct of studies to assess the impact of surface transportation on various aspects of transportation planning and management is a continuous process. Future plans in perspective could only be formulated after analysing the present situation and projecting the requirements for the period 20-25 years hence. The areas of studies may include all aspects of road environment transportation and related areas with a view to provide facilities to all road users. Number of studies have been conducted earlier under different schemes by various bodies. However, a centralised activity is envisaged under the scheme, so that there shall be uniformity and the studies would enable to achieve a definite target. Based on the studies, future planning of the road transport sector could be evolved. There are a number of institutions who have been in the field of research, conducting studies for the Delhi Administration as they have expertise in specific areas. The institutions identified are CERI, NAT, PAC, IIT, Delhi and other engineering institutions.

During the 7th five year plan, studies were not conducted. Certain reports have also been received for future deliberation in the administration. An amount of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for the 8th five year plan period. Rs. 40 lakh under the revenue head have been approved for 1990-91. For Annual plan 1991-92, Rs. 40 lakhs have been proposed for conducting of such studies.

11. Strengthening of Research and Analysis Unit. (Rs. 4 lacs),

Objectives of the Schemes

1. To conduct research in the development of road transport industries and analyse the trend of development in this sector so as to project future trends.

- ii Updating of the statistical records of the Directorate of Transport.
- iii To analyse and lay down policy guidelines for road transport growth for implementation by the Directorate of Transport.

The unit created for this purpose in the 6th Five year plan conducted important multiple studies and generated reports as follows:-

- i Transport statistics at a glance.
- ii A report on study of Registration Records of commercial vehicles.
- iii A report on study of permit records of commercial vehicles.
- iv A report on survey of transport companies and booking agency within the walled city of Delhi.
- v Development of road transport problems of Delhi.
- vi Survey of ISBT regarding passenger tax.
- vii A report on major transport problems of Delhi.
- viii Compilation of amendments in Motor Vehicles Act from 1950 onwards.
- ix A report/booklet on 'Transport Directorate and You'.
- x Directory of National Permits.

Further the data base so generated on the above areas require updation and additional allied areas require to be covered to meet the objectives of the scheme. Mostly the activity of the wing would be to generate statistical data base and update the same periodically to enable the department to decide on future policy and implement the same. This unit would prepare data base for taking policy decision in the Transport Deptt. Being a continuous activity and that additional staff proposed in the scheme have not been created yet, it is all the more important to continue the scheme during 8th five year plan.

The following staff structure for creation in 1991-92 is proposed under the scheme.

S.No.	Name of the post.	no. of posts.	pay scale.
1.	Joint-Director (Statistics)	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Assistant Director (Statistics)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
3.	Research Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
4.	Statistical Assistant	2	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	Investigator	4	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Steno	2	Rs. 1200-2040
7.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
8.	Duplicator cum photocopier Operator.	1	Rs. 950-1200
9.	Driver	1	Rs. 1200-2040
	total	15	

In the 8th five year plan Rs. 40.0 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure on staff salary and other contingencies. Rs. 6.00 lakhs approved in 1990-91 would be fully utilised. For Annual plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 6.0 lakhs is proposed for meeting staff expdr. & purchase of a vehicle.

12 Creation of Anti-tax evasion and Prosecution Cell. (Rs. 35 lacs)

- Objective of the scheme:
- i. To identify tax evasion & collect the applicable tax together with penalty.
 - ii. To centralise the activities of defending the Govt. in various courts of law.

The Directorate of Transport is administering the Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1962 and 1989 towards recovery of tax and other revenues to the Govt. exchequer. Therefore, it becomes all more important to identify tax evasion & collect the same together with penalty to maximum revenue to the ex-chequer and also to book the offender. Under the Prosecution cell, the department proposes to centralise the activities of defending the Govt. in various courts of law where cases are pending as well as bound to arise after the introduction of new Motor Vehicle Act.

4. Programme Content.

The Motor Vehicle Act authorises the Enforcement staff to check whether a motor vehicle has been or is used in contravention of provisions of the Act. For this activity, staff of 66 Inspectors/Sub Inspectors/Head Constables/Constables have been sanctioned in 1989-90. Further infrastructure will be created in 1990-91. In addition to this, to check tax evasion and their prosecution in the court of Law, their regular monitoring & follow up is considered necessary, for the plan scheme in the 8th Five Year plan.

The approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs in 1990-91 under this scheme would be fully utilised.

For 8th five year plan 1990-95 and A.P. 1991-92 outlays of Rs. 35 lacs (Rs. 5 lacs under capital) and Rs. 15 lacs (Rs. 2 lacs under capital) are proposed respectively. Provision for salary and other contingencies is also included in the proposal.

SCHEME NO. 13: Maintenance of State registers through Computerisation. (Rs. 40 lacs.)

1. The Scheme aims at to maintain state Registers of driving licences issued by various offices of Directorate of Transport.
2. State Registers of Motor vehicles registered in Delhi.
3. Any other registers required in the implementation of the New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1989 and central Motor Vehicles Rules made there under by Govt. of India has stipulated under sections 26 and 63 and rules 23 and 75 respectively, maintenance of State Registers in respect of Licences issued and renewed and motor vehicles registered in the state. It is also statutory for the Directorate of Transport to provide printed copies of these registers referred under the Motor Vehicles Act and central Motor vehicles Rules to the Director, Transport Research (Ministry of Surface Transport) periodically, Therefore, this necessitates introduction of a fool-proof system of preparing the registers.

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The Motor vehicles Act, 1989 had come into effect from 1st July, 1989. There were difficulties in maintaining the registers prepared manually in retrieving informations about the licence holders and the vehicles registered in Delhi.

It is proposed to introduce computerisation to facilitate the Department to have fool proof and permanent information base to achieve the objectives.

It is proposed to have separate configuration and computer system to have data base independently for maintaining the records of both licences and motor vehicles with printing and retrieval facilities. Rs. 45 lakhs are proposed during the 8th five year plan towards the cost of the system & renovation of the various office premises where the system would be installed and the expenditure on the establishment.

This computer system would create master register in respect of licences issued in Delhi as well as the vehicles registered hence-forth. The scheme would require infrastructure, computer configuration to maintain the above requirement and as staff structure to operate this system and finally require state registers, as prescribed in Motor Vehicles Act.

The following staff structure is proposed for the scheme:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>no. of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay(Rs.)</u>
1.	Joint Director	1	3700-5000
2	Programmer	1	2200-4000
3	Console operator	1	1640-2900
4	Data entry operator	4	1200-2040
5	Class IV	2	750-940
6	LDC/Typist	2	950-1500
	Total	11	

Equipment: A suitable central computer system with 4 personal computers and line printer is proposed for the scheme. Type writers (Eng.) Telephone & furniture are also needed. The outlay approved for the scheme in 1990-91/Rs. 10 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan 1990-95 out of which Rs. 15.0 lakhs is proposed for A.P. 1991-92.

14 Licensing and monitoring the functions of the Motor Driving Training School Establishments. (Rs. 50 lacs).

The main objectives of the scheme approved in the Annual plan 1990-91 are:-

- i Licensing and renewal of the establishments of the Motor Driving training schools.
- ii Regulations of the Motor Driving Training schools authorised to impart instructions in driving of Motor Vehicles.
- iii Motivation and development of new entrepreneurs to establish driving training schools encourage healthy competition.
- iv Formulation of training programme for the instructors involved to give a scientific approach in training techniques.

The New Motor vehicles Act, 1988 and central Motor vehicles rules 1989 made there under vide section 12 and rules 24 to 31 respectively stipulates close monitoring and regulation of activities, supervision of infrastructure with respect to training equipment, and instructors involved in the training activities in each establishment.

While section 12 of Motor vehicles Act, 1988 clearly stipulates the functions of the licensing/regulation authority for proper functioning of the establishment rules 24 to 31 of the central motor vehicles rules, 1989 specify the procedure of Licencing an establishment, duration/renewal of licence, conditions to be observed by the licences, suspension, and renewal of licence, appeal procedure, and detailed syllabus for imparting instructions.

Therefore this activity becomes a statutory function of the Directorate of Transport. The existing technical staff strength is not sufficient to perform these functions as they are involved in day to day matters related to registration and driving licences.

The proposed infrastructure would facilitate statutory functions envisaged in the Motor vehicles Act 1988 so that the Driving Training imparted shall have the quality and scientific lines keeping road safety aspect as the most important part of the training.

The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 54 lakhs for the 8th five year plan period which would meet the exndr. on establishment cost of vehicles and other office expenses.

To meet the objective envisaged in the scheme it is proposed to create a secretariate exclusively under the supervision of a senior technical hand to be designated Joint Director. Entire activity will be the sole responsibility of the cell so that all driving training schools existing and to come up will follow the uniform norms prescribed under the Motor Vehicle Act and related rules. The Act envisages entrepreneurship development in conducting training and therefore new driving training schools are also likely to develop and seek permission to conduct activities. The following staff structure is proposed.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of post.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
1.	Joint Director(Tech)	1	3000-5000
2.	Dy. Director (Tech.)	1	3000-4500
3.	Licensing officer (Tech.)	2	2000-3200
4.	Inspectors (Tech.)	4	1640-2900
5.	Stenographer	2	1200-2040
6.	Class IV	4	750-940
7.	Driver	3	950-1500
8.	Sweeper	1	750-940
9.	UDC	4	1200-2040
10.	LDC	4	950-1500
	Total	26	

The office requirements will include furniture, telephones (4 nos.) typewriters (6nos.) & vehicles for inspection (2 nos.).

For meeting expenditure on staff salary and other office equipments/contingencies, an outlay of Rs. 50.0 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1990-95. The outlay required for 1991-92 Rs. 25 lakhs for creation of 26 posts.

A token provision of Rs. 2.0 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 & 1991-92 towards office accommodation so that a suitable accommodation is made available to the cell in the central area either in Govt. building or by having a rented one.

15 Authorisation and monitoring of garages for the conduct of Inspection & issuance of certificate of fitness to vehicle: (Rs. 30 lacs.)

objectives of the scheme: 1. To encourage experienced entrepreneurs

neures to establish testing station for issuing certificate of fitness.

2. To ease the pressure on the existing infrasturcture.
3. To improve the quality of the vehicles.

The Motor Vehicle Act 1988 envisages authorisation of private & state owned establishments for conducting the inspection & issuance of certificate of fitness to the road transport vehicle in addition to the Road Transport Authorities.

The number of vehicles in Delhi is increasing rapidly & the transport vehicles in particular has gone up making it unsiieldy for the Deptt. to conduct effective inspection for their fitness. Though the deptt. is considering the modernisation of the facility by way of providing equipment backup under Inspection pit it would still become difficult for the deptt. to manage their population. Therefore, it would be appropriate to encourage experienced entreneures to establish such testing stations & obtain an authorisation from the registering authority to carryout same fuctions for issuing certificate of fitness in appropriate form prescribed by the Govt. which would be valid throughout India.

Such testing stations could be private or state owned where expertise & experience for maintenance of vehicles are available in an organised manner. Most of the dealer network of manufacture have already approached the Govt. for such authorisation.

This shceme would ease out the pressure on the existing infrasturcture thus improving the quality of the vehicles in the unorganised sector & concentration of licensing, regulation & monotoring of the sauthorised testing stationswe would be purposeful through creation of a Technical Cell comprising smaller infrastructure. The officials apart from their routing statutory activities can also conduct surprise inspections of such vehicles certified by the authorised testing stations apart from monotoring their performance. It could also be possible to limit the authorisation of testing stations for specific vehicle & for specific purposed like issuance of periodic certificates in regard to exhaust pollution standards.

The following staff structure is proposed for the scheme:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>no. of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
1.	Joint Director (Tech,)	1	3000-5000
2.	Licensing authority	1	2000-3200
3.	Inspectors (MVI)	5	1640-2900
4.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5.	UDC	2	1200-2040
6.	LDC	1	950-1500
7.	Peon	2	750-940
8.	Sweeper	1	750-940
		<u>14</u>	

An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs including Rs. 5 lacs under capital is proposed for the 8th five year plan. During 1990-91 the approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs. For the Annual plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 7 lacs including Rs. 2.0 lacs under capital head is proposed provision for salary and other contingencies is also included.

16. Setting up of wirelose communication network & enforcement petrolling (Rs. 75 lacs).

Objectives of the scheme: 1. To maintain order liness on the road for transport & non-transport vehicles

2. To have dedicated system of enforcement and quicker disposal of cases.

The present and the expected growth in vehicular population in the coming years shall add severess responsibility on the deptt. to maintain orderliness on the road. A proper & dedicated system of enforcement is needed to check the offenders as per statutory requirement.

It is proposed to establish a wireless communication network between a central control room in the department & the mobile patrol enforcement squate. The squads would be deployed at various entry point to the city and also on various roads. This arrangement enables the department to track the offenders of provision of Motor vehicle Act in the shortest possible time & also maintain proper control on habitual offenders. This will also enable the department to follow up measure in various courts to achieve quicker disposal of cases.

A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is required during the 8th five year plan towards the cost of the equipments, cost of the office premises where the system would be installed and the expenditure on the establishment.

In order to meet the objectives of the scheme it would require to install central wireless communication system along with portable sets for mobile vehicles at the head qrs. of the deptt.

The following staff structure is proposed for the scheme.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay (Rs.)</u>
1.	Wireless control operator	4	1400-2300
2.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1400-2300
3.	Wireless operator cum-driver	15	950-1500
4.	Class IV	2	750-940
5.	Sweeper	1	750-940
6.	Chowkidar	2	750-940
		<u>26</u>	

As the system has to be conceived and proposed staff created, necessary spade work would be completed and action initiated for purchase of 18 communication vehicles & the staff. It is proposed to have the vehicles with the communication equipment in position during 1990-91. During 1991-92 the scheme with all the infrastructure of staff & equipment incld. vehicles in position be in full operation. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 & 1991-92 is Rs. 75 lacs (Rs. 2 lacs capital) and Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. 5 lacs capital) respectively.

17 Mechanisation of Accounting procedure related to fee & tax collection (Rs. 75 lacs).

Objectives of the scheme:

1. To have a fool proof mechanised accounting system.
2. To avoid identification problem.
3. To avoid loss & pilferage.

The Directorate of Transport is involved in collection of revenue to the exchequer by way of road tax and various fees related to licensing, registration, permits etc. under Delhi Motor vehicles Taxation Act, 1962. After the introduction of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor vehicles Rules made there under, fee structure has been revised resulting higher rate of revenue collection. The collection system followed is manual. This system of manual operation has its own discrepancies and difficulties and even had led to loss, pilferage and availability of replicas outside the premises leading to criminal cases. At times, this has resulted in identification problems in original cases of applicants. Therefore, this is considered as non-foolproof system giving rise to avoidable complaints from the motorists. A sincere attempt was made by operating one or two mechanised system during 1989-90 road tax collection programme. The trial had been fruitful and the department is now considering total mechanisation of the procedure of accounting of both revenue collection and expenditure incurred by the deptt. This will enable the deptt. to improve the accounting procedure and to achieve a near fool proof system. Mechanisation shall also take care of the revenue expenditure incurred by the deptt. towards salary and other contingencies. The system will be made compatible by giving training to the existing ministerial staff and therefore, the infrastructure would required equipment back up and certain technical staff for preparing softwares from time to time. The software will be developed, in compatible with the existing computer facilities in the deptt.

The total cost of the project consisting of modification of counters, electrical connections with uninterrupted power supply, dedicated computer system having built in tax and fee structure software to handle single floor operation and proposed staff created under the scheme is estimated at Rs. 85.0 lakhs.

The following staff is proposed for creation:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>	<u>pay scale. (Rs.)</u>
.	Dy. Controller of accounts	1	3000-4500
.	Accounts Officer (Revenue)	2	2300-3500
.	Computer supervisor	5	1640-2900
.	Center computer operator	12	1200-2040
.	Stenographer	1	1200-2040
.	Store keeper	1	1200-2040
.	Driver	3	950-1500
.	Class IV	5	750-940
	Total posts.	30	

4 separator cash vans are also required. During 1990-91 the approved outlay is Rs. 20 lacs (Rs. 10 lacs capital).

An outlay of Rs. 75 lacs is proposed for 1990-95. For 1991-95 outlay of Rs. 20.0 lakhs (Rs. 5 lacs capital). The scheme is expected fully in operation in 1991-92.

18. Improvement in storage & retrieval of permanent records.
(Rs. 35 lacs).

The scheme aims, at to retrieve the various information at fast or rate up into the various records early, help the enforcing agencies during legal proceedings and to avoid missing of records.

The Directorate of Transport has permanent records of more than 16 lakh vehicles registered in Delhi as on date in the form of files.

As per the Motor Vehicles Act, for various transactions, the permanent records are to be retrieved and updated whenever activities are involved like transfer of ownership, inclusion/exclusion of hypothecation, transfer of permits, re-registration and submission of permanent records during legal cases at the courts etc. This results in multiple handling of the files and thus bringing complaints of missing records.

The existing system of maintenance has its drawbacks and to avoid repeated approach to the permanent records and also to facilitate easy retrieval of information without repeated handling, it is proposed to improve the system by introducing micro filing techniques and categorizing system by suitably improving the environment similar to library system.

The total cost of the project consisting of salary to staff to be created under the scheme equipment to be procured and the modifications to be made in the buildings to install the system for proper furnishing is estimated at Rs. 35 lacs.

It is proposed to purchase equipment like High speed micro film camera, Automatic microfilm processor, Micro film reader, printer, micro film duplicator, Micro film Jacket inserter, Micro film recorder etc. to implement the scheme.

The following staff is also required.

S.No.	Name of the post.	No. of post.	Scale (Rs.)
1.	Supervisor	1	1400-2300
2.	System operator	2	1200-2040
3.	Record keeper	3	950-1500
4.	Class IV	2	750-940
		8	

The outlay approved for this scheme during 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 35 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 out of which Rs. 25.0 lacs under revenue for purchase of equipment and staff expenses and Rs. 10.0 lacs under capital head. Orders for purchase of equipment has already been placed through the STC/1991-92 and an outlay of Rs. 10.0 lakhs is proposed.

19. Introduction of digitalised computerised counterfeit proof driving licence. (Rs. 230 lacs).

Objectives of the scheme:

1. To increase the life of the licence.
2. To avoid de-lamination.
3. To help the enforcing agencies in identifying the particulars of the licence holder.

The new Motor vehicles Act has a provision for issuing driving licences on a laminated card under the form 7. The Transport Deptt. presently issues tamper proof driving licence through D. H. Energy development agency under the title polaroid which is, tamper proof and has facility of lamination.

The life of the polaroid form of licence is around 5 years only and after some time the licence starts fading and defacing. In some cases weather effect leads to difficulty in identification of the licence holder and his particulars.

The new Motor vehicles Act provides for validity of licence for a period of 20 years or upto the age of 40 years in case of non-transport licence holders. This form of polaroid licence is likely to cause difficulties for the holder and the enforcing agencies. Therefore, the deptt. propose to introduce a digitalised computerised, counterfeit proof licence during 8th five year plan.

The digitalised driving licence is produced by printing the information on special grade polymer plastic through high speed high quality laser printer. The final licence would consist of five layers of special plastic which are fused into each other by fusion power. Such licence cannot be de-laminated.

The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 400 lakhs for the 8th five year plan period.

In order to meet the objectives of the scheme it would require to import equipments i.e. (Hardware/software/print etc.) for this unit. It would require trained manpower and suitable installation site with weather proof at all the locations. The work under the scheme has since been taken up in 1990-91.

The following staff is proposed for creation under this scheme

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>	<u>Scale (Rs.)</u>
1.	Supervisor	5	1400-2300
2.	Operator	20	1200-2040

Typewriters telephone & furniture are also proposed to be purchased for this unit.

	<u>Revenue (Rs.)</u>	<u>Capital (Rs.)</u>	<u>Total (Rs.)</u>
1990-95 8th five year plan	150 lakhs	250 lakhs	400 lakhs
1991-92 Annual plan.	30 lakhs	10 lakhs	100 lakhs.

The scheme stands approved by the plg. Commission in Annual plan 1990-91 with 100 lacs & work has also been taken up. For its completion an outlay of Rs. 230 lacs (Rs. 150 lacs under capital) is proposed for 8th five year plan. As the system has to be conceived and staff created, it is proposed to have a provision of 40 lakhs under revenue head for the scheme during 1991-92.

A project study has already been conducted for this scheme. The system would recover its cost within a period of 5 to 6 years by way of recovering cost of licence and therefore, the investment is worth attempting. The system shall have a capacity to capture upto 600 licences per day.

A D D E N D U M
TO TRANSPORT SECTOR FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR
PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 - Mass Rapid
Transport Systems in Delhi:-Dte. of Transport

The Administration has accepted in principle the Mass Rapid Transport for Delhi. The objective in the development of a Mass Rapid Transport System is to reduce road congestion. Also the proposed system should have enough scope to meet the increase in transport demand beyond the year 2001. RITES is preparing a detailed project report for Delhi's Mass Rapid Transport System. First phase of the report has been submitted to the Administration which is under examination. The Mass Rapid Transport System will consist of a high capacity Rail (140 KM), Metro (27 KM) and bus-way (17.5 KM). For Metro (27 KM) the East-West Corridor will lie between Patel Nagar in West Delhi and Tilak Bridge in East (12 KM) via Patel Road, Panchkuian Road and Bara Khamba Road. The North-South Corridor (15 KM) will extend from Vishwavidyalaya in the North to Sewa Nagar in the South via Inter-State Bus Terminal, Delhi main Station, New Delhi Station, Connaught Place, Central Secretariat and Lodhi Estate.

The total cost of MRTS at 1989 prices is estimated as Rs.4373 crores out of which the first phase itself cost Rs.1942 crores, Adequate provision is to be made in the budget estimates of Delhi's Plan. The work is to be started immediately so that it may be opened for passenger traffic by January, 1997.

Details of the cost estimates for MRT system in Delhi is as under :-

S.No.	Description	Unit Rate	(Rs.in crores)			
			Full System Qty(KM)	Cost	First Phase Qty(Km)	Cost
A.	Metro-Underground	78	27	2106	19	1482
B.	Dedicated Ring Railway and Spurs					
	- At-Grade	12	112	1344	31	372
	- Underground	62	1.5	93		
	- Elevated	28	26.5	742		
C.	Busway	5	17.5	87.5	17.5	87.5
Total				4373		1942

The RITES has suggested that Delhi Administration should set up an autonomous Corporation to implement the project with the help of Indian Railway Sub sidiaries.

For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.582.20 crores is proposed including Rs.78 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this project.

-1000 A-

ADDENDA

Sector: Science, Technology & Environment.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Sector.	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
	Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay	Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay	
1. Satellite Imageries & Aerial Photography by DDA.	150.00	500.00	30.00	200.00	To make payments to the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.
Total (Sci., Tech. & Env.)	<u>1200.00</u>	<u>1550.00</u>	<u>325.00</u>	<u>495.00</u>	

X. 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, it established a separate Department, known as, 'Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife' in 1985-86. To harness the potential created by science and technology for making contribution to the objectives of modernisation and making development, a new sector, known as, 'Science, Technology & Environment' 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 the 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:-

Sub-Sector	7th Five Year Plan Outlay	1990-95 Proposed Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)		
			1990-91 Approved Outlay	1991-92 Amt- Proposed Outlay	1991-92 Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
a) Science & Technology	56.00	520.75	5.50	2.00	155.00
b) Environmental Programmes	115.00	612.25	151.00	139.00	141.00
c) Water Pollution.	7.00	67.00	21.50	21.50	29.00
Total (Science, Technology & Environment)	178.00	1200.00	178.00	163.40	325.00

Details of the programmes included under different schemes of Science & Technology and Environment sector are given in the respective schemes.

(1) Nucleus Cell for Science & Technology and Future Research Centre (Rs.20.00 lakhs Revenue).

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 and Environment" sector. The outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the implementation of this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95). The various components of the scheme includes the creation of posts, office equipments, purchase of vehicle, organisation of seminars, publicity literature and TA/DA to non-official members of different committees constituted by Delhi Administration. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs.0.99 lakh was spent under the schemes. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1990-91 for smooth implementation of various plan schemes in the "Science & Technology and Environment Sector :-

∟ Delhi has also joined this march and as a mark of beginning,

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
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(New Scale)
6.	Administrative Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500(New Scale)
7.	Research Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900 -do-
8.	Stenographer	4	Rs.1200-2040 -do-
9.	L.D.C.	4	Rs. 950-1500 -do-
10.	Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300 -do-
11.	Peon	4	Rs. 750-940 -do-
12.	Driver	2	Rs. 950-1500 -do-

According a provision of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1991-92.

(2) Remote Sensing Centre S&T/Data Base by Development Department.(Rs. 20.75 lakhs Revenue)

Objectives of the schemes are :-

- (i) Land capability survey.
- (ii) To study the phenomenon of Urbanisation and trend of growth.
- (iii) To assess the losses caused by natural disasture like flood, drought, dust storm, haze.
- (iv) Assessment of sown agricultural area.
- (v) Demarcation of wasteland, saline/alkaline and water logged area.
- (vi) Assessment of plantation.
- (vii) It will assist other departments like traffic control flood control, DDA, Agriculture, Forest for their specific purposes.
- (viii) Assessment of air pollution in various parts of city.
- (ix) Assessment of mines area and status of ridges.

Remote Sensing technique in new scientific tool to assess the present resources and ready-made data at less intervals. To assess the present resources with the traditional method is a job of hail, which consumes more time, money and resources and by that time other area might have been used for other purposes. Remote sensing is a multi disciplinary scheme which can be used for any purposes. In the meeting held on 26th Sept., 89 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Indian Space Research Organisation, at Antariksh Bhawan, Bangalore ... the Chairman stressed the need to set up the Remote Sensing Centre in every State. The Remote Sensing Centre in several states and U.P. are functioning well. Besides, all the Heads of Remote Sensing Centres of States and U.T.'s member Planning Commission

Head of Regional remote sensing, I.S.R.O. took part in the meeting and explained in detail the type of work they had taken over. At present, the remote sensing data (Satellite Imageries) with the resolution of 10 metres and more is available with N.R.S.A., Hyderabad. The cloud free data of spot and IRS-IA is also available with N.R.S.A.

For the successful planning and optimum use of natural Resources and available resources, it is very essential to have data for the recent period. This can only be achieved by the remote sensing. For quick assessment of the losses caused by natural disasters, remote sensing is the only technique. For assessing encroachment of Govt. land or urbanisation, Remote sensing can give the correct and latest position. Keeping in view the above justification, the scheme Remote Sensing is needed for U.T. of Delhi.

Programme contents are :-

- (i) During the first stage relevant data with the help of computer will be completed.
- (ii) During the second stage, the Centre will be connected to the satellite using remote sensing technology.
- (iii) Preparation of land use capability maps.
- (iv) The centre will help different departments/agencies for assessing the land cover, losses due to natural hazards like floods, cyclones, dust storm, haze, heat and cold waves etc. and also help in urban development, traffic control and to check other air pollution.
- (v) The centre will also help the different departments like Agriculture, Forest to assess the agricultural area, wasteland, saline and alkaline area, water logged area, area already converted under plantation, area to be taken for plantation, vegetable cover, encroachment over agricultural land, urbanisation and others.
- (vi) This is a multi-disciplinary scheme and can give the recent activities and natural resources i.e. with the help of traditional method, it is very difficult to assess the present position of Delhi ridges, Yamuna fringes, Bhatti mines within a short period. This will take months together and by the time the work will complete, again there will be changes and traditional method cannot give the exact picture. Whereas in case of Remote Sensing, the scene of popular site is available at 22 days/11 days interval with the true position on the ground and the information can be interpreted according to the need for different purposes.

The scheme was started during the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-90. The scheme could not be implemented because of the non-creation of post, for the implementation of this scheme, skilled staff under the field is required. The implementing tools are of optical type and requires proper maintenance. The accommodation required for the scheme is of special type i.e. air conditioned room for the protection of optical requirement and data.

Year wise funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Allocation.</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	Rs.1.00 lac	NIL.
1986-87	Rs.2.00 lacs.	NIL.
1987-88	Rs.2.00 lacs.	NIL.
1988-89	Rs. 2.00 lacs.	NIL.
1989-90	Rs.3.00 lacs.	NIL.

Financial Targets are :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
1.	Salary of Staff	2.90	1.00	3.50	4.00	4.30
2.	Office expenses	0.10	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.30
3.	Equipment.	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.40
	Total:	4.00	2.19	4.00	4.50	5.00
	Capital	-	-	5.00	-	-

Grant Total :- 1990-95 :- 20.75

Physical target are:- Procurement of data and implement during

To implement the scheme more effectively and to get the desired favourable results, the following staff is required

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of post.</u>
1.	Senior Research Officer (Remote Sensing)	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Research Officer (Remote Sensing)	Rs.2200-4000	1
	(i) Agriculture & Forests		
	(ii) Town Planning & Land escaping.		
(3)	Research Assistant.	Rs.1400-2300	1
(4)	Draftsman.	Rs.1200-2040	1
(5)	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
(6)	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
(7)	Jeep Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1
(8)	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
			<u>9</u>

(3) Setting up of Tissue Culture Laboratory for Raising Horticultural Plant through Test Tube. (Rs. 10.00 lakh Capital)

The tissue culture techniques has following objectives :-

- (i) To multiply plant material very fastly.
- (ii) To propogate uniform and true to type plant population without any alteration.
- (iii) To perpatuate clones where viable seeds are not produced.
- (iv) To produce plants from other parts like grown-up tips, another ovules, pallen, root, petioles, hypocityles and other organs from tissue culture as explained.

Raising of plants/trees through seed does not result in uniformity in shape, size, colour etc. Therefore, vegetative propagation is an essential tool for raising uniform plants. But in certain plants particularly from the various sexually propagated crops cannot be obtained uniform and true to type plant material due to certain limitations. Therefore, tissues culture techniques have been recommended by the scientist/Horticulturists.

Financial Achievements during 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 and latest year wise

1st and IIInd year and preparation for the project.
Urbanisation growth and Demarcation of Ridge and Bhatti mines.

figures of expenditure :-

S.No.	7th Five Year Plan period play	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		App. out lay	Act. Exp. out	App. out lay	Act. Exp. out	App. out lay	Act. Exp. out	App. out lay	Act. Exp. out
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
1.	2.00 lakh	1.00	0.98	1.50	0.98	0.50	0.49	0.50	

Financial targets/achievements during 7th Five Year Plan the following maintenance are the details of the expenditure incurred in the implementation of the work. (As shown in point 6)

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs (Revenue 8.00 and capital 2.00 lakh) and Rs.1.50 lakh (Revenue 1.00*capital 0.50) has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95) and annual plan 1991-92 respectively.

Details of the expenditure for the year 1990-91 annual plan are as under :

S.No.	Name of the items	Amount
1.	Salaries of the staff	0.80
2.	T.A.	0.05
3.	Office Expensis	0.15
		<u>1.00</u>
	Capital Works	3.50
		<u>4.50</u>
	Total:-	4.50

For implementation of the scheme, following staff has been proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan for the laboratory:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Senior Scientist	1	3000-4500
2.	Scientific Officer	2	2200-4000
3.	Technical Assistant	2	1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
6.	Laboratory Assistant	2	950-1500
7.	Lab. Attendent	4	750-940
8.	Chokidar	1	750-940
9.	Driver	1	950-1500

Other supporting staff : In addition to above, some of the staff will be requiring for the raising of ex-plant, plant produced by tissue technique outside the laboratory i.e. glass House/Shade House.

(1)	Horticulture Supervisor	- 1	1400-2300
(2)	Head Mali	- 1	950-1500
(3)	Beldar-cum-Mali	- 4	750-940

(4) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURS PARK (STEP)
(Rs.320.00 lakh).

The proposal pertains to establishing a Science & Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) in Delhi with a view to encourage Science & Engineering graduates to become job generators and undertake industrial ventures based on the Research and Development work done by R&D sections of industrial units and also the academic institutions. The objective of STEP is based on the idea of Prof. Frederick Emmons Terman, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, USA, initiated as far back as in 1948 which is now called 'Silicon Valley' is to bring about a sort of interaction and interfacing between educational research institutions on the one hand and industrial units on the other. STEP is aimed at providing infrastructural facilities to translate academic research towards improving the quality or effecting changes in industrial products. STEP would also stimulate existing industries in and around Delhi to take the latest Scientific and Technological know how in production methods/processes. It shall also encourage graduates of the host institutions to take entrepreneurship on the pattern of such STEP already in existence in other countries, such as, Japan, UK etc. in addition to USA where there are several such parks.

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 institution for providing training facilities to the personnel intended to be ultimately engaged by these entrepreneurs, information centre, software development wing and consultancy etc.

The total cost of the project as envisaged in the original project report prepared by BIT STEP, Ranchi, Bihar based on 50 acres of land was Rs.1452.75 lakh. This was subsequently revised after allocation of 5 acres of land by DDA and further amended. This reduced the project cost to Rs.321.15 lakh. The project has now been approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India D.O.No.8/27/85/NEB dt. 13.8.89. The project was then forwarded to Finance Department for placement before the Standing Finance Committee. Finance Department desired preparation of estimate for execution of capital works by PWD. Accordingly it has been obtained. The capital cost of the project has gone upto Rs.274.95 lakh and so the total cost of project to Rs.344.36 lakh.

The break up of capital and recurring as follows:-

i) Capital cost	Rs.274.95 lakh
ii) Recurring exp. spread over a period of 5 years.	Rs. 69.41 lakh
Grant total	Rs.344.36 lakh

Vide

The components of capital and recurring expenses are given below :-

A. CAPITAL		
1. Main Building		Rs.48,21,048
2. Recreation & other facilities		Rs. 4,69,735
3.i)Development	62,87,038	|
ii)Electrical charges	31,28,907	
		Rs.94,15,945
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,47,06,723
4. 2% charges towards approval of drawings by local bodies		Rs. 2,94,135
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,50,00,863
5. Contingencies 3%		Rs. 4,50,026
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,54,50,889
6. Add 11.5% D.C.		Rs. 17,76,852
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,72,27,741
7. Pre-operative expenses		Rs. 2,00,000
8. Vehicles		Rs. 2,00,000
		<hr/>
		Rs.1,76,27,741
9. Machinery & Equipment		Rs. 40,16,000
10.Installation charges 15%		Rs. 6,00,000
11.Price escalation on equip.		Rs. 5,16,000*
		<hr/>
		Rs.2,27,45,341
12.Cost of 5 acres of land @ Rs.9.50 lakh per acre		Rs. 47,50,000
		<hr/>
	Total capital cost	Rs.2,74,95,341
	Say	Rs.274.95 lakh
B.BECURRING		
i) Salaries & Wages		Rs. 44,46 lakhs
ii) Material and Stores		Rs. 4,50 lakhs
iii)Conveyance and Tpt.		Rs. 3,50 lakhs
iv) Office & Admn.Exp.		Rs. 6.50 lakhs
v)Maintenance & Other Exp.		Rs. 4.50 lakhs
vi)Ground rent @ 2 ¹ / ₂ %		Rs. 5.95 lakhs
	Total	<hr/>
		Rs. 69,41 lakhs
	Total cost of project	Rs.344.36 lakhs

It is expected that building will be completed in three years time and the year-wise break up of fund requirement is given below :-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ist yr</u>	<u>2ndyr</u>	<u>3rd yr.</u>	<u>4th yr.</u>	<u>5thyr.</u>
A.Capital	274.95	120.12	79.15	75.68	-	-
B.Recurring	69.41	1.69	3.05	17.43	21.55	25.69

In accordance revised project report, the staff component are as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>
1.	Chief Executive	1
2.	R&D Chief	2

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>
3.	Manager	2
4.	Sr.Scientific Officer/Asstt. Manager/Admn.Officer	3
5.	Scientific Officer/Accounts Officer/ EDP Officer/Marketing Officer	6
6.	Asstt..Foreman	2
7.	Senior Technical Asstt./Personal Secretary	2
8.	Technical Asstt./Draftsman/Mechanic/ Operator/Die maker/Fitter/Mechanic Welder/Carpenter/Painter/Office Asstt/ Cashier/Store-Keeper/Typist/Driver	20
9.	Helper/Watch & Ward/Peon/Garfner	10

There was a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh during 7th plan period 85-90. An expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakh was incurred during the period upto 31.3.90 on the revenue side and the capital amount of Rs.3.00 lakh was surrendered because inspite of best efforts, DDA did not give the possession of land and the amount could not be utilised. DDA has revised a demand of Rs.48,68,750/- (Rs.47.50 lakh cost of land +Rs.1,18,750/- ground rent @ 2 1/2%) for 5 acres of land allocated at Papan Kalan.

The capital component of the project is Rs.274.95 lakh spreadover the 8th plan period 1990-95 and proposed fund requirement for the year 1991-92 is Rs.120.12 lakh.

The revenue component of the project is Rs.69.41 lakh spreadover a period of 5 years. The proposed fund requirement for the year 1991-92 is Rs.1.69 lakh in which the major amount of Rs.1,18,750/- is ground rent and Rs.0.50 lakh is towards contingencies. The STEP project was deferred in the working group of planning Commission meeting held on 19.1.90 pending finalisation of 8th plan and a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh was made during current year 1990-91. Because of deferement, it has not taken off as such fund requirement remain same what was projected earlier. Therefore, the fund which was projected for 1990-91 will now be required for 1991-92 and similarly for subsequent years. It is expected that the capital works will be completed by 1993-94 and STEP shall start functioning. The total revenue requirement of the project was estimated as Rs.69.41 lakh spreadover a period of 5 years during the 8th plan period 1990-95. Since the work is yet to start as such the fund requirement of Rs.25.69 lakh estimated in the revenue side for 1994-95 will go in the next plan. As such the total recurring expenditure for the plan period upto 1995 will be reduced to Rs.43.72 lakh which was been spread over a period of 4 years starting from 91-92 and the total fund requirement for the plan period upto 1995 will become Rs.318.67 lakh (Cap.Rs.274.95+Rev.43.72) as against estimated cost of project of Rs.344.36 lakh (Cap.274.95 lakh+Rev.69.41 lakh). Accordingly keeping in view the estimate prepared by PWD for executing of capital works the yearwise budgatory requirement is projected below:-

	RE	TOTAL	91-92	92-93	(Rs. in lakh)	
					93-94	94-95
Capital	--	274.95	118.00	79.15	75.68	--
Revenue	<u>1.00</u>	<u>43.72</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>17.43</u>	<u>21.55</u>
G.Total	1.00	318.67	119.31	82.20	93.11	21.55

N.B.1) The fund towards cost of land is being proposed to be paid to DDA towards cost of land Rs.48,68,750/- by adjustment against the amount of Rs.2 crore already paid to DDA for Jhilmil Tahirpur by PWD Div.No.18 Circle No.4 vide cheque No.B54226/006543 dt.31.3.89 against the sanction issued by Deputy Secretary (Industries), Delhi PL-I/33/78/DI/Vol.II dt.31.3.80 the expenditure was booked under budgetary head 521-Capital outlay on Village and Small Scale Industries.

2) During the current year 90-91, there is a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh (Rev.) and the same is proposed to be kept during RE 90-91.

3) The project has been approved by Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India vide D.O.letter No.8/27/87-WEB dt. 13.6.89.

(5) Water Proffing of Small Irrigation Channels

No outlay has been proposed in 1991-92.

SATTELITE IMAGERIES & AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY DDA
Rs.150.00 lakh)

Sattelite imageries and aerial photography is essential for providing basic information for urban planning in D.D.A. which could also be used by other Local Bodies and Departments in Delhi Administration.

Discussion with Senior Officers of the National Remote Sensing Agency(NRSA) Hyderabad has revealed that it is possible to get SPOT data on sattelite imagries through NRSA. This data could be digital and also in the form of Black and White pictures in the scale 1:50,000 or 1:25,000. Such an information could provide the external boundary of the unauthorised colonies i.e. how the urban area is expanding at its peripheries.

NRSA has been requested to provide us for Block and White pictures for the Union Territory of Delhi for dates around 31st December, 1989 at 1:25,000 scale. They have agreed to provide the same. It would cost about Rs.1.96,000.

NRSA have also been requested to provide us for the same data i.e. B/W pictures at 1:25,000 for a nearest future data when they sky in Delhi is clear. They have agreed to do the same, this would also cost about Rs.2 lakhs.

There is possibility to get the 1:25,000 pictures at regular intervals(say every year) which would be immensely useful to keep touch of the expanding colonies and other information for the city as a whole. To get this information at regular intervals an advance money is to be deposited with NRSA. There are large number of agencies getting data in different form depending on their requirements from the NRSA. For this the agencies deposit

certain amount with the NRSA and go on procuring data as and when required. In case of D.D.A. this could be about Rs.10 lakhs which could be deposited with NRSA and when any information is required for the Union Territory of Delhi or part of the area, the same could be procured in the shortest possible time.

To make full use of the data which can be procured from NRSA in different form, same equipment (about Rs.31 lakhs) need to be procured for getting the details of any ~~particular~~ particular area from the dia positives (data on scale 1:250,000).

For detail planning Aerial Survey and mapping is required at 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale. This is a separate project for Rs.1.70 crores (as given in 1989), this may have enhancement due to prices escalations etc. This could be taken up in 2 stages in 3 years:-

- 1990 Aerial photography and ground control
1:10,000 scale
- 1991 Rectification and mapping on
1:10,000 scale
- 1992 Rectification and mapping for
1:25,000 scale.

Aerial photography could be in the month of October/November, 1990 till such time the weather is not appropriate for this job.

Sanction is required for :

(i) Rs.13 lakh out of which 10 lakh to be deposited with NRSA to procure the suitable data from time to time and Rs.3 lakh for the equipment for detail interpretation of specific area. This sanction is immediately required to proceed on the work.

(ii) Rs. 2 crores for this project of Aerial photography and mapping on the scale 1:10,000 and 1:25,000. In this case the provisions could be as under :-

1990-91	80 lakhs
1991-92	30 lakhs
1992-93	80 lakhs

B. ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

(6) CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION THROUGH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS & WEEDS SCHEME (Rs.12.25 Lakh Revenue).

The scheme is known as control of Environmental Pollution through Agricultural Chemicals & Weeds and it is an on-going scheme. It is a well-known fact that environmental pollution is caused by a number of factors namely, excessive and harmful smoke emitted by industrial complexes and automobiles, but there is a little awareness about harmful effects of the chemicals being indiscriminately used by some of the farmers in the field of agriculture. This aspect is receiving maximum attention in developed countries and a number of developing countries. Control over indiscriminate use to need-based use of insecticides can be exercised by establishing a strong surveillance and forecasting unit.

A survey report by World Health Organisation (WHO) indicated that Delhi is one of the States where the residue level of pesticides is highest in the world in both vegetables and milk. This high residual level of insecticides as per the report is causing innumerable damage to the population and future generation. To minimise gap between the prescribed level of pesticides residues from present higher level of residues, judicious use of insecticides (pesticides) will be restricted to only need-based basis. Frequently, samples of fruits and vegetables will be collected from the market of U.T. of Delhi and got analysed to detect the actual level of pesticides residual available in the samples. Further, samples of insecticides will also be drawn for their quality control under Insecticides Act, 1968.

Another factor causing environment pollution is unrestricted growth of a very poisonous weed called parthenium, which is commonly known as carrotgrass. It is said that its pollen is a source of many diseases. It causes many ailments such as allergy, asthma, rhinitis, blood pressure, leprosy etc. Its destruction will be taken-up by adopting suitable control measures.

This scheme was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan of Delhi but could not be properly implemented for want of creation of posts and appointment of required staff even upto the last year of plan.

The environmental pollution which has assumed a very great significance in recent years, has to be controlled without further loss of time. Numerous schemes for establishing ecological balance and create awareness about harmful effect of factories and automobile smoke have been formulated and are under operation. The sector pertaining to pollution caused by pesticides/agricultural chemicals and harmful effects of some of weeds did not receive attention that it should have achieved in the country in general and in Union Territory of Delhi in particular. Union Territory of Delhi is biggest market for internal as well as transit trade of fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce, therefore, it becomes essential to have suitable facilities and an agency to monitor the presence of toxic chemicals in all food-stuffs.

There is very little realisation about the hazards associated with the use of pesticides especially in case of short duration crops, such as, vegetables and

fruits which are harvested several times, at rather short intervals and often consumed raw without much processing. It has been observed many a times that the crop is sprayed with insecticides when it is about to be harvested either due to ignorance or even deliberately to maintain its freshness for a longer time, considering the hazards associated with indiscriminate use of pesticides in agriculture field, this can be avoided by the surveillance of insect pests and diseases, their monitoring and forecasting for use of pesticides on need-based basis. Delhi is the biggest trade centre for the distribution of pesticides in North India and therefore it is essential to draw samples of insecticides regularly for test of their quality. This exercise will not only be beneficial for citizens of Delhi but also for the neighbouring states.

The problem of parthenium weeds is very acute in Delhi and causing environmental pollution by way of a number of health problem. The control and eradication of this weed will be taken care of under this sector.

The total proposed cost of this scheme will be Rs.12.25 lakh during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The scheme is proposed to be implemented through its three components and a detailed description is given below :-

(1) Drawal of samples of food-stuffs, vegetables, fruits, fodder, milk, pesticides etc. to determine toxic level/residues of agricultural chemicals.

(2) Surveillance and forecasting for judicious and need based use of pesticides.

(3) Destruction of parthenium weed from U.T. of Delhi.

i) Drawal of samples to determine toxic level/residues.

The samples of food-stuffs such as vegetables, fruits, fodder, milk etc. regularly will be drawn from various markets in U.T. of Delhi to determine the toxic level of residues of agricultural chemicals in forms of original molecules and in their metabolic forms brought about by plants. Further, possible source of consign-ment of food-stuffs will be traced and suitable sugges-tive measures will be advocated to bring level of residues in and around tolerance limits. Other suitable steps will also be taken-up to minimise gap between limit of tolerance and toxic level. In addition, samples of pesti-ci-des will also be invariably drawn from manufacturers, distributors, dealers and shelves of retailers for quality control so as to check production, sale and use of spurious pesticides.

The sample will be got tested from facilities available at Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research Delhi and if available from Central Insecticides Labo-ratories of Govt. of India by remittance of testing charges. With increase of work-load, action for setting-up a test-ing laboratory by Delhi Admn. will be taken-up.

Insecticides residues on vegetables, milk and other items of food-stuffs are very injurious to public health with chronic and fatal effect. Public health care at Govt. as well private level is all waste, if the vegetables, fruits, milk and other items of food they are consuming having insecti-cides residues over the permitted tolerance limits.

ii) Surveillance and forecasting for judicious and need-based use of pesticides.

The surveillance and forecasting constitute preventive aspect of environment pollution through scientifically conducted surveillance and data based forecasting, so that farmers can be guided about judicious, need-based and timely plant protection measures. Under, surveillance programme, all major crops and vegetables will be taken-up similarly all pests particularly appearing in endemic/epidemic nature shall be taken care of. This will not only control environmental pollution but also help farmers to effectively control insect pests, diseases and weeds of their crops to get enhanced yields which will raise their standard of living also.

iii) Destruction of Parthenium weed

The parthenium weed has taken almost all public land in U.T. of Delhi. There is no organisation which has taken over responsibility for its destruction. It is said to cause many health problems but no reasonable substraction appears to have taken place. Under this sector, its destruction will be taken-up from public places by use of harmless chemicals and mechanical methods at Govt. level. The work of destruction of parthenium weed was taken-up in the Seventh plan through no staff was provided under this scheme. Achievements of eradication of weeds are given below :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Area covered</u>
1.	1986-87	546 Hec
2.	1987-88	2187 Hec
3.	1988-89	84 Hec

The achievement was not sufficient to keep this weed under check and to full control pollution from this weed. The urban area of Delhi is increasing every year and to effectively control pollution due to parthenium weed, it is proposed to cover an area of 3,000 hectares every year, so that inhabitants of the adjoining colonies are saved from the hazardous effect of this weed.

The programme of destruction of parthenium weed from all common lands will be very beneficial to citizens of Delhi, since they will be saved from some diseases which are known to effect the human being only due to pollen of this weed.

Originally there were few posts proposed for creation under the scheme but keeping in view the recommendation of Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Admn., Delhi, this component has been dropped. The scheme is proposed to be implemented by addition of 5 posts under the Plant Protection Scheme and diversion of 24 posts from other scheme.

As scheme has been started implementing in last financial year of sixth five year plan and the expenditure incurred during this period is given below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1984-85	3.03 lakh	3.03 lakh

Although this programme has been initiated in the year 1984-85 and continued in the seventh five year plan period but no satisfactory work has been done for want of staff and sufficient unit. It is expected that operational phase is completed and awareness is created among the farmers, formulators, distributors and retailers, maintenance phase will be taken-up so that the process does not go into a relapse.

The year-wise approved outlay as well as expenditure during the seventh five year plan are given below :-

85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90		Total	
T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.
12.00	0.10	10.0	0.40	11.0	0.98	10.0	1.50	10.0	1.50	54.0	4.48

The physical targets year-wise and their achievements during the seventh five year plan are given below :-

Particulars	85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90		Total			
	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.		
1. Drawal of samples (Nos.)			50	45	200	76	500	15	500	161	500	120	1850	417
2. Surveillance (Entire crop).	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil	All crop	Nil
3. Destruction of weeds (Hect.)	800	Nil	800	546	2000	2187	2000		2000		2000	7600	5573	
									840		2000			

The proposed financial targets for Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below :- (Figure in Lakh)

S.No.	Particulars	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
1.	Pay & Allownces.	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	Nil
2.	Expenditure on labour.	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
3.	Drawal of samples & their testing charges.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	3.75
4.	Purchase of material equipments & chemicals.	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00
5.	Office expenses	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Total:-	2.00	2.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	12.25

Physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given below :-

S.No.	Particulars	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total
1.	Drawal of samples	125	135	150	165	175	750
2.	Surveillance (Entire crop)	All crop	All crop	All crop	All crop	All crop	All crop
3.	Destruction of parthenium weed (Hect.)	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	15000

Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Admn. has conducted detailed study of this scheme accordingly the scheme has been modified. There is no provision of posts under the scheme and the work is to be got managed by diversion of staff from other scheme.

(7) MINES AREA RECLAMATION OF LAND IN BHATTI MINES (Rs.10.00 LAKH).

Objectives of the scheme are :-

- i) To reclaim the land falls under the area of Badarpur and Bhatti Mines, where the deep mining have been under-taken and the land is degraded by the human-being causing environmental and safety hazards.
- ii) To level the area to minimise the hazards of accident.
- iii) To develop healthy environment by covering the area with plant cover.
- iv) To utilize the degraded soil for growing plants for fuelwood and fodder purposes.
- v) Upgradation of wasteland.
- vi) To provide the opportunities for employments.

Man has destroyed its surroundings and forest that converted wood land and green land into massive concret and left the hazardous environment for himself and future generation. Union Territory, Delhi is a small territory with an area of 1485 Sq. Km. and has all the characteristics resubling to semi-arid regions.

The increase in population has forced the Admn. to bring more area under urbanisation by converting the Agricultural lands. This has disturbed the nature's ecological balance. The demand of the construction material has diverted the attention of the man to exploit the rich potential of the kohi-region of Mehrauli Block and this has converted a huge chunk of land into huge pits. This illegal and unscientific mining has disturbed the ecology of the area. The reclamations of these mined area and conservation of surrounding area can help in stopping the increase in desertization. The Scientist/Ecologists will be made aware of this alarming stage of air, water and noise pollution.

Delhi Administration has worked out a project to reclaim such wasteland by levelling, filling up of deep pits, and spreading of top fertile soil, will help to support and grow the vegetation. The area so reclaimed will be covered by systematic plantation. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh are being proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Programme Contents

- i) During first stage the area will be identified.
- ii) Procurement of area.
- iii) Levelling of land where enormous mines have been developed.
- iv) Soil and water conservation.
- v) Plantation on the reclaimed land.

The scheme was started during 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-90. The scheme could not be implemented because of the non-creation of posts, for implementation of this scheme, skilled staff in the field is required. The area of Bhatti mine is on lease with Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation.

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan and year-wise approved outlay & expenditure :-

S.No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	1985-86	0.50	-
2.	1986-87	0.50	-
3.	1987-88	0.50	Nil
4.	1988-89	1.00	Nil
5.	1989-90	0.10	Nil

The target was to reclaim mine area Bhatti Mines. The achievement is nil.

Financial Target

S.No.	Item	Financial Target in lakhs				
		1990-91 (APRV)	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Salary of staff,	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Office & other exp.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	Total	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
	Grand total of (1990-95).	10.00				

Physical Target

- i) Procurement of land from Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation.
- ii) Demarcation of land requiring reclamation.
- iii) Pilot area for reclamation.

To implement the scheme and to get desired result, the following staff is required :-

S.No.	Name of post	Pay scale	No. of post
1.	Dy. Director (Reclamation).	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Asstt. Director(Reclamation)	Rs.2000-3500	2
3.	Planning Asstt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
4.	Technical Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	2
5.	Hort. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	2
6.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
7.	Typist	Rs. 950-1500	1
8.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
9.	Forest Guard	Rs. 750-1025	2
10.	Driver	Rs. 950-1500	1
11.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
		<u>Total</u>	<u>16</u>

The area of mine is on lease with Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation, the land will be acquired from the agency.

(8) CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI RIDGE (Rs.10.00 LAKH REVENUE).

Objectives :-

- a) To preserve the natural heritage of Delhi.
- b) To protect the ridge from encroachment and denudation.
- c) Preservation of natural vegetation of Ridge.
- d) To preserve the natural flora and fauna of Ridge.
- e) To check the diversion of Ridge area for other purposes.
- f) To reduce the level of pollution caused by vehicular road traffic and factory.

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 issues and recommended that the ridges should be properly demarcated and action plan be prepared to preserve and regenerate the ridges. Serious sources of pollution like stone, crushes, quarries and other industrial units should be removed from the ridges to ensure competitive use of land. It is proposed to conserve and develop the Delhi ridges under the supervision of the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Environment as a centrally sponsored scheme. Delhi Administration has worked out a project for the conservation and Development of Delhi Ridge.

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh is being proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92,

Programme contents :-

- i) During first stage the area will be identified.
- ii) Status of Ridge will be ascertained.
- iii) To check further encroachment.
- iv) Plantation of indigenous species.

The scheme was started during the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-90. The scheme could not be implemented because of the non-creation of post and the non-availability of area as it is under the control of different agencies i.e. CPWD, PWD, D.D.A., N.D.M.C. and Containment Board and others.

Plan allocation for 7th Five Year Plan and year-wise approved outlay and expenditure :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1.	1985-86	1.00	-
2.	1986-87	1.00	-
3.	1987-88	1.00	-
4.	1988-89	1.00	0.11
5.	1989-90	1.00	-

The target was to conserve and protect the ridge. The achievement is NIL. Financial and Physical targets proposed for draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 ;-

a) Financial target

S.No.	Item	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Salary of staff	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Office & other exp.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
		<u>1.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.50</u>

b) Physical target :

- i) Identification of Area.
- ii) Procurement of Area.
- iii) To check encroachment.
- iv) Plantation of indigeneous species .

To implement the scheme and to get desired results, the following staff is required.

S.No.	Name of post	Fay scale	No. of post
1.	Deputy Director (Hort.)	3000-4500	1
2.	Asstt. Director (Hort.)	2000-3500	4
3.	Sr. Tech. Asstt.	1640-2900	4
4.	Hort. Asstt.	1400-2300	8
5.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
6.	Fieldmen	775-1025	15
7.	Peon	750-940	1
			<u>34</u>

(9) NOISE ABATEMENT MEASURES STUDY & CONTROL OF NOISE POLLUTION (RS.2.00 LAKH REVENUE).

The beginning of the scheme was made by the Department of Environment, Govt. of India with the commissioning of 2 Pilot Surveys to abate noise pollution in Delhi with association of Indian Institute of public opinion. The following staff was required to initiate the scheme :-

Sr. Scientific Officer	1
Scientific Officer	1
Stenographer	1
Peon	1

Keeping in view the basis for creation of above posts, Rs.0.50 lakh for R.E. 1990-91 and for Annula Plan 1991-92 respectively has been proposed.

(10) PILOT STUDIES OF 'HAZE OR DUST' CLOUDS (RS.3.00 LAKH REVENUE).

The dust and haze clouds have been causing various road accidents as a result of poor visibility. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95).

No study on the phenomenon of haze and dust clouds has so far been conducted for want of technical staff.

An attempt may be made to study the phenomenon of Haze and dust clouds. A.R. Department of Delhi Administration have agreed to create the post of Scientific Officer and a Stenographer but the staff inspection unit is yet to clear the proposals. These two posts are likely to be created during the current year i.e. 1990-91. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1990-91.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Sr. Scientific Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
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 1990-91 and Rs.0.50 lakh for the year 1991-92.

(11) NUCLEUS CELL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION UNDER DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI (RS.60.00 LAKH).

The scheme is meant to provide requisite scientific and technical personnel to the Secretariat of the newly created department of Environment. The scheme was approved for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). No expenditure, however has been incurred under the scheme mainly due to non-creation of posts.

The other activities involved are organisation of Seminar, Advertisement on Environment, purchase of literature, getting of statistical data and T.A./D.A. to non-official members of different committees and purchase of Anti-pollution monitoring van during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. The following posts proposed to be created under the scheme :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Deputy Director (Plg.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Research Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Lab. Asstt.(Air,Water and noise).	3	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

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh was provided for the year 1990-91. The scheme could not progress due to non-recruitment of staff. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1991-92.

The details in respect of specific provision kept for the procurement of Anti-pollution mobile van, Manpowers, salaries etc. is as under :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	
1.	Anti-pollution Mobile Van	Rs.12.00 lakh
2.	Lab. Asstt. 3 posts (Air, water & noise).	Rs. 2.00 lakh
3.	Misc. etc.	Rs. 1.00 lakh

(12) CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM THE EXHAUST OF MOTOR VEHICLES (RS. 515.00 LAKH).

Objectives of the scheme are :-

1. To control pollution caused by motorised vehicles plying in Delhi.
2. To monitor, educate and create awareness amongst the motoring community in particular and public in large on the ill effects of various pollutants emitted by automobiles.
3. To provide clean environment to Delhi citizens.
4. Enforce safe levels of various pollutants emitted by the vehicles prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

This scheme was introduced in the later part of Sixth Five Year Plan and continued as a plan scheme in the 7th plan period.

Exhaust of motor vehicles is one of major sources of atmospheric pollution. The population of automobile in Delhi has already crossed the 17.50 lakh mark and by the end of this decade, the total population of vehicles in Delhi shall be more than 30 lakh. It has been estimated that as much as 50% of air pollution in Delhi contributed by the exhaust of motor vehicles. These exhaust emissions are causing damage to vegetation, industrial products and historical monuments.

The Govt. of India has laid down specific standards under sub-rule (2) of rule 115 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 in respect of carbon monoxide emission levels for Petrol driven vehicles and smoke emission levels for diesel driven vehicles. Rules, the State Road Transport authorities are empowered to enforce the prescribed pollution standards. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 stipulated stringent penalty vide section 190 for the violation of the standards specified under above said rule.

The department has created certain infrastructure in the form of manpower and equipment to conduct the education programme started during the 7th Plan (1987).

Considering the vehicular population and also to remain vigilant towards containing pollution menace caused by these vehicles, it would be necessary to check the pollution levels emitted by vehicles periodically and enforce the standards. Therefore, additional requirement of infrastructure in the form of staff and equipment are essential and as such the scheme is carried over during 8th Five Year Plan.

Total cost of Project/scheme

- a) Original :- Against a proposal of Rs.80.00 lakh for the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan, only Rs.2.00 lakh was reflected in the approved plan documents.
- b) Revised :- Rs.612.08 lakh upto the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

*L Under rule 115 of central motor vehicles
* harmful effects on health of the citizens apart from causing*

The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.520 lakh. It includes Rs.505 lakh under the revenue head and Rs.15.00 lakh under the capital head.

The approved outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.130 lakh in Revenue head. The approved outlay (RE) for year 1990 is Rs.120 lakh. The proposed outlay for year 1991-92 is Rs.120 lakh out of which Rs.15 lakh is under capital head.

To formulate strategy to control pollution a study was sponsored by Directorate of Transport and get conducted in two phases covering 50 traffic junctions through Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi in 1985-86. After obtaining the recommendations of the study, the Administration launched an Education Campaign in December 1987 to create the awareness amongst motorists after creating the following infrastructure.

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay scale
1.	Pollution Level Test Inspector.	50	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Instrument Mechanic	01	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Statistical Assistant	01	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Driver	02	Rs. 950-1500

Equipment

S.No.	Name of the equipment	Number
1.	Exhaust Gas Analyzer	39
2.	Smoke Meter	05
3.	Petrol Vehicles (for mobile checking)	13
4.	Generator sets	25
5.	Built up buses (for dispersal of checking staff and equipment to check pollution levels effectively)	02

In the beginning of Education Campaign, petrol driven two and three wheelers and cars etc. were covered by providing free facility at 12 petrol pump locations. In the second phase of the programme, the same facility was extended at alternate twelve locations. The programme has been continuing at all the offices of the Directorate of Transport in the third phase. The checking of diesel vehicles was also introduced during 1989. Till July, 1990 more than 5.4 lakh vehicles owners have availed the free facility extended under the scheme.

As the department is enforcing the standards prescribed in Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 as a statutory function, it would be necessary to have additional infrastructure in encompassing maximum violating vehicles so as to ensure cleaner environment for the citizens of Delhi. The following additional structure in addition to already created posts is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan so as to effectively implement the scheme. The activity being a continuous one, the infrastructure proposed is fully justified.

Staff Structure (Proposed)

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Pay scale
<u>Technical Staff</u>			
1.	Joint Director (Anti-pollution)	1	3700-5000
2.	Sr. Pollution Level Inspector.	30	2200-4000
3.	Pollution Level Test Inspectors.	30	1640-2900
<u>Establishment Staff</u>			
4.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
5.	Driver (for buses)	2	1200-2040
6.	Store Keeper	1	1400-2300
7.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
8.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
9.	Chowkidar	3	750-940
10.	Sweeper	3	750-940
11.	Attendants	8	750-940
12.	Drivers for buses	2	1200-2040
<u>Enforcement Staff</u>			
13.	Constable-cum-Driver	25	950-1500
14.	Constables	25	950-1500
Total:-		<u>72</u>	

Additional equipment for the scheme

S.No.	Equipment	Qty. (Unit in nos.)	Approximate Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Smoke meter	10	15.00
2.	Exhaust Gas Analyzer	15	9.00
3.	Petrol vehicles with fitments	15	22.5
4.	Van/Mini Bus	10	30.00

An outlay of Rs.515.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan out of which Rs.15 lakhs would be under capital head to construct suitable building at one of the sites available with Directorate of Transport to accomodate staff, storage & maintenance of equipment and parking of vehicles.

During 1990-91 a total outlay of Rs.130 lakhs has been approved. The scheme was introduced in the begining of 1985-86 by conducting a survey to assess the extent of Air Pollution caused by automobile exhaust in Delhi, atmosphere on the basis of the information and recommendations and the infrastructure was created in 1986-87.

State of Implementation of scheme/project total expenditure incurred up to the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

a) Out of the 54 posts created for the scheme, 50 posts have been filled up.

b) Thirty Nine exhaust gas analyzers and five smokemeters alongwith the supporting equipment have been procured for the scheme.

c) Fifteen numbers of Vehicles for mobile pollution checking activities have been procured.

d) An education campaign was launched in December, 1987 to create awareness about Vehicular pollution amongst the motorists particularly the petrol driven Vehicles users.

e) The Govt. of India introduced motor vehicles Act and Central Motor Vehicles Rules in July, 1989. While standards relating to vehicular pollution were to be enforced from 1st October, 1989, it was further extended to be effective from 1st March, 1990. The cell has complete preparedness to enforce the standards prescribed for auto exhaust pollution levels. The Department has started enforcing these standards.

f) The staff & equipment are deployed to conduct the pollution checking activity on transport vehicles (both petrol & diesel driven) at the time of certifying road worthiness.

During 8th Five Year Plan period, the construction of building, procurement of equipments & Vehicles and creation of staff would be completed. Then the scheme would continue to be functional with annual recurring expenditure after the 8th five year plan period.

An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs had been approved for the scheme during 7th five year plan. Year-wise outlay and expenditure are given below:-

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	--	|
1986-87	6.00	| 05.56
1987-88	21.28	21.58
1988-89	37.00	13.98
1989-90	38.00	50.96

Financial & physical targets proposed for Draft 8th five year plan (1990-95) and annual plan (1990-91)

Period	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Revenue	Capital	Total
1990-95	905	15	520
1990-91 (App.)	130	-	130
1991-92	105	15	120
1992-93	65	-	85
1993-94	90	-	90
1994-95	95	-	95

A study is being conducted by the Administrative reforms deptt. Delhi Admn. to review the programme of creating awareness about vehicular pollution amongst the motoring community.

Water Pollution

13. STUDY OF POLLUTION OF RIVER YAMUNA (Rs.10.00 Rev.)

Study of Ecological changes due to addition of pollution in some of aquatic habitats in and around Delhi and

to select some indicator species for degree and kind of pollution has been made by Dr.K.M.M.,Dakshini,Dr.S.K. Gupta and 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. This result 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 selected 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 great help in future planning of newly colonies and overall development activities within the U.T.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.

The following minimum staff will be required to initiate the scheme :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Executive Engineer (Yamuna Ecology)	1	Rs.1100-1200
2.	Asstt. Engineer	2	Rs. 650-1100
3.	Junior Engineer	2	Rs. 425-700
4.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 330-400
5.	L.D.C./Typist	1	Rs. 260-400
6.	Peon	1	Rs. 195-230

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh and Rs.1.50 lakh have been proposed for the implementation of this scheme during the 8th plan 1990-95 and 1990-91 respectively. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been kept for 1991-92.

(14) Cleaning of Yamuna Water B/s Wazirabad Barrage to Nigam Bodh Ghat.(Rs.57.00 lacs).

During the past few years, a great concern has been shown regarding the rapid increase in water pollution in River Yamuna. This is particularly due to the fact that Delhi, being capital of India, is located on the banks of sacred River Yamuna and lot of religious sentiments were involved. On various occasions, people from adjoining areas also come to Delhi to take bath in the sacred river. Before performing the last rites at Nigam Bodh Ghat, the dead bodies are dipped in the Yamuna Water as a last bath before cremation.

At present the entire Yamuna Water is stored in U/s of Wazirabad Barrage to meet the requirements of water for

drinking purposes. Below Wazirabad, the discharge available is only due to flow from various drains outfalling into river Yamuna alongwith some regeneration in the river bed and some discharge lot into the river by Harjana to be utilised for irrigation purposes below Okhla.

During the meeting of the environment protection council, held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi on 5.1.1990, the member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board suggested that more sewage plants be installed, so that polluted water may not fall into Yamuna river. Committee of 3 members consisting of Chief Engineer (I&F) as convenor and Chief Engineer, M.C.D. and Chief Engineer, W.S. & S.D.U. as member was formed to look into and suggest suitable solution..

The main source of pollution in the river Yamuna D/s Wazirabad Barrage in the Najaf Garh Drain which carries dry weather flow of the city as well urban area in the Delhi U.T. falling in the west. In addition to the Najaf Garh Drain, there are also some small drains outfalling into river on right bank D/s Wazirabad Barrage upto Nigam Bodh Ghat and also add pollution to the river water converting it into so polluted stage that it becomes unfit even for bathing purpose.

A meeting has been convened under the Chairmanship of Sh. S.R. Sharma, Secretary Environment on 4.5.90. It was considered that the long time proposals for cleaning Yamuna Water by not allowing sewage/sullage to outfall into Yamuna river by constructing of more sewage treatment plants may take 5-10 years.

The scheme amounting to Rs.57.00 lacs has been prepared. In the scheme, it has been proposed that channel carrying clean water will flow along the right bank upto Nigam Bodh Ghat un-availabing the public to take bath into Yamuna at various Ghats provided on the right bank on occasions of various religious festivals as well.

The expenditure to be incurred has been proposed in the following manner.

Approved Outlay 1990-91 Rs.20.00 lakhs

R.E.	1990-91	Rs.30.00 lakhs	
	1991-92	Rs.27.00 lakhs	
	1992-93	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	
	1993-94	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	
	1994-95	<u>Rs. 3.00 lakhs</u>	
		<u>Rs.57.00 lakhs</u>	

XI. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES:

The ultimate success of any plan development strategy and its efforts is measured in terms of the total welfare of the masses which includes their economic, social, health, cultural and scientific development. Our planning experience of more than 35 years has compelled us to shift our priorities from economic development to total upliftment of the masses. In the process of achieving this objective we have to shift our plan priorities and also to bring to somewhat changes in our planning process.

Keeping in view the ultimate objective of our plan development efforts, it has rightly been emphasised that in the formulation process of our plan programmes, people's participation should be fully incorporated so that our plan programmes are fashioned in the way to fulfil the aspiration of our general public. Delhi Administration has already started people's involvements in the planning process. We had invited suggestions from all public representatives in this regard. The reconstituted Planning Board includes all Members of Lok Sabha elected from Delhi.

There is a clear cut differences in the plan priorities and planning system between ours and other states. This is basically due to the fact that this Union Territory, basically Metropolitan City as well as Capital of the nation, has its own peculiarities in comparison to other states and Union Territories which have comparable bigger geographical areas comprising of 70 to 80% rural population. On the other hand this territory has almost 94% of urban population and the remaining 6% of rural population is also coming up rapidly within extendable urbanisation limits in a very near future. Thus, basically we have to plan for Metropolitan city and accordingly our plan priorities are some-what different than other states and UTs.

Under this sector, the plan schemes relating to strengthening of our planning system both at headquarter level as well as in various plan coordinating departments and plan implementing major agencies have been framed keeping in view the requirement for proper plan formulation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and effective implementation of various programmes meant for the development of this capital city. The Planning Commission is also of the opinion that the Delhi's Five Year Plans may not be prototype of other states keeping in view its different characteristics. Accordingly, they have suggested in various working groups meetings held for

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considering the proposals under this sector in the past that our planning system at head-quarter level i.e. the Planning Department of Delhi Administration should be strengthened in the direction of :-

- a) Upto-date knowledge of the city planning process;
- b) Calibre for analytical scrutiny of the Plan programmes;
- c) Capacity to work out the emerging trends;
- d) Tendering the suitable advice and guidance to the plan implementing Deptts./Agencies on all plan matters.

For the 7th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.129.00 lacs was approved for this sector against which an amount of Rs.118.24 lacs was utilised. For the Annual Plan 1990-91 an amount of Rs.33.00 lacs is approved. For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.275.00 lacs is proposed which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The increase in the propose outlay for this sector is attributable to the following facts:-

- 1) Till now the Union Territory of Delhi was functioning as a single district territory for all planning purposes. Now, it is proposed to divide this territory in four or five divisions for planning purposes.
- 2) The planning set up at headquarter as well as in the major plan coordination departments need to be re-organised and strengthened for improvement in the formulation as well as effective implementation of the plan programmes.
- 3) With increase in the size of Five Year and Annual Plan financial targets, tremendous efforts will have to be made to increase the financial resources, so that the tempo of development may sustained.
- 4) The concurrent evaluation is the need of the time in our planning system as the quantum of funds being invested under various programmes is increasing and it needs to be evaluated under all major programmes.
- 5) The city planning is complex system which need coordination with a number of agencies both at formulation and implementation stage. Only better coordination may allow the scheduled implementation of plan programmes.

Keeping in view the above facts, we have suggested the strengthening of our planning system and accordingly higher outlay is proposed for this sector in the 8th Five Year Plan. The scheme-wise details are given below:-

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1) Strengthening of Planning Department(Rs.85 lacs):

From the time of finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi, Planning Commission is impressing upon creating a suitable planning machinery in Delhi Administration. For preparing the 5th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission had prepared some specific guidelines for different sectors for the Union Territory of Delhi which were to be followed by the Planning Department in giving the final shape to the proposals under respective sectors. Delhi Administration has since been making efforts to strengthen the Planning Department on those lines. At the time of the Working Group discussions for Annual Plan 1986-87, the Chairman of the Working Group for the Secretariat Economic Services has clearly indicated that areas of the concern of the Planning Department of Delhi Administration should be follows:-

- 1) Build up necessary data base;
- 2) All plan proposals formulated by different Deptts/Agencies should be scrutinised by the Planning Department in the total perspective.
- 3) Preparation of the Five Year and Annual Plans for the Union Territory;
- 4) Review and monitoring of the progress of the Plan schemes;
- 5) Evaluation Studies of plan schemes;
- 6) Estimates of employment generation under plan and manpower planning;
- 7) Accurate estimates of financial resources.

To carry out the above functions it was also decided by the Working Group that the Planning Deptt. should have 3 divisions:-

- 1) Project Appraisal and Plan Formulation Division;
- 2) Survey and Statistics Division; and
- 3) Monitoring and Evaluation Division.

The programme for Eighth Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 have been framed on these guidelines. The brief details of each division and unit 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 Chairmanship of Lt. Governor. This committee has been empowered to approve the Plan scheme/Projects costing up to Rs.5.00 crores.

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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 require 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 and Statistics Division; The Working Group of the Planning Commission felt that in the absence of the suitable data-base which requires to be updated 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 civic 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, already 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 will undertake more evaluation studies but will also ensure that recommendations made by them for each study are also opted by the implementing departments within the targetted period.

Thus in brief the Planning Department is proposed to be restructured in the following manner:-

Secretary(Planning)

Joint Secretary(Planning)

Director		Director
Project Appraisal & Plan Formulation Division		Monitoring & Evaluation Division

Joint Director	Jt. Director	Jt. Director	Jt. Director
Project Appraisal Unit	Plan Formulation Unit	Monitoring & Review Unit	Evaluation Unit

Director

Survey, Statistics & Resources Division

Joint Director	Deputy Director
Survey & Statistics Unit.	Resources Unit

The details of the posts already sanctioned for each unit/division, post included upto the 7th Plan (1985-90) and additional posts proposed to be created during 1990-95 and 1991-92 are given below. For Annual Plan 1990-91 approved outlay for this scheme is Rs.15.00 lacs which is likely to be utilised in full. For 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.85.00 lacs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure of the staff, stationery, printing charges, library books, furniture, telephones and vehicles, etc. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lacs is proposed.

Statement indicating sanctioned posts, posts proposed in 1991-92 and additional posts proposed for 1991-92 for the Planning Deptt., Delhi Administration.

S. No.	Name of the post	Posts sanctioned upto 7th Plan	Total Posts Prop. for A.P. 1990-91	Total Posts Prop. for A.P. 1991-92	Total No. of posts for 8th Plan 1990-95
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. Project Appraisal & Plan Formulation Division					
1.	Director(Rs.3700-5000)		-	1	1
I 'A' Project Appraisal Unit					
1.	Joint Director (Rs.3000-5000)		1	1	1
2.	Dy. Director(Rs.3000-4500)	-	1	2	2
3.	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	-	1	2	3
4.	Statistical Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	-	2	2	2
5.	Analyst/Research Officer Rs.1640-2900)	2	2	2	4
6.	Sr. Stenographer	1	1	1	1
7.	Jr. Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	-	5	5	8
8.	L.D.C.(Rs.950-1500)	-	3	3	5
9.	Driver(Rs.950-1500)	1	1	2	2
10.	Peon(Rs.750-940)	2	2	5	8
11.	Statistical Asstt. (Rs.1400-2300)	2	2	2	4
	Sub-Total I 'A'	8	21	27	40
I 'B' Plan Formulation Unit					
1.	Joint Director	1	1	1	1
2.	Deputy Director	1	1	2	2
3.	Asstt. Director	3	3	5	5

<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>
4. Statistical Officer		2	2	2	2
5. Research Officer		6	6	6	6
6. Statistical Asstt.		8	8	8	8
7. Stat. Investigator		3	3	3	3
8. Jr. Stenographer		8	8	10	10
9. L.D.C.		9	9	10	10
10. Artist		1	1	1	1
11. Librarian		1	1	1	1
12. Despatch Rider		2	2	2	2
13. Machine Operator		1	1	1	1
14. Driver		1	1	2	3
15. Daftri		1	1	1	1
16. Peon		7	7	8	10
17. Gestetnor Operator		1	1	1	1
<u>Sub-Total I 'B'</u>		<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>G. Total I A&B</u>		<u>64</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>II. Survey & Statistics Division</u>					
1. Director		-	-	1	1
<u>A. Survey & Stat. 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. Stat. Asstt.		-	-	4	4
6. Sr. Stenographer		-	1	1	1
7. Jr. Stenographer		-	-	4	4
8. L.D.C.		-	2	4	4
9. Driver		-	1	1	1
10. Peon		-	2	6	6
<u>Sub-Total II A</u>		-	<u>8</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>II.B. Institutional Finance & Resources Unit</u>					
1. Dy. Director		-	-	1	1
2. Asstt. Director		1	1	2	2
3. R.O.		1	1	2	2
4. Stat. Asstt.		1	3	4	4
5. Jr. Stenographer		1	1	3	3
6. Stat. Investigator		-	2	2	2
7. L.D.C.		1	1	3	3
8. Peon		-	1	2	4
<u>Sub-Total II B</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Total II 'A&B'</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>III. Monitoring & Evaluation Division</u>					
1. Director		-	-	1	1

<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>
<u>III-A Monitoring & Review Unit</u>					
1.	Joint Director	-	-	1	1
2.	Deputy Director	-	-	2	2
3.	Asstt. Director	-	-	4	4
4.	Analyst	2	4	4	6
5.	Sr. Stenographer	-	-	1	1
6.	Jr. Stenographer	-	-	7	7
7.	L.D.C.	2	3	4	4
8.	Driver	1	1	1	1
9.	Peon	1	2	5	6
	<u>Sub-Total III.A</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>III-B Evaluation Unit</u>					
1.	Joint Director	-	-	1	1
2.	Deputy Director	2	2	2	2
3.	Asstt. Director	2	2	4	4
4.	R.O/Analyst	2	2	4	4
5.	Stat. Asstt.	6	6	6	6
6.	Stat. Investigator	2	2	4	4
7.	Jr. Stenographer	4	4	7	7
8.	L.D.C.	2	3	4	4
9.	Driver	1	1	1	1
10.	Peon	3	5	6	6
	<u>Sub-Total-III-B.</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>Total III-A&B</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>IV. Administrative Branch</u>					
1.	Administrative Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1	1	1	1
2.	J.A.O. (Rs.1640-2900)	1	1	1	1
3.	Asstt. (Rs.1400-2300)	3	3	3	3
4.	U.D.C. (Rs.1200-2040)	2	2	2	2
5.	LDC/Typist (Rs.950-1500)	4	5	5	5
6.	Steno. (Rs.1200-2040)	-	1	1	1
7.	Mali (Rs.750-940)	1	1	1	1
8.	Chowkidar/Frash/Sweeper (Rs.750-940)	9	9	9	9
9.	Driver (Rs.950-1500)	1	1	1	1
10.	Machine Operator	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total IV</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>Grand Total:-</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>256</u>

2) Strengthening of Manpower, Planning & Employment Unit
(Rs.25.00 lacs)

The Manpower & Employment Unit was set up in the Planning Department in the year 1980-81 on the recommendation of Planning Commission. It was made an independent office in the year 1982.

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The office has been carrying out functions as per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. The main functions of this office are as follows:-

- i) To participate in the Planning process at every stage i.e. Plan Formulation, Co-ordination, implementation, review and evaluation.
- ii) To project Manpower & Employment issues i.e. Research and Analysis.
- iii) To carry-out studies in the field of Manpower & Employment as identified from time to time being useful to the policy issues in the Union Territory of Delhi.

This office has brought out the following manpower reports:-

- 1) Vocationalization of Education in the Union Territory of Delhi;
- 2) Health professional in Delhi - An Appraisal - 1984;
- 3) Employment Situation in Delhi - 1986;
- 4) Fact-Book on Manpower (Vol.-I) of the Union Territory of Delhi - 1986; and
- 5) Evaluation Study on House-sites to landless labourers - 1987.

Achievement during the year 1989-90 and likely achievement in 1990-91

- i) Fact-Book (Volume-II) - Most of the information from various Degree Colleges, Polytechnics, Degree Engineering College, I.T.I's and some professional training institutes has been received. The work on Fact-Book is likely to be completed during the year.
- ii) Manpower Profile for 7th Five Year Plan - The draft report has been prepared and sent to Planning Commission for according technical approval. The approval is still awaited.
Planning Commission has been requested to send the format for Manpower Profile for 8th Five Year Plan.
- iii) Manpower Planning for Matriculates (Employment Exchange Pusa)
Data has been tabulated. The draft report is being prepared.
- iv) Situation of Educated Unemployed - Certain data has been collected for updating the table. The report is being re-drafted.
- v) Employment Norms for Construction Works - Relevant data is being collected from the concerned departments/agencies.

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- vi) Employment Potential in Automobile Industry in the Union Territory of Delhi - Sources of data to be collected have been identified. The format concept and design for conducting this study are being devised. The field study will be started very soon.
- vii) Occupational Educational Pattern in Delhi (Public Sector) - Directorate of Employment has been contacted for providing certain basic data for this study. The field study will be started after the collection of primary data.
- viii) Pattern of Employment and Unemployment among Doctors - To highlight the salient features and improving the contents of the study, the report is being re-drafted again and will be submitted for approval during 1990-91.
- ix) Manpower Planning for Matriculates (Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj) - The format concept and design for conducting this study has been devised and size has been worked out. The information of 1,900 registered candidates has been collected, 900 questionnaires have been despatched to selected sample candidates for furnishing the relevant detailed information out of which information has been received from 250 candidates so far. The questionnaire will be scrutinised and data will be tabulated. The report will be finalised during 1991-92. The study for employment Exchange, Shahdara will be taken up during 1991-92.

Keeping in view the significant role of Manpower Planning & Employment Unit in U.T. of Delhi and to carry out the functions assigned to this office, it is suggested that the office may be strengthened by creating the following posts during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay	No. of post
1.	Jt. Director	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	Dy. Director	Rs.3000-4500	2
3.	Asstt. Director	Rs.2200-4000	2
4.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
5.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	4
6.	Stat. Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	4
7.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	3
8.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
9.	Gest. Operator	Rs. 800-1150	1
10.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
	<u>Total :</u>		<u>22</u>

For 8th Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs.25.00 lacs has been proposed for creation of above posts and to meet office expenditure.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed for the creation of the following posts :-

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay	No. of post
1.	Joint Director	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	Asstt. Director	Rs.2200-4000	1
3.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	4
5.	Stat. Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	4
6.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	2
7.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
8.	Gest. Operator	Rs. 800-1150	1
9.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
Total:-			17

3. Strengthening of Planning & Monitoring Unit in the Land & Building Department (Rs.20.00 lacs)

A Small Planning & Monitoring Cell was set up in the year 1987-88 in the Land & Building/FWD Department. This cell is responsible for expeditious implementation and monitoring of all the schemes being executed through Chief Engineer, PWD as well as the plan schemes being implemented through DDA and DDA (Slum).

The major component of our development outlay is meant for various construction programme of the buildings for different offices of Delhi Administration, staff quarters, schools and others institutional buildings, roads and bridges, etc. by Public Works Deptt. Similarly, a number of schemes under Housing & Urban Development Sector are being implemented by DDA and DDA (Slum). This Planning & Monitoring Cell processed all the cases of release of funds to DDA and DDA(slum) which requires detailed scrutiny of the plan proposals viz: the stage of the implementation of the scheme, time schedule, objectives, beneficiaries targets, cost escalation, approval of the projects from SFC/EFC/PIB etc.

At the same time, Secretary(L&B) in nodal officer for National Capital Region Plan. This cell is looking after the work of N.C.R. Planning Board meetings papers/information for the N.C.R. Planning Board meeting from time to time. The existing staff comprising of one Asstt. Director, two Research Officers and two Statistical Assistants is not sufficient keeping in view the heavy work load assigned to

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this unit. As such, it is proposed to strengthen this unit with the creation of following posts:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of post	Scale of Pay
1.	Dy. Director(Stat.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900
3.	Stat. Assistant	2	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Rs.4.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4) Strengthening of Planning & Monitoring Unit in L.S.G. Deptt. (Rs.25.00 lacs)

The LSG Department which was a part and parcel of the Land & Building Department has been separated. This department is responsible for implementation and release of funds for the various plan schemes being implemented by MCB, DESU, WS & SDU and NDMC. More than 50% of our approved outlay is being utilised by these local bodies and their undertakings. For the constant monitoring of all plan projects, issue of administrative approval, release of funds, approval of the competent authorities, physical and financial progress reports etc., Planning Cell in the LSG Deptt. is quite essential. Accordingly, following 31 posts have been created and sanctioned in July, 1990 for the year 1990-91:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Under Secretary(DANICS)	1	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Asstt. Director(Plg.)	1.	Rs.2200-4000
4.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs.2375.3500
5.	Jr. Accounts Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
6.	Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
7.	Research Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900
8.	Assistant	4	Rs.1400-2300
9.	Stat. Assistant	2	Rs.1400-2300
10.	Jr. Stenographer	4	Rs.1200-2040
11.	L.D.C.	6	Rs. 950-1500
12.	Driver	1	Rs.950 - 1500
13.	Despatch Rider	1	Rs. 950-1500
14.	Peon	5	Rs. 750-940

Total :- 31

In order to monitor the various schemes being implemented by the local bodies namely MCD, NDMC, W.S. & S.D.U. and DESU, it is proposed to provide one field vehicle to this unit for inspection of the projects in the field. This unit is proposed to be strengthened during 1991-92 with the creation of one post of Jt. Director (Statistics/Planning) Rs.3000-5000, one post of Dy. Director

(Statistics) Rs.3000-4500, two posts of Asstt. Director (Statistics) Rs.2200-4000, four posts of Stat. Asstt. Rs.1400-2300, 3 posts of Steno. Rs.1200-2040 and four posts of peon Rs.750-940.

All these new posts are proposed to be created during 1991-92 for this unit so that monitoring work may be taken up for all major projects being executed by various local bodies and their undertakings. An outlay of Rs.25 lacs is proposed for Eighth Plan for this scheme which includes Rs.3.00 lacs for 1990-91 and Rs.5.00 lacs for 1991-92.

5. Strengthening of Plan and Monitoring Unit of M.C.D. (Rs.5.00 lacs)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (General Wing) is one of the major agencies for implementation of various development programmes 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 and Public Works
- v) Urban Development including strengthening of conservancy and sanitation services.

The scope of schemes as well as outlays approved for these programmes have been continuously increasing over the last two decades. Due to this the work load of the unit has also increased manifold.

The Govt. of India/Planning Commission/Delhi Admn. have been emphasising on 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 was strengthening further during in the 7th Plan.

In view of the increase in the scope of the scheme as well as transfer of several important projects to MCD such as those of development works in urban villages, regularised unauthorised colonies and JJ Resettlement colonies and other miscellaneous new schemes. In 8th Plan the need for regular monitoring is being felt even more. It would, therefore, be essential to further strengthen the staff during 8th Plan and also instal modern data processing equipments and also procure a vehicle as the officers of P & M Department would be required to monitor the progress of schemes/projects by visiting the projects in the fields regularly. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for Eighth Five Year Plan which includes Rs.1 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

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6. Planning Survey & Monitoring Division in Slum Wing of DDA (Rs.35 lacs)

The basic objective of the scheme was to equip the Slum Wing, DDA with adequate machinery for projects formulation, policy framing and monitoring the progress of implementation of projects/programmes in a systematic way for timely completion of projects/programmes. For smooth functioning of the Deptt. in achieving the plan goals, the posts of Director, Jt. Director, Asstt. Directors (Two), Statistical Officer and Research Officer alongwith the necessary subordinate staff are already in existence.

To meet the financial liabilities during the operative Annual Plan 1990-91 plan outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs is approved. Plan outlay of Rs.35 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan 1990-95 and for Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs is proposed for discharging the liabilities on staff infrastructural under this scheme.

7. Strengthening of A.R. Deptt. (Rs.15.00 lacs)

Setting up of Directorate of Public Grievances and A.R. on GOI pattern:

In this regard, it may be pertinent to submit that the present Grievance Redressal Machinery needs to be further geared up as it has not yet been able to achieve the desired results. 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 Senior Officer who could handle the cases at the appropriate level and should be able to issue directions/dispose of cases, and to solve public grievances. In fact the Department of public Grievances and A.R. has recommended the setting up of a Directorate of public Grievances and AR for 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 & AR) in Delhi Administration and set-up a Directorate of the lines of Govt. of India. The Directorate would need the assistance of some field functionaries, a senior stenographer and a peon in addition to the existing sanctioned strength. This directorate, however, will be set up only after reviewing the functioning of the Directorate of P.G.,

Govt. of India and a few other States.

Incentive Schemes:

Incentive Schemes help boost morale of employees and provide efficient services to the citizens. In order to encourage the staff for better performance and results, a no. of incentive scheme are proposed to be introduced. The broad areas proposed to be covered are grant of award to Best Employees, identify best department in redressal of public grievances, innovative techniques and implementation of plan proposals, achieving the prescribed targets; award for O&M annual competition; cleanliness; etc. These awards would help in boosting the morale of employees viz-a-viz achieving efficiency. The detailed schemes are being finalized in this regard.

Publication of News Bulletin

In order to keep abreast with the latest decisions/ achievements of Delhi Administration and its local bodies, there is need for a 'publication' which may highlight the major activities on regular basis. Accordingly, it is proposed to publish a monthly Newsletter on the pattern of Government of India/ IIPA. This publication could also serve as an admemoire and help in tracing back the history of growth of various departments and its activities.

O & M activities and on the spot training to staff:

It is almost a neglected area so far with the result that no systematic procedures are being followed for proper maintenance and upkeep of records and files. This adversely affects efficiency, adds to administrative costs and leads to public complaints. Accordingly there is need for revitalisation of this neglected area to achieve citizen's satisfaction.

It is high time that one study team per department is deployed in mass public dealing departments like Sales Tax, Food and Supplies, Transport, Delhi Police, Education, Hospitals, Industries, Social Welfare, D.C. Office for undertaking various types of studies including public grievances. To begin with, first two departments are proposed to be covered during the 8th Plan in a phased manner. Thus there is need for creating 2 new teams comprising of one A.D., and one Research Assistant per team and one Dy. Director for supervisory work.

Based on our past experience of work studies it is informed that the staff deployed on various activities is the barest minimum. As compared to Government of India working pattern we are not having even one half of the team and there is no scope for curtailment either. Rather, there is need for strengthening the department further to ensure effective redressal of public grievances to simplify the procedure in public interest. The Government of India too has recommended the setting up of an independent department under a whole time Senior Officer. This clearly shows that there is lot of scope for further expansion. For effective monitoring of work and undertaking O&M activities viz-aviz -other activities the department would need creation of the following posts for strengthening the existing AR machinery during the VIIIth Plan.

O&M Officer (2200-4000)	-	One
Asstt. Director (2000-3500)	-	Two
Research Assistant (1640- 2900)		
Sr. Stenographer (1400-2300)	-	One
LDC (950-1500)	-	One
Driver (950-1400)	-	One
Peon (750-950)	-	One
Total	-	<u>Nine</u>

Further posts would be identified as and when required. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for eighth five year plan for this scheme which includes Rs. 2 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

8) Strengthening of Directorate of Audit. (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Audit, Delhi Administration, Delhi was established during the year 1977. Though, since then work load has multiplied but the staff strength of the Directorate remains the same as it was at the initial stage of its formation. It should infact have increased proportionate with the increase of the work load. Each audit requires a thorough and critical review/analysis by the trained staff of all auditable documents. It is obvious that deficiency of adequate staff hamper the smooth working of the Directorate and consequent result in back-log which has increased year after year. The position of back log at present is as under :-

Total No. of Units	-	1087
Audit Years Pending	-	4647 (upto March 90)

The Administrative Reforms Department was requested to carryout work study and it has recommended the creation of additional staff as detailed below :-

(Final report of A.R. Deptt. is awaited).

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Joint Director	3700-5000	1
2.	Deputy Controller	3000-4500	1
3.	Audit/Accounts Officer	2375-3500	6
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	6
5.	Sr. Accountant/Asstt. Head Clerk	1400-2300	25
6.	Jeep Driver	950-1500	1
7.	Daftry	775-1025	1
	Total		<u>41</u>

The Directorate has proposed a plan scheme for Staff strengthening. The scheme was approved by Planning Commission with a token provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh (Rev.) for implementation during 1989-90 period. During the period 1989-90, one post each of Driver & Daftry was created.

During the annual plan period 1990-91, Rs. 1.00 Lakh (Rev.) was provided for implementation of scheme. It is proposed to create the following 9 posts during 1990-91 period.

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S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts to be created in 1990-91
1.	Audit/Accounts Officer	2375-3500	3
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	3
3.	Sr. Accountant/Asstt./ Head Clerk	1400-2300	3
Total:-			9

During the annual plan period 1991-92, it is proposed to create the following additional posts:-

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts
1.	Joint Director of A/cs	3700-5000	1
2.	Dy. Director of A/cs	3000-4500	1
3.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	2
4.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1640-2900	2
5.	Sr. Accountant/HC	1400-2300	2
Total			8

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for eighth five year plan for pay and allowances of 9 posts likely to be created in 1990-91 and additional posts (8 posts) likely to be created in 1991-92 period. The provision also includes office expenses, expenditure on account of Telephone, Typewriter, furniture and contingency etc. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

New Schemes

- 1) Creation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in Urban Improvement Deptt. (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The city of Delhi has witnessed a fast pace of urbanisation in the last few decades. Rate of growth of population has also remained high, owing partly to immigration. This has led to a large scale expansion of human settlements and an uneven pattern of city development with some portions having been modernised and rebuilt, while the others continued to degenerate. A large number of newer settlements remained outside the developmental process altogether. Several measures have been taken in the past to improve the situation and an attempt has been made to evolve a long term urban development strategy in consultation with the Land & Building Department, and the Delhi Development Authority to tackle the various problems in a comprehensive manner. It has been realised that the existing administrative infrastructure in Delhi is not adequately equipped to redress the problems, except at the fringes.

There are four different sets of settlements, which require attention urgently. These are (a) notified slums; (b) resettlement colonies; (c) J.J. Clusters; and (d) unauthorised colonies. A number of schemes have been initiated for improvement of these settlements by various departments, and it is felt that, these activities should be consolidated by a new Monitoring and Evaluation Cell to be created at the Urban Improvement Department. The new department would be responsible for conceptualisation of the various strategies to be adopted for development of various sets of settlements, translation of these strategies into specific

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projects and proposals, entrusting them to appropriate executive agencies and monitoring of the progress of execution. One of the important objective of the plan scheme is to evolve and execute a three-pronged strategy for the development of jhuggi jhopri clusters. This would be achieved by (a) relocating of such clusters where the encroached lands are required for execution of projects; (b) developing and upgrading in Situ, such clusters which are not required for projects; and (c) providing basic civic amenities at the remaining clusters which are likely to be required for projects, but not immediately. For undertaking these activities, the Monitoring/Evaluation Cell to be created at the Urban Improvement Department, would work in close association with DDA(Slum wing), and UBS Programme, besides the local bodies to the extent of their involvement in executing plan schemes for improvement of these areas, especially the resettlement and unauthorised colonies.

The following posts have been created during 1990-91 for this Cell and are proposed to be continued:-

Sr.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scale
1.	Joint Secretary	1	Rs.3700-5000
2.	Deputy Secretary	1	Rs.3000-4500
3.	Dy. Director(Statistics)	1	Rs.3000-4500
4.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs.2375-3500
5.	Asstt. Director(Planning)	2	Rs.2200-4000
6.	Desk Officer	2	Rs.1640-2900
7.	P.S.	1	Rs.2000-3200
8.	Jr. Stenographer	7	Rs.1200-2040
9.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	4	Rs.950-1500
11.	Peon	8	Rs.750-940

The cell created under the plan scheme is an officer oriented cell. It would have eight officers. Four of these will function as Desk Officers/Asstt. Director(Plg) who will report to two officers at the Dy. Secretary/Dy. Director (Statistics) level and one officer at Joint Secretary level. The cell will be under the overall charge of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary(Urban Improvement) as part of the Urban Improvement Department. There would also be an accounts officer to deal with all financial and account matters. The cell will undertake various studies and surveys required for various elements of the strategies to be adopted in the JJ clusters and notified slums. In view of the very limited details available about JJ clusters and unauthorised colonies, building up of a reliable database will be one of the primary

objectives of this Cell. The cell will also establish contact with the various voluntary sector bodies and NGOs for their effective participation in implementation of measures for improvement of living conditions in these areas.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary expenditure and purchase of furniture, Stationery, Vehicle, Telephones etc. for Eighth Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 9 lakhs for 1991-92.

Introduction of Management, Information System/
Computerisation of Records and Modernisation of
Office

The Land & Building Department is allocated the work for the (i) Acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act (ii) Acquisition of land under ULCR Act (iii) Allotment of Govt. accommodation to the employees of Delhi Administration (iv) Recovery of Licence fee (v) Release of funds to the local bodies for the implementation of various schemes of the Delhi Administration under the Housing and Urban Development Sectors (vi) maintenance of Revolving funds created under the scheme of 'Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land' in the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1961.

Our past experience shows that the record for the Acquisition of Land in the UT of Delhi, payment of enhanced compensation to the land owners awarded by the courts since the time back the year 1959, total area of land acquired under plan and non-plan development is not readily available as and when required because its record is voluminous and has not been properly maintained/stocked. There are about 7000 litigation cases of more than 1 lac bigha of land and 200 bighas of land is under process for various schemes of Large Scale of Acquisition, Development & Disposal of land in the Union Territory of Delhi for Papan Kalan, Narela Township, River Yamuna etc. during the 8th Five Year Plan.

With a view to improve the efficiency/improvement in the work environment, it is desired that Land & Building Department should have more efficient management of data through reduction of paper work by using modern aids and technical methods viz. micro-filming equipments (ii) computers devices (iii) record storage devices etc. This will not only improve the work environment and lead to increased efficiency and productivity but also help in achieving the ultimate objective of providing better service and greater satisfaction to the public. It will also achieve the tangible resulted in the shortest time by focussing our attentions on a limited area.

The objective of the scheme for the introduction of management information system/computerisation of record

and modernisation of office would be the improvement in work environment through:-

- i) things more efficient management of data by using modern aid like computer devices;
- ii) cost-effective and space-effective records management;
- iii) redress the public grievances and better services.

FINANCIAL TARGET:

The scheme would be brought into operation from the next financial year 1990-95 with the outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs for the purchase of 4 computer and installation of 2 air conditioner and purchase of micro filming equipment for the micro-filming of records and for engaging a consultant for chalking out a programme for the computerisation of records and importing training to the staff in the field of computerisation.

No extra staff will be appointed for the purpose. The work shall be managed through the existing staff in the Land & Building Department. An amount of Rs.5 lacs is/

11. Strengthening of Plan & Monitoring Cell
NDMC (Rs.5.00 lacs):

NDMC is one of the agencies for implementation of various developmental programmes under Plan in the Union Territory of Delhi. The major sectors covered by the NDMC are; Energy, Transport (Roads & Bridges), General Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, etc.

The Planning set up of NDMC is headed by the Financial Adviser who is assisted by an Accounts Officer designated as Plan & Development Officer. The scope of schemes as well as outlays approved for the above said programmes has increased considerably over the last five years. The Government of India/Planning Commission/Delhi Administration, Delhi have been emphasising for proper formulation, timely implementation and regular monitoring of various plan programmes repeatedly. A very small plan & monitoring cell established in NDMC in the remote past to co-ordinate the activities of various departments has been considered to be inadequate to cope up with the work load. In the absence of inadequate strength of the cell as well as the machinery it has been very difficult to get success in formulation of appropriate plan programmes for long term, medium term & operational plans of NDMC.

/proposed for 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95) and Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

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In view of the increase in the scope of the work it has become essential to further strengthen the plan & monitoring cell in NDMC by deploying additional staff and also installing some equipments like; personal computers with printers, copier and electronic typewriters etc. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is accordingly proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 to meet the expenditure on the additional staff and also for purchase of equipments/machinery and contingencies etc. It includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92 to meet the salary expenditure of new posts of officer incharge, statistical officer, Accountant, Stenographer, Junior Clerk, Data operator, peon.

VIII-2-TOURISM

Under the sector, schemes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Delhi are included. The main programmes under this sector are to promote tourism by constructing low class budget hotels/tourists lodges, rural tourist complex, amusement parks and setting up of Tourist Information Centres and illumination of historical monuments etc..

The Agency-wise approved outlay and actual expenditure for the 7th plan is given below :-

S.No.	Agency	(Rs. in lacs) <u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE</u>						
		7th plan 85-86 app.out-lay.	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Dept. of Tsm.	100.00	0.13	1.25	10.30	4.04	3.28	19.00
2.	FCI	157.00	-	15.75	14.66	15.04	16.00	61.45
3.	DTTDC	298.00	100.00	37.00	18.50	56.00	18.50	230.00
TOTAL		555.00	100.13	54.00	43.46	75.08	37.78	310.45

Eighth Five Year plan 1990-95 Annual plans 1990-91 & 1991-92

The Agency-wise proposed outlay for 8th plan, approved outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 and proposed outlay for 1991-92 is indicated in the following table :-

S. No.	Agency	(Rs. in lacs)			
		8th plan 1990-95 proposed outlay.	1990-91 App. Outlay.	Anticipated Expn.	1991-92 proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Deptt. of Tsm.	125.00	30.00	27.00	30.00
2.	DTTDC	575.00	55.00	55.00	115.00
3.	NDMC	25.00			5.00
Total		725.00	85.00	82.00	150.00

No outlay has been recommended for Food Craft Institute by the Working group of Planning Commission during 1990-91. The scheme Rural Tourist Complex at Said-ul-Azaib being implemented by Deptt. of Tourism during Seventh plan period has been transferred to DTTDC and share capital is provided for this scheme. The scheme "Grant-in-aid to DTTDC for Information Centre" which was not proposed for 1990-91 has now been proposed for 8th Five Year plan as well as 1991-92. As a result of investment in the implementation of various programmes under the Tourism Sector, about 90 more direct job opportunities are likely to be generated during the 8th Plan period apart from job opportunities likely to be available under capital works programmes under this sector.

In addition to the on going schemes of the plan the following new schemes viz. Strengthening of Directorate of Tourism, publicity and publication/printing of material for promotion of tourism rules & regulation illumination of historical monuments, creation of an enforcement cell, restoration of denotified monuments. Development of lakes and Son-et-Lumire are proposed by Directorate of Tourism. Four

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new schemes i.e. Rent-a-car, Amusement park at Nehru place and housing for staff and grant-in-aid for tourist Information Centres have been proposed by D.T.D.C. during 1990-95.

The agency-wise scheme-wise details are given below:-

I. Directorate of Tourism.

The Union Territory of Delhi is unique in its rich and ancient cultural heritage and living traditions with famous monuments and historic treasures.

Delhi is India's show window, the Chandni Chowk keeps alive the traditional workmanship that makes Delhi famous. Gold and silver jewellery, carved ivory precious stones, gold embroidered silks and oriental perfumes are some of the items of shopping for Tourists. The modern Delhi in Connaught Place and the various State Emporia sell many handicrafts of each region. Delhi Emporium is a mixture of all other emporia, though all the items are made in Delhi.

Delhi the capital of India, is an important tourist embarkation/disembarkation point having high quality of infrastructures for national and international Tourists. Delhi is at the cross-roads of the Asian Air-routes. The city is well connected to international and domestic air services as well as through rail and road transport.

The "Visit India Year 1991" campaign of Govt. of India would generate a lot of inflow of foreign tourists to our country. The inflow of foreign tourists to India has crossed one million mark. During 1990, 17,36,093 tourists (including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) and 13,37,232 tourists excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh from abroad have visited our country. By 1992 the tourist arrival is likely to cross 2 million mark.

Delhi has to meet the demand of these tourists in the form of providing good accommodation, transport, reasonably priced and hygienic food and souvenir, momento etc..

With regard to hotel accommodation, private participation should be fully encouraged as recommended by the National Committee on Tourism. D.D.A. has already decided to auction about 12 sites for hotels of different categories, but the response is not very encouraging due to high cost of land. In case, the private parties failed to provide sufficient number of hotels, the Govt. will be forced to step in. Therefore, some provision has to be made for construction of hotel sites either by the Govt. or by the State Tourism Corporation.

Rural tourist complexes have to be developed to provide reasonably priced accommodation and other facilities to the tourists coming from neighbouring states as tourists passenger or destination tourists. Land was procured to set up a tourist complex during 7th Plan. - 8th Plan, sites in rural area have to be procured and rural complexes have to be set up. It is proposed to improve the environment of a number of monuments of International renown like Qutab as the efforts by the Deptt. to get these areas developed by the various agencies including M.C.D., N.D.M.C. have not borne fruits due to lack of funds. The Deptt. has to either do the development or give some sort of "Grant-in-Aid" for improving areas around the monuments.

It is also proposed to have some sort of complexes near monuments, to sell food stuffs and drinks at reasonable

price, to regulate/prevent the selling of unhygienic food stuff and drinks by private people. This is the felt need of large number of tourists and travel agents. These tourist places should also be provided with clean and neat public convenience and clean drinking water facility.

Delhi has many cultural complexes and entertainment facilities but the timings of these normally do not go beyond 8.00 p.m. or 9.00 p.m. in the evening. The tourists, especially the foreign tourists look for some entertainment up to midnight or even beyond midnight. The entertainment has to be in consonance with the cultural heritage and ethos of our country like Indian dances, music both classical and folk. It is proposed to have two or three such complexes to provide these entertainments. The private participation in providing this facility has not been to the expectation of the tourists, and hence, the Deptt. has to step in to fill in the gap.

As part of adventure tourism which is the crying need of the foreign tourists when they visit India, Delhi could create such complexes where facilities exist for water sports, Rock Climbing, Cross country Cycling and trekking. Fortunately, there are two to three lakes which could meet the requirement of water sports facility as well as bird sanctuary.

Publicity material in the form of literature and dissemination of information of various services provided by various agencies is not adequately available. Whatever available is produced by the Deptt. of Tourism, Govt. of India which does not meet the requirement of the tourists who want to know the services being provided in Delhi. Normally this activity is not being carried out by the State Tourism Deptt.. This activity did not receive adequate attention from the Tourism Department of the Administration in the hope that Govt. of India would take care of this need. Govt. efforts in this regard fall much short of the requirement. Therefore, during 8th plan the Deptt. is desirous of taking up the publicity activities concerning tourism in Delhi.

The schemewise details are as follows :-

Strengthening of Directorate of Tourism (Rs. 20 lacs)

In 1983, with the creation of Statistical Cell in the Directorate of Tourism, the work of processing of sanctions of plan and Non-Plan schemes of D.T.D.C. and Food Craft Institute was entrusted to the Statistical Cell. The Cell, was created on the basis of recommendation of an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Tourism, Govt. of India to conduct surveys and collect data about the domestic tourist in Delhi. Since no infrastructure facilities are available in the Directorate of Tourism for carrying out the work of Directorate of Tourism D.T.D.C. and Food Craft Institute, this work is also being done by the Statistical Cell. Due to the work load of non-statistical work entrusted to the staff of the Statistical Cell, the Cell could not devote to the work for it was created i.e. conducting survey and collection of data. However, Statistical Cell during the 7th Five Year Plan collected data from licenced hotels/Guest Houses/Dharmshalas etc. and brought out the following reports :-

- (i) Tourist Statistics 1986.
- (ii) Directory of Tourist Companies.
- (iii) Tourist Statistics 1987.
- (iv) Tourist Statistics 1988.

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To give a boost to tourism in Delhi and streamline the implementation of the tourism promotional programmes, it is desired to provide the tourism promotional infrastructure in the Directorate of Tourism. Upto June 1983, when the present Statistical Cell in Tourism Department was set up, all the works relating to tourism was being done by the Accounts Officer of the Directorate of Transport. One Head Clerk and one Stenographer were provided for this work. Secretary (Transport) is also the Secretary (Tourism) and Chairman, Delhi Tourism Development Corporation. Therefore, all liaison work of DTDC i.e. plan work, Administrative work release of funds, constitution of the Board of Directors of D.T.D.C. are routed through this Directorate.

The Directorate was implementing the following three schemes during the 7th Five Year Plan for the promotion of Tourism in the Union Territory of Delhi.

1. Development of Rural Tourist Complex.
2. Licensing of Tour Operators, Travel Agents etc..
3. Setting up of Yatri Niwas.

Besides, the above schemes, the Tourism Department, Govt. of India, has also transferred the following work to this Directorate :-

1. Categorisation of one star and two star hotels.
2. Declaration of Tourism as an Industry.
3. The granting of approval to shops dealing with the tourists trades to curb the malpractices.
4. Setting up of Committees i.e. Monitoring Committee, Tourism Advisory Committee, Boards etc..
5. Important miscellaneous work etc..

The work relating to Food Craft Institute has also been transferred from the Directorate of Technical Education to this Directorate.

In the Directorate of Tourism, no staff is provided to do the additional work load which have been assigned and transferred for pursuing the plan schemes and preparation of new schemes for promotion of tourism in the Union Territory of Delhi. At present, the Staff of the Statistical Cell meant for carrying out the domestic tourist survey, is doing all the work of Directorate of Tourism. Due to paucity of staff, Statistical Cell is unable to work efficiently for which it was created.

Keeping in view the above facts, there is dire need of strengthening the Directorate of Tourism comprising of the technical/planning staff which may formulate new schemes effectively. The following posts under the scheme of strengthening of Directorate of Tourism to handle the work mentioned above are proposed :-

No.	Name of the post	Scale	No. of posts.
1.	Deputy Director (Stat)	3000-4500	1
2.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
3.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C./Typist	950-1500	1
5.	Process server	750- 940	1
Total posts			5

provision for purchase of furniture, telephone contingencies etc. is also included in the proposal. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.0.50 lacs is likely to be utilised. For 1991-92 an amount of Rs.1.00 lacs is proposed. For the eighth Five year plan, an amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is required.

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2. publicity and publication/printing of material for promotion of Tourism(₹.24 lacs).

In this great city, the medieval and the modern, hoary past and the youthful present, the old and new have blended into one to unfold the past grandeur and the present excitement in an even tenor. Delhi contains nations' famous historic treasures and monuments viz. Qutab Minar - the grand gesture of Afghan King, the Red Fort of Shahjahan - the great Mughal, the elegant reminder of Mughal religious is the glorious Jama Masjid, purana Quila (Old), Humayun's Tomb which is an example of Mughl Architecture, Laxmi Narain Mandir a Hindu worship place, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib and Sis Ganj etc. holy places of sikhs, Budh Vihar of Budhists and other buildings of national importance i.e. National museum, Jantar Mantar and Tall T.V. Tower etc.. All these things have tourist attractions.

Secondly, Delhi being the capital of India, attracts largest number of tourists both domestic as well as foreign. When tourists from different countries and different cities reach Delhi, who are unknown to this city, find themselves in a very awkward position and unable to decide where to stay. They fall in the clutches of touts, tourists agents, and other unlawful persons. Sometimes they are forced to stay at inconvenient, unhygienic and high priced places, which creates adverse image about Delhi and India. To avoid such type of occurrences it becomes necessary to provide tourist literatures to the tourists which prove a good guide for tourists.

Keeping in view the above facts about Delhi and to promote tourism and give wide publicity to places of tourist attractions, publicity and procurement of literature about the places of tourist interest is essential. Therefore, posters, maps of Delhi, information about places of tourists interest, the modes of transport and their availability, information regarding cultural activities, information about tour operators/Travel Agents and hotel accommodation available in Delhi are essential. The publication of a booklet which may give complete information about different places of Delhi can play a vital role in the promotion of Tourism to help tourists and provide better knowledge and facilities. In the other states also such type of literature is being published by the Tourism Deptt.. Besides some pictures and posters depicting various places of tourists attraction in Delhi are proposed to be published. For the 8th Five Year plan an amount of ₹.24.00 lacs has been proposed. Out of which ₹.5.00 lacs is provided for 1990-91 and ₹.6.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

3. Rules & Regulations-(₹.5.00 lacs).

(i) Tourist Guide/Training.

It is a well known fact that the guides form an essential component of all tourism promotional programme. In order to have better guides for foreign as well as domestic tourists, it is proposed to impart training to the guides on following rules & regulations.

- (a) Graduate of a recognised University.
- (b) Must be well versed in Foreign Language.
- (c) Must be well aware of Historical facts/Geographical knowledge and traditional & Cultural knowledge of India with particular reference to monuments.

The guide should be able to speak fluently and behave properly with tourists. He should have full knowledge of Hotels/Guest Houses etc..

(ii) Controlling of shops.

In order to curb the menace of cheating/malpractices of the shopkeepers dealing in various items of the interest of tourist i.e., jewellery, textiles, handicrafts, brocades, copper, ivory, brass etc. and to control the activities of such shopkeepers, it is proposed to prescribe the list of such shops by Delhi Administration, D.T.D.C., Deptt. of Tourism and I.T.D.C. etc.. To control such shops, a committee will be set up and shops could be inspected from time to time. During 1990-91 no expenditure is likely to be spent. To implement the scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed. Out of which Rs. 1.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

4. Illumination of Historical Monuments (Rs. 6.00 lacs).

Delhi being the capital of India, a large number of tourists, domestic as well as foreign, visit the historical monuments situated in different parts of the city.

The Historical Monuments, some of which are famous in the world viz. Qutab Minar, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, purana Quila Humayun Tomb etc.. Some of the other Monuments i.e. Safderjung Tomb, Qutab Tomb, Shershah Suri Gate, purana Quila, Turkman Gate, Delhi Gate, Jamali Kamali, Khooni Darwaza, Qud-esia park etc., need lightening/illumination.

The illumination, should be done through flood lightening, depending upon the design/structure of the monuments and different angles for illumination for better depiction.

Eight monuments, presently not covered, will be taken up for illumination. In 1990-91 four monuments will be taken up for illumination. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 1.00 lacs was provided, but the expenditure under this scheme may exceed.

For 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed. For 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 6.00 lacs is proposed under this scheme.

5. Creation of an Enforcement Cell in the Directorate of Tourism - Rs. 5.00 lacs)

Development of Tourism depend upon the increasing trend of tourists and amenities available to the tourists. If tourist is disturbed, harrassed and cheated, it tarnish the image of the country. To remove such type of impediments it is essential to establish an "Enforcement Cell" in the Directorate of Tourism to root out the evils.

It is relevant to add that a large number of complaints are received about the touts and beggars that throng at places of tourist interest and some times create ugly scenes which are disliked and hated by the foreign tourists. By establishing enforcement cell in the Directorate of Tourism the menace of hawkers, pedlors, vendors, beggars, touts etc. inside and outside the monuments and places of Tourist interest who disturb the tourist and tarnish the country's image can be effectively controlled. This will create an effective impression in the minds of the tourists and consequently, volume of tourist would increase sustantially.

The main object of the establishment of an Enforcement Cell in the Directorate is to apprehend the touts and beggars found roaming at places of tourist interest and launching anti-begging and anti tout campaign vigorously. The following staff are proposed under the scheme :-

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1.	Dy. Director	1	3000-4500
2.	Inspector	1	1600-2660
3.	Sub-inspector	2	1200-1800
4.	A.S.I.	4	1150-1500
5.	Head Constable	4	825-1200
6.	Constable	10	800-1150
7.	Driver	1	950-1500
	Total	<u>23</u>	

An amount of Rs.1.00 lacs was provided for the scheme during 1990-91. But due to the instruction of the Govt. for 10% cut on expenditure the implementation of this scheme has been deferred for the next financial year. A sum of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed under this scheme during 1991-92. For the eighth Five Year plan an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed.

6. Son-Et-Lumire-(Rs.20.00lacs).

In the traditional culture of India, Son-Et-Lumire envelops the entire life of man in a shell of melodic sound. Songs and music celebrate the seasonal rhythms in nature and songs of ploughman and boatman, shepherd and Camel driven add harmony to the pulse of work. This folk tradition has been a great source of India's musical culture. But thorough and conscious craftsmanship have to refine the spontaneity, if music has to carry its classical tradition. Right from the beginning, the music in India has made gracious in vicissitudes of ordinary livings, Son-Et-Lumire keep the man in close touch with the nature and help him to transform his work into joy and happiness.

At present, Son-et-Lumire programme are celebrated at Red Fort twice a week. People of Old Delhi enjoy this celebration of Son-Et-Lumire at Red Fort. Large number of people are deprived off from this enjoyment of such musical celebration.

Keeping in view the enhancement of entertainment activities in Delhi, it is proposed to start the Son-Et-Lumire programme twice a week at different historical monuments and important places such as Qutab Minar, Humayun Tomb etc.. A jeep will be required under this scheme. A post of driver and an operator to operate the machine will also be required. Rs.5.00 lacs stand approved in the Annual plan 1990-91 to implement the scheme. For Annual plan 1991-92 an amount Rs.6.00 lacs is proposed. For the entire 8th Five Year plan an amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed for the implementation of this scheme.

7. Restoration of denotified monuments :- (Rs.10.00 lacs).

Delhi is a city of monuments embracing the memories of colour and its distinct past. Most famous are Qutab minar, Red Fort, Humayun Tomb and Jama Masjid. There are many other denotified monuments also which are neglected due to lack of awareness of their importance and past glory. Among them are Quila Rai pithore bequeated by a Rajpoot king, purana Quila legendary site of the city Indraprastha, the impressive ruins of the city of Shahjahanbad, Lodhi Tomb etc. which are in need of restoration of their past glory. Due to inadequate and improper maintenance of these denotified monuments, unhygienic and filthy condition develop around them. Hence tourists hesitate to visit these neglected places. By the beautification and cleanliness of these monuments, the tourist traffic to these monuments will be increased.

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To achieve the goal of restoration of denotified monuments, a scheme has been chalked out. The main object of this scheme is to upkeep the monuments in maintenance for creating an interest in the minds of the tourists. For implementation of this scheme, Rs. 2.00 lacs is provided in 1990-91. For 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lacs is proposed. For the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been proposed.

8. Development of lakes (Rs. 35.00 lacs).

Delhi being the capital of India, attracts large number of tourists domestic as well as foreign. Nearly 90 lacs domestic tourists visit Delhi annually and stay on an average for 3 days. During their stay they go to see historical monuments and other places of tourists attractions. During the 8th Five Year Plan it has been decided to develop some lakes situated in the rural area to attract tourists. The lake lends itself to various water sports. With proper and imaginative land scapping it can be developed into an attractive tourist spot. Rides, pedeller and rowing boats could be provided. Smaller fountains numbering 5 to 10 around it can be provided. Musical fountains could also be an attraction. A large number of fish could be bred in the lake. On the one side angling on payment could be allowed and on the other side feeding the fish on shallow water can be provided.

Rs. 10.00 lacs stand approved for the development of lakes under this scheme in the annual plan 1990-91. For the 8th Five Year plan, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs is proposed including Rs. 8.00 lacs for the Annual plan 1991-92. The scheme will be implemented by Delhi Tourism Development Corporation.

II. Delhi Tourism & Transportation Development Corporation (Rs. 575.00 lacs).

Delhi Tourism Development Corporation (DTDC) was registered as a Government Company on 17th December, 1975 to spearhead promotion and development of tourism in Delhi. It was expected that while the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and private sector approved hotels are directed towards projects and programmes intended to stimulate international tourist, DTDC will concentrate on the provision of facilities for domestic tourism. The object of DTDC is to develop Delhi Tourism plan in such a way as to serve domestic tourist and low-spending foreign tourists giving priority to lowest income group among travellers to the Union Territory and to fill the gap in the super-structure for domestic tourism development.

The corporation since its inception has been mainly catering to the requirements of domestic tourists and low budget foreign tourists. It has been providing services in the form of tourist assistance at the points of disembarkation in Delhi, specialising in operation of Leave Travel Concession tours for Government employees and at the same time has been organising package tours specially designed for foreign tourists. DTDC in the recent past entered into the business of special interest tours like Trekking and organised educational tours alongwith camps for the student group.

The Corporation Catering was given a fresh impetus by opening a Coffee Home in Connaught Place with a similar unit coming up in Laxmi Nagar, District Centre. In the Mehrauli area the Corporation has a scheme to set up a Rural Vegetarian Eating-cum-Cultural Complex. To add the attraction of

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the Capital, the D.T.D.C. in the coming years will be setting an Amusement park and developing a lake complex. Though the Corporation has made some progress in developing the infrastructure facilities, it still feels that a lot more requires to be done.

APPROACH TO EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95).

The various infrastructural inputs and facilities to be provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan in Tourism Sector, among others, is expected to :-

1. enhance their attractions to appeal to the potential tourist.
2. Upgrade their facilities to more adequately serve tourists needs; and
3. create a favourable image of the Union Territory of Delhi as prime tourist centre.

In view of the vast and many sided tourist attractions of Delhi and its unique position as the national Capital of India and an important embarkation/disembarkation point and on the basis of the priority areas identified, the following broad objectives are proposed for the development of Tourism Sector in the Tourism Plan during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-1995):-

1. To plan and develop tourists infrastructure and superstructure to meet the growing requirements of domestic and low spending foreign tourists;
2. Restoration and beautification of both cultural-historical monuments including those unprotected monuments to exploit advantages as well as utilise tourism as a major force in support of conservation of cultural heritage of the capital city;
3. Systematic development of non-traditional areas such as organisation of (1) Garden Festival (2) Trekking (3) Scheme leading to opening up new areas of tourists interest with a view to enhance the image of the Union Territory;
4. To undertake manpower planning and training programme in the D.T.D.C. with a view to enhance the status of tourism professions in general;
5. To ensure that holiday and tourism are means of enhancing the quality of life of citizens going beyond the marginal function ascribed to it;
6. To adopt a co-ordinated approach in product planning organisation, marketing and monitoring the performance by co-ordinating with Ministries, Institutions and with private sector connected with tourism sector ; and
7. To accomplish these objectives in a manner which will preserve, foster and consolidate the gains in tourism development in the Union Territory.

The scheme-wise details are given below :-

1. Share Capital Contribution to Delhi Tourism Development Corporation (Rs. 550.00 lacs)

Taxi and limousine services are essential and the supply of number of available taxis is a critical factor in the country geared to promote international tourism particularly business traffic. If we are to organise to receive 2.5 million tourists from affluent countries by the end of the Eighth Five Year plan, an efficient car rental service is essential. A tardy taxi service with discourteous taxi driver are ill-suited to develop tourism. Training in foreign language is highly desirable to develop international tourism on sound lines.

Tour operation may be a major factor in developing peripheral tourist regions and resorts and routes should be planned with staging facilities in or near place of interest. Taxi services must be available at all major terminal. The point of access provides the tourist with his first contact with and often a dominating impression of the country. It is important that there should be no frustrating restrictions or unnecessary delays for tourists. The directions and information must be clear and precise. Ensuring trouble free travel and take care of in reaching the tourist to his hotel/resort are basic requirements in the host countries; It is crucial particularly in content of Delhi, if International Tourism is to actually take off.

The combination of plane and car makes it possible to open up quickly and easily areas that were previously considered remote and inaccessible. The thing today is 'fly and drive' concept.

The scheme envisages provision of about 50 vehicles' in phase-I, out of these 50 vehicles, 15 are proposed to be Imported Car. After seeing the demand and the performance more vehicles are to be added in phase-II. Initially the Corporation propose to provide the service to the neighbouring tourist destinations like Agra, Jaipur, Haridwar-Rishikesh, Mussoorie and Nainital etc.. The Corporation will be entering into an arrangement with the respective State Tourism Corporation's for the successful implementation of the scheme. Total cost estimate is about Rs.300.00 lacs. For purchase of vehicle DTDC proposed to raise Institutional finance also.

2. AMUSEMENT PARK AT NEHRU PLACE.

D.T.D.C. proposes to set up an Amusement park in South Delhi on 20 acres of land at District Park, Kalkaji (Nehru place) for evening entertainment and recreations to offer to the tourists and citizens alike several attractive and innovative rides in the proposed Amusement park. Total estimated cost of the project would be Rs.600.00 lacs. The equity capital involved would be around Rs.300.00 lacs. The remaining Rs.300.00 lacs would be raised in the form of institutional finance. The Corporation would require about Rs.300.00 lacs as Share Capital for this scheme.

The scheme envisages putting up about 14 different types of rides. The entire area would also be available to the visitors for staying in the park area. These would be provided in the already existing accommodation constructed by D.D.A.. The scheme is to take off from the beginning of Eighth Five Year plan and would be completed in a period of two years

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3. HOUSING FOR STAFF:

The Delhi Tourism & Transportation Development Corporation as on date has a staff strength of approx. 700 persons. The corporation proposes to provide staff quarters to the employees in the 8th Five Year Plan. In view of the shortage of accommodation in the Union Territory of Delhi, the Corporation has approached NOIDA Authorities for the allotment of 105 flats in the National Capital Region.

It is estimated that 1.63 crores will be spent on implementation of this scheme. The houses will be allotted to the employees of the Corporation till retirement as per Government of India Rules. In addition to this, the Corporation is also sponsoring the names of approx. 200 employees to NOIDA for direct allotment to them. The Corporation hopes to cover 40% of its existing employees as far as housing is concerned under these two schemes.

The expenditure on the above will be incurred out of the share capital to Delhi Tourism Development Corporation.

4. Development of Rural Tourist Complex.

This is a continuing scheme of the 7th Five Year plan. Presently, there is no rural tourist complex in Delhi. Tourist visiting Delhi have to go to the adjoining States for availing tourist facilities. Therefore, there is a proposal to develop a Rural Tourist Complex in Delhi also. For this purpose, 20 acres of land has been acquired in the village Said-ul-Ajaib in Mehrauli block. This entire piece of 20 acres of land is under green belt. Efforts are being made to obtain permission of D.D.A. for change of land use from green to the Tourist Complex. As soon as permission from D.D.A. for change of land use is received, the work of development of Tourist Complex will be taken up. Work of construction of boundary wall on the entire 20 acres has been completed to protect the land from encroachment. No headway could be made for want of permission of D.D.A. for change of land use. During 7th plan period a sum of Rs.11.47 lacs has been incurred on the scheme. The scheme has been transferred to DTTDC for implementation from 1990-91 onward and Share Capital has been provided.

5. Construction of Economy Class Accommodation at two places in Delhi/New Delhi.

Tourism has now been declared as an Industry. Delhi, being the capital of India attracts large number of foreign as well as domestic tourists. It is the centre for regional and international gatherings. Lakhs of people pay visit everyday to this capital city for various purposes such as business, sight-seeing, employment, education and other personal reasons.

Middle class domestic tourists and low budget foreign tourists cannot pay higher rental charges. They are forced to become the victims of touts, tourist agents and other unlawful persons and stay at inconvenient, unhygienic and high priced places, many private guest houses are already mushrooming in the capital with very high rental charges, not suiting to the budget class tourists. At present, neither proper economy class accommodation at cheap rate is available near important disembarkation points, nor the Directorate of Tourism has budget class hotel under its management and control for the convenience of tourist.

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It is, therefore, proposed to construct economy class hotels/accommodation at least at two places in the vicinity of I.S.B.T. or Delhi Railway station and New Delhi Railway Station or Nizamuddin Railway Station. This can only be possible, if land is provided on reserved price. In Delhi, land is under the control of D.D.A. and Ministry of Urban Development.

For these five schemes mentioned above, an outlay of Rs.550.00 lacs is proposed for entire 8th Five Year plan as Share Capital Rs.55.00 lacs stand approved for 1990-91 and a sum of Rs.110.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

II. GRANT-IN-AID FOR TOURIST INFORMATION COUNTERS--Rs(25.00 lacs)

D.T.D.C.'s Information Centres during 89-90 gave tourist information and facilitate approx. 20 lacs of tourists (Domestic as well as foreigners). At present DTDC has 11 information centers covering all the main disembarking points still it is felt that these are not sufficient to give informations and provide facilities to all the tourists visiting Delhi. Hence it is proposed to open 10 more information counters in and outside Delhi, in phased manner during the Eighth Five Year plan.

About 20 lacs of tourists (Domestic as well as Foreign) is likely to be benefitted by the additional Information Counters.

Total financial implication for opening and running of these information counters during 8th Five Year plan will be approx. Rs.55.50 lacs.

Seven information offices will be opened in Delhi and other three will be in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

During 91-92, four information offices will be opened including one in Bombay. During 92-93 two information centres in Delhi and one in Madras will be opened. In 93-94, two information offices one in Delhi and the other in Calcutta will be opened

For setting up of the Information Counters, DTDC will use either its own premises or will be arranging by out rate purchase of land/building and as these are not covered under the pattern of assistance being given to DTDC, the actual expenditures are not mentioned here and will be intimated after the actual arrangement is made. The same is applicable for to other equipments which are not covered under the pattern of assistance but are essential part of Information Counters, i.e. Telex, Fax etc..

During 8th Five Year plan i.e. 1990-95, 62 persons will get employment in these information counters and during 1991-92 total number of 24 persons will get employment.

Group A - Nil

Group B - 2

Group C - 40

Group D - 20

Total 62

Giving information and providing facilities to the tourists is totally promotional and as such DTDC will require same assistance from the Govt. of India to set up the above mentioned information centres. Although DTDC's total expenditure will be atleast 3 times more than the

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projections given above which will be met by DTDC from its own resources i.e. other activities.

For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.25.00 lacs is proposed including Rs.5.00 lacs for the Annual plan 1991-92.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Construction of Sarai-complex in D.I.Z.area.
(Rs.25.00 lacs)

It is proposed to construct a Sarai Complex in DIZ area to provide accommodation for persons visiting religious places at Mandir Marg. Also there is no cheap accommodation available for the attendants of patients who are admitted in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other hospitals in this area.

A piece of land measuring approximately 3.74 acres opposite Birla Mandir is likely to be allotted to NDMC by the L & D.O at Mandir Marg. The cost of the proposed project would be Rs.250 lacs. The project is likely to be taken up during 1991-92 and completed during VIII Five Year plan period.

A sum of Rs.25.00 lacs is proposed for the 3th Five Year plan and a token provision of Rs.5.00 lacs is sought for the Annual plan 1991-92.

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VIII.3. SURVEY & STATISTICS

Under this sector schemes of Bureau of Economics & Statistics and Sales Tax Department are included for the 8th Plan.

The Bureau of Economics & Statistics is the Nodal Agency in the Union Territory of Delhi for collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data.

The Bureau is actively associated with the National Sample Survey Organisation and has been participating in its various rounds. Statistics on State Income, Annual Survey of Industries, Vital Statistics, Capital Formation, Prices etc. is now being collected regularly.

During the last seven five year plans, Bureau of Economics and Statistics has assisted departments of Delhi Administration in creating their own statistical set up.

Delhi has grown into a big metropolis during the last four decades. Being small in size, the concept of district administration did not take shape. Thus, each department divided the Territory into units keeping in view administrative convenience and concentration of units covered by the department. This has resulted into a situation, where in respect of any geographical unit within the Territory, no comprehensive statistics are available. Even in common fields where two agencies or departments operate, the area division is not co-terminous. In the case of Education, the administrative districts of MCD and Delhi Administration are different. Within Administration itself, the area divisions of Industries Department and the Office of Chief Inspector of Factories are different. Besides population charges of census are not comparable to parliamentary constituencies of Police Districts.

For effective planned development and administrative control, Union Territory of Delhi requires a sound statistical system, which provides comprehensive data for a particular geographical area like district in a state and tehsil in a district. Once the concept gets momentum, the entire statistical system will undergo administrative change. All subjects will be covered by a District Statistical Agency or each department having its own district set up.

Besides, there are many areas in respect of which at present no data is available. These include Housing Statistics, Environment Statistics, Local Bodies Statistics, Area-wise Statistics, Cultural Statistics, Banking Statistics etc. Thus, during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, the Bureau has to further expand its activities in several new directions to meet the growing data requirements on demands of Planning Department and other Plan implementing departments of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies. To meet the ever increasing data requirements, several new schemes have been formulated and old continuing schemes have also been re-formulated to meet the changing needs and circumstances.

Review of 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90)

Against the approved outlay of Rs.234.00 lacs under this sector, the expenditure incurred was Rs.126.95 lac. as indicated below:

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Agency	7th Five Year Plan (1985-90)	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bureau of Economics & Statistics	170.00	84.70
2.	Sales Tax	64.00	42.25
Total :		234.00	126.95

The less expenditure is due to non-implementation of some Plan Schemes and non-filling up of posts created.

Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92

The following table indicates the position:

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Agency	8th Plan	Annual Plan	Annual
		1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	proposed outlay	approved outlay	proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bureau of Economics & Statistics	250.00	32.00	45.00
2.	Sales Tax	250.00	20.00	115.00
Total :		500.00	52.00	160.00

A. BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

The Agency/Scheme-wise details are as follows:

1. STRENGTHENING OF VITAL STATISTICS UNIT (Rs.13.00 lacs)

Bureau of Economics & Statistics also functions as the office of the Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths and is responsible for the implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 in Delhi. This Act is being implemented w.e.f. 1.7.1970. Registration work is being done by three local bodies viz. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board at about 210 Registration Centres located in all different parts of the Union Territory of Delhi.

This work was started in the BES as a plan scheme during Fourth Five Year Plan with the creation of one post each of Assistant Director and Statistical Assistant. To cope up with the increasing workload, the scheme was strengthened during Annual Plan 1986-87 of the Seventh Five Year Plan with the creation of one post of Research Officer, four posts of Statistical Assistants and one post each of LEC and Pecn. The Vital Statistics Unit is responsible for the coordination of the work of the Registration of Births & Deaths with the Local Bodies and Registrar General, India. Arrangement for printing of forms, distribution of stationery, preparation of the directory of officials engaged in the Registration work, translation of Birth & Death Certificates for the persons going abroad, attending to public grievances relating to registration of Births & Deaths, training of registration staff, collection and compilation of vital statistics, analysis of the annual data and preparation of the Annual Report of Births & Deaths etc. are also being handled by this Unit.

Keeping in view the changing needs and requirements, following new items of works are proposed to be undertaken in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95:

- (i) Publicity for educating public regarding the registration of Births & Deaths through TV, Radio, Posters, Boards, Cinema Slides and Documentary films etc. is to be intensified.
- (ii) Regular inspection of Registration Offices is to be undertaken to improve the quality of data.
- (iii) Present manual tabulation and compilation work of the NDMC and Cantonment Board at the Head Quarters is to be computerised to reduce time-lag in submission of the Annual Reports to Govt. of India and to provide software and guidance including training to staff of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- (iv) It is proposed to centralise the record upto the year 1970 at Head Quarters (Bureau of Economics & Statistics) to facilitate the public in getting their Births & Deaths Certificates at a single place and also to solve the problems of lack of space at the registration office. Necessary arrangements will also be made for micro-filming of the old records as the registers of Births & Deaths are records of permanent importance and are to be preserved for 100 years.
- (v) Presently, Local Bodies are not compiling mortality data from the Death Registration Form as contemplated in Registration of Births & Deaths Act indicating cause of death. These statistics are very useful to measure demographic conditions. During Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to tabulate and compile about 60,000 forms, which are being filled by institutions each year. This will be later on extended to non-institutional events also.

(vi) Considerable number of birth and death events take place in hospitals. To facilitate the public in getting Births & Deaths Certificates on the spot, it is proposed to implement Modal Registration Scheme of Births & Deaths in major hospitals such as Safdarjung, LNJP, Guru Teg Bahadur, Sucheta Kriplani and Ram Manchar Lohia Hospitals. One Statistical Investigator will be provided by Bureau of Economics & Statistics to above five Hospitals who will be designated as Sub-Registrar, Births & Deaths.

To start the above six new items of work, following posts have been proposed to be created in the 1st Year of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1990-91:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Photographer (Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	Medical Coder (Rs.1400-2300)	1
5.	Stat. Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	5
6.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
	Total :	<u>11</u>

In connection with centralisation of records as stated earlier, the following expenses are also required to be incurred on purchase of following items:

	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Purchase of Micro-filming machine and other equipments and Air-conditioning of room	7.00
2. Purchase of furniture, almirahs, racks etc.	0.60
3. Maintenance charges for micro-filming machines etc.	<u>1.00</u>
Total :	<u>8.60</u>

Out of the above, the maintenance charges are meant for IIIrd, IVth and Vth year of the Eighth Plan.

If the above posts are not created during Annual Plan 1990-91, the same will be got created during Annual Plan 1991-92. It is also proposed to create two posts of Micro-film Machine Operators (Rs.1200-2040) during Annual Plan 1991-92. For Annual Plan 1990-91, the approved outlay is Rs.3.00 lacs. For Eighth Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.13.93 lacs is proposed. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lacs is proposed for salary and purchase of equipment etc.

2. STRENGTHENING OF EDP CELL AND PROVIDING DESK
TOP PUBLISHING FACILITY (Rs.27.00 lacs)

The Electronic Data Processing(EDP) Cell was established in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics during the Fourth Five Year Plan to process Socio-Economic Surveys data of the Union Territory of Delhi. With this aim, a Micro-Computer S-4200 NELCO was also installed during 1985-86 for development of validation programmes and generation of statistical tables of socio-economic surveys and other surveys so that various statistical reports could be available in time. Besides data in respect of Socio-Economic Surveys, data in respect of Annual Survey of Industries, Annual Reports of Births and Deaths, Estimates on State Income, Index number of Industrial Production is being processed with the help of computer system and reports are brought out.

Presently the following jobs are awaiting data processing and tabulation:

1. 39th Round - Population, Birth, Death and Fertility.
2. 40th Round - Non-Directory manufacturing establishments and Own Account Enterprises.
3. 41st Round - Non-Directory trading establishments and Own Account Enterprises (being processed at EDP Unit for table generation).
4. 42nd Round - Social consumption, problem of aged and Ex-armed Forces Personnel (Data validation programmes are developed for creating stabilised tapes).
5. 43rd Round - Employment/Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure and Domestic Tourism (Data Entry/verification process going on)
6. 44th Round - Survey of living condition of the tribal population, housing condition of general population.

The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics held in New Delhi on 20-21 April, 1989 suggested that to cut down inordinate delays in the printing/publication of statistical reports/data, EDP Cell may be equipped with Desk Top Publishing facilities.

The Committee to review the National Statistical System in India had also studied the printing facilities and recommended that all major statistical agencies at Centre and the DES in the States, should have a separate printing press in each State/Union Territory for exclusive use of statistical organisations.

Keeping in view the above recommendations, it is proposed to equip the EDP Cell of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics with Desk Top Printing facilities.

Following Annual, Quarterly and Ad hoc publications being brought out by Bureau of Economics & Statistics are proposed to

be printed on Desk Top Printing equipments:

- (a) Delhi Statistical Hand Book(Annual)
- (b) Delhi's Economy in Figures(Annual)
- (c) Quarterly Digest of Economics & Statistics
- (d) Annual Reports on Annual Survey of Industries
- (e) Estimates of State Income(Annual)
- (f) Index of Industrial Production(Quarterly and Annual)
- (g) Statistical Development Activities of the Union Territory of Delhi(Annual)
- (h) Brochure on Building Material Rates(Quarterly)
- (i) Annual Reports on Births & Deaths Act, 1969
- (j) Directory of officers connected with the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in Delhi.

Present sanctioned strength of the EDP Unit is as under:

1.	Programmer (Rs.2200-4000)	2
2.	Asstt. Programmer (Rs.1640-2900)	4
3.	Key Punch Supervisor(Rs.1400-2300)	2
4.	Key Punch Operator (Rs.1200-2040)	10
	Total :	<u>18</u>

The workload of the EDP Unit will further increase due to Third Economic Census 1990 data flow. The Govt. of India has fixed time limit of December 1991 for the release of final results in respect of more than ten lakhs enterprises estimated to be operating in Delhi. Keeping in view the pendency of old jobs, addition of new jobs and for starting Desk Top Publishing, it is imperative to suitably strengthen the EDP Unit. For this purpose, following posts have been proposed for creation in Annual Plan 1990-91:

1.	System Analyst (Rs.3000-4500)	1
2.	Asstt. Programmer (Rs.1640-2900)	2
3.	Data Entry Operator (Rs.1200-2040)	6
	Total :	<u>9</u>

To start the Desk Top Publishing in BES, the following posts have also been proposed in Annual Plan 1990-91:

1.	Programmer (Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Key Punch Operator (Rs.1200-2040)	2
3.	Printing Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	Caftry (Rs.775-1025)	1
	Total :	<u>5</u>

If the posts proposed to be created in Annual Plan 1990-91 do not materialise this year, these will be got created in Annual Plan 1991-92. Besides above posts, following items are also proposed to be purchased for EDP Unit during Annual Plan 1991-92:

- (a) Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) of 10 KVA
- (b) Easy Wheel Printer (132 columns)
- (c) Desk Top Printing (DTP) Unit, (Mouse, Software 'venture' Scanner, Laser Printer, High Class Photocopier etc.)
- (d) Graphics Plotter (4/6 pens)
- (e) One powerful Mini-computer System.
- (f) Modulator and demodulator (Modems) for net working
- (g) Microwave Link for Network
- (h) One Vehicle
- (i) Floppies, Continuous Stationery, Tapes etc.
- (j) Furniture of
- (k) Replacement of existing MELCO S-4200 System and off line data entry Machine by Mini Computer & peripherals.

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lacs (Rs.6.00 lacs under Revenue and Rs.1.00 lac under Capital heads) stands approved in Annual Plan 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lacs is proposed during Eighth Plan 1990-95 for creation of new posts, purchase of various items and other contingencies. For Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs is proposed.

3. LOCAL BODIES STATISTICS CELL (Rs.4.00 lacs)

This is an approved plan scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91.

At present, statistical information in respect of local bodies regarding Gardens, Parks, Roads, Water Supply, Electricity, Monuments, Employees etc. is neither available nor being collected to the desirable level. Time and again various Conferences and Meetings of Central Statistical Organisation and State Statistical Bureaus stressed the need for a separate cell for collection of information in respect of Local Bodies. Though the Cell was approved during Seventh Five Year Plan, the scheme could not be taken up then. It was, therefore, decided to establish Local Bodies Statistics Cell during Annual Plan 1990-91 and the scheme was included and approved therein.

The information relating to Local Bodies is also required by the international agencies like 'Bureau of General Affairs', Tokyo, Japan. It is also required for various publications of Bureau besides Planning Commission and Ministries of Govt. of India.

The Union Territory of Delhi is covered by three local bodies i.e. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board. To begin with the collection of

Statistical information from these three Local Bodies, it is proposed to create following posts for this Cell during Annual Plan 1990-91:

(i)	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
(ii)	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1
(iii)	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
(iv)	L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	1
(v)	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
Total :		<u>6</u>

If the above posts do not materialize during Annual Plan 1990-91, the same will be got created during Annual Plan 1991-92. After review of progress further strengthening will be proposed if needed. This Cell will also bring out a publication entitled 'Municipal Year Book' regularly.

For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92, outlays of Rs.4.00 lacs and Rs.1.00 lac respectively are proposed.

4. HOUSING STATISTICS CELL (Rs.4.00 lacs)

It is an approved plan scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91.

The need for collection of Housing Statistics has been stressed time and again by the various Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations, Conferences of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development etc. These statistics are necessary for formulation of meaningful housing policies and realistic housing programmes.

At the national level, National Building Organisation is the Nodal Agency for collection and compilation of building statistics. It launched a Three Tier Scheme in 1963 for collection of relevant statistical information. It envisaged to setup first tier statistical cell in Public Works Department and second tier cell in Local Self Govt. Department for collection of housing statistics in respect of local bodies. The third tier was suggested for the H.Q. Cell in the State Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

Three tier scheme suggested at National level cannot be implemented as such in Delhi as Delhi is a single district state. Keeping this characteristic in view, a modified two tier scheme has been prepared for Delhi under Annual Plan 1990-91. According to the revised scheme, first tier will consist of the Statistics Cell already established in Land & Building Department, it will collect & compile housing statistics in respect of PWD only. Under second tier, a H.Q. Housing Statistics Cell is being established in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics for collection of information in respect of Public Sector i.e. LDA, Railways, Defence, CFWD and Local Bodies, Research Institutions, Universities etc. Creation of following posts

have been envisaged in Annual Plan 1990-91:

<u>S.No. Name & Scale of Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
(i) Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
(ii) Statistical Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	4
(iii) Jr. Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	1
(iv) Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
Total :	<u>7</u>

The above posts will continue in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and onwards of the 8th Plan.

The Cell will further be strengthened according to needs during the remaining period of Eighth Five Year Plan.

Rs.1.00 lac stand approved for Housing Statistics Cell in Annual Plan 1990-91. For Eighth Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92, outlays of Rs.4.00 lacs and Rs.1.00 lac respectively are proposed.

5. TRAINING OF STATISTICAL PERSONNEL(Rs.13.00 lacs)

The statistical activities of the departments of Delhi Administration expanded considerably during last Seven **Five Year Plans**. At present number of statistical personnel has crossed 600 mark. To increase reliability and quality of statistical data and to reduce time lags in release of the same, need for imparting in-service training was felt and a 'Training Unit' was established in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics during **Fourth Five Year Plans**. Present strength of this Unit is as follows:

(i) Asstt. Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
(ii) Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1
(iii) Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
(iv) Jr. Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	1
Total :	<u>5</u>

In-service training to Senior Level and Middle Level Statistical Officers is being provided by the Central Statistical Organisation in collaboration with Research Organisations like ISI, NIC etc. Responsibility of training Junior Level Statistical personnel including computer data processing and field staff etc. has been entrusted to Bureau of Economics & Statistics alongwith the development of manual and syllabus etc.

During Annual Plan 1990-91, it has been proposed to suitably strengthen the Training Unit to impart training of new techniques to the increasing number of statistical personnel in Delhi Administration and Local Bodies by creation of following posts and purchase

of equipments:

(i) Projector Operator(Rs.1200-2040)	1
(ii) Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
Total :	<hr/> 2

These posts will also continue for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and onwards.

Equipment proposed to be purchased

- (i) Film/TV Projector
- (ii) V.C.R.
- (iii) Tape Recorder, Amplifier and Speaker System
- (iv) Audio/Video Tapes
- (v) Slide Projector

Rs.3.00 lacs stand approved in 1990-91 under the scheme. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.13.00 lacs is proposed including Rs.3.00 lacs for 1991-92.

6. STRENGTHENING OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES CELL
(Rs.4.00 lacs)

The availability of industrial statistics is essential for planners, administrators and other research workers.

The Annual Survey of Industries(ASI) Reports depict the pace of industrial development of the organised sector in UT of Delhi. The industrial growth of the Territory has witnessed manifold expansion in the last two decades.

Under the collection of Statistics(Central) Rules, 1959 framed under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 data from industrial units registered under Section 2 m (i) and 2 m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e. establishments employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power on any day during the preceding 12 months) are being collected by National Sample Survey Organisation(NSS), Deptt. of Statistics, Govt. of India. As per policy, a copy each of the ASI schedules for the factories registered in the UT of Delhi are being supplied to Delhi Administration for further processing. Keeping this in view, ASI Cell was set up in BES during Annual Plan 1986-87 with the creation of following posts:

(i) Stat. Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
(ii) Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	3
(iii) Stat. Investigator(Rs.1200-2040)	1
Total :	<hr/> 5

The ASI Cell, since its inception has brought out three Annual Reports for the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 and the report for 1986-87 is under process. The schedules for the year 1987-88 have also been received while the schedules for 1988-89 are likely to be received shortly.

Since the sampling design as well as the contents of the schedule have been changed from 1987-88 onwards workload of ASI Cell has increased considerably. Moreover, number of industrial units in Delhi is also increasing rapidly. In order to release data in time, it is felt that the ASI Cell should be suitably strengthened in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95). For this purpose, the following posts have been proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 1990-91 to augment the manpower for the increased workload:

(i) Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
(ii) Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2360)	1
(iii) Stat. Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	2
(iv) L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	1
Total :	<u>5</u>

If above posts do not materialise in 1990-91, these will be get created during Annual Plan 1991-92.

Rs.1.00 lac stand approved in Annual Plan 1990-91 for this scheme. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Rs.2.00 lacs are proposed. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed to meet the expenditure on salary and contingencies etc.

7. STRENGTHENING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS UNIT
(Rs.13.00 lacs)

This is an approved plan scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91.

The Bureau of Economics & Statistics is participating in the Nation wide Surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation since its 25th Round (July 1970 to June 1971). On account of faster growth in population, complexity of many Socio-Economic characteristics and peculiarities of the U.T., present sample size in Delhi is three times of Central Sample size.

The Socio-economic Survey Unit has two sections i.e. Field Section and Data Processing & Analysis section, each headed by an Assistant Director. The actual survey work and coding is done by the field section. Scrutiny, checking, processing of data and releasing of reports is done by Data Processing & Analysis Section. Present strength of these sections is as follows, as per the norms of

Govt. of India:

S.No.	Name of the Post and pay scale	Posts		Sanctioned	Total
		Field Section	DP&A Section		
1.	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1	1		2
2.	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	2	2		4
3.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	8	7		15
4.	Stat. Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	27	2		29
Total :		38	12		50

It has been proposed to create following three posts during Annual Plan 1990-91:

1.	Joint Director(Rs.3000-5000)	1
2.	Jr. Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	1
3.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
Total :		3

The Joint Director will be overall head of the Socio-economic Survey Unit which ^{is} proposed to be further strengthened suitably during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 as described below.

In order to increase the reliability of the data and coverage of the population, it has now been decided to increase the sample size in Delhi to four times of the size of Central sample. The strength of the Socio-economic Unit will also have to be increased in accordance with the norms of NSSC. Therefore, it is proposed to create following additional posts during the Annual Plan 1991-92:

S.No.	Name of the Post & Pay Scale	Total	Requirement of Addl. posts	
			For Field Unit	For DP&A Unit
1.	Dy. Director (Rs.3000-4500)	1	1	-
2.	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1	1	-
3.	Jr. Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	2	1	1
4.	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	5	3	2
5.	Stat. Investigator (Rs.1200-2040)	15	9	6
6.	L.D.C. (Rs.950-1500)	1	1	-
7.	Peon(Rs.750-940)	4	2	2
8.	Daftry (Rs.775-1025)	2	1	1
Total :		31	19	12

If the posts proposed for Annual Plan 1990-91 do not materialise this year, these will be got created during Annual Plan 1991-92 along with other posts.

Rs.3.00 lacs stand approved in Annual Plan 1990-91. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 outlays of Rs.13.00 lacs and Rs.3.00 lacs respectively are proposed.

8. STRENGTHENING OF CAPITAL FORMATION AND REGIONAL ACCOUNTS CELL (Rs.9.00 lacs)

This is an approved plan scheme of Annual Plan 1990-91.

The estimates of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product at factor cost are regarded the most important single economic indicator to measure the economic development of a State/Territory. The per capita State Domestic Product(SDP) is used to determine both absolute and relative performance of the economy of the State/Territory. It is also regarded an important tool to measure the regional disparities. Likewise, capital formation is the most important indicator of the health of economy. Higher the rate of capital formation, higher would be the rate of growth of national/state domestic product.

Keeping this in view, a scheme for estimation of Capital Formation and Regional Accounts in respect of UT of Delhi was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and a small Capital Formation and Regional Accounts Cell came into existence in the Annual Plan 1988-89 with the following skelton staff:

Deputy Director(Rs.3000-4500)	1
Research Officer(Rs.1640-2900)	1
	<hr/>
Total :	2

In the first instance the work of Capital Formation on the basis of the budget documents of the six local bodies viz. MCD, NDMC, DDA, DWS&SD, Delhi Cantonment Board and DESU from 1980-81 to 1987-88 has been taken up and the report is likely to be released shortly. Now the Capital Formation for the Public Sector comprising Govt. Administrative departments as well as Govt. Departmental and Non-departmental Enterprises will be taken up. The Government Administrative Departments include all offices and other bodies engaged in the administration and regulation of public order whereas the departmental enterprises are incorporated enterprises and are controlled by the Public Authorities like Railways, Post and Telegraphs. Non-Departmental Enterprises cover Government companies wholly or partly and are controlled by the Public Authorities.

In order to do justice with this voluminous work of vital importance and to strengthen the Capital Formation and Regional

Accounts Cell, following posts have been proposed for creation in the Annual Plan 1990-91:

1. Joint Director(Rs.3000-5000)	1
2. Asstt. Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
3. Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	3
4. Stat. Investigator(Rs.1200-2040)	5
Total :	<u>10</u>

Strengthening of the Cell is necessary to release reports in time for policy formation and perspective planning of the Territory and taking additional items of work.

If the proposal for creation of above posts does not materialise during Annual Plan 1990-91, the same will be got created in Annual Plan 1991-92.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92, following posts are also proposed to be created:

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

An outlay of Rs.9.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95. For Annual Plan 1991-92, Rs.2.00 lacs is needed.

9. STRENGTHENING OF BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
(Rs.52.00 lacs)

This is an approved plan scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91.

Bureau of Economics & Statistics is the Central Agency in Delhi Administration for collection, compilation and presentation of statistical data. Over the last Seven Five Year Plans, its activities have increased manifold and new areas of official statistics are being added constantly widening its horizon even further. Present activities of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics are summarised below:

- (a) Implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths.
- (b) Preparation of State Income estimates.
- (c) Compilation of Annual Survey of Industries data.
- (d) Collection of Prices of various items.
- (e) Participation in various rounds of Socio-economic Surveys of NSSO.
- (f) Preparation of Capital Formation & Regional Accounts in Delhi.
- (g) Preparation of Index of Industrial Production.
- (h) Electronic Data Processing.
- i) Arranging and imparting in-service training to statistical personnel.

Besides, Bureau of Economics & Statistics also prepares and issues regular reports and publishes Statistical Information in the Form of Hand Book, Quarterly Digest and Delhi's Economy in Figures. Moreover, many new plan schemes have been included in Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 like setting up of Cell for Rural Statistics, Cultural Statistics, Women & Children Statistics etc. Work relating to preparation of 40 year Statistical Abstract has also been taken in hand for the first time.

The Director, BES is also associated with a number of Working Groups, Committees, Task Forces etc. by the Administration as well as Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission etc.

Keeping all these things in view, it was decided to suitably strengthen the Bureau of Economics & Statistics and provide professional support of Statisticians & Economists during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95. Accordingly the present plan scheme was included in Annual Plan 1990-91 and creation of following posts was envisaged in it:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
(i)	Statistical Adviser(Rs.4100-5600)	1
(ii)	Economic Adviser(Rs.4100-5600)	1
(iii)	Sr. Stenographer(Rs.1400-2300)	2
(iv)	Joint Director(Rs.3000-5000)	1
(v)	Jr. Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	1
(vi)	Ministerial Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	1
(vii)	U.D.C.(Rs.1200-2040)	2
(viii)	L.D.C.(Rs.95-1500)	2
(ix)	Jr. Librarian(Rs.1200-2040)	1
(x)	Pecn(Rs.750-940)	3
(xi)	Mali(Rs.750-940)	1
Total :		16

If the above posts do not materialise during Annual Plan 1990-91, same will be got created during Annual Plan 1991-92.

It is also proposed to create following posts during Annual Plan 1991-92.

(i)	Assistant Accounts Officer (Rs.2000-3200)	1
(ii)	Sr. Gestetner Operator (Rs.950-1500)	1
Total :		2

Rs.6.50 lacs stand approved in Annual Plan 1990-91 including Rs.1.00 lac under capital head as present accommodation of BES(which is very old) needs renovation.

For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, an amount of Rs.52.00 lacs (Rs.42.72 lacs under Revenue & Rs.9.28 lacs under capital heads) may be allocated. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.11.00 lacs (Rs.9.00 lacs under Revenue and Rs.2.00 lacs under Capital

Heads) is proposed. Provision for hiring of office accommodation for BES' is also included under this scheme.

10. STATISTICS ON AREA PLANNING CELL (Rs.5.00 lacs)

Delhi has grown into a big metropolis during the last four decades. Being small in size, the concept of district administration did not take shape. Thus each department divided the territory into units keeping in view administrative convenience and concentration of units covered by the department. This has resulted into a situation where in respect of any geographical unit within the territory, no comprehensive statistics are available. Even in common fields where two agencies or departments operate, the area division is not co-terminus, in the case of education the administrative districts of MCD and Delhi Administration are different. Within administration itself the area divisions of Industries Department and the office of Chief Inspector of Factories are different. Besides population charges of Census are not comparable to parliamentary constituencies or Police Districts.

For effective planned development and administrative control Union Territory of Delhi requires, a sound statistical system, which provides comprehensive data for a particular geographical area like district in a state and sub-district in a district. Once the concept gets momentum, the entire statistical system will undergo administrative change. All subjects to be covered by a District Statistical Agency or each department having its own district set up shall have to be examined.

Keeping all these factors in view, a new plan scheme "Statistics on Area Planning" was got approved by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plan 1990-91. The scheme aims at:

- (i) Introduction of Uniform Classification of Economic Activity.
- (ii) Adoption of uniform occupational classification by respective departments.
- (iii) To get the information as already available in respect of one department re-tabulated, according to the geographical divisions of the other departments.
- (iv) To assist departments in adopting the uniform Administrative Districts/Zones/Sub-Districts/Sub-Zones etc.
- (v) Systematic preparation of basic frame like systematic numbering of Roads, Streets, Houses and their nomenclature.
- (vi) Providing guidance to the various agencies including convening of data users conference (of the departments), before large scale information is collected at the time of renewal of ration cards, revision of Electoral Rolls, conduct of Population Census etc.
- (vii) Assist departments in the improvement of proforma, according to which information is being collected, analysing their systems of collection of data and utilisation of computer facilities.
- (viii) To advise various agencies in the matter of collection of statistics.

We have now also received the report of the Working Group on "Small Area Development Programme Statistics", set up by the Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India. While implementing this scheme, recommendations of this Working Group will be kept in view. Moreover, National Informatics Centre of the Planning

Commission have also circulated some proformae for collection of information in respect of various area units in a District and same are also being studied.

To implement this scheme, first task will be to study the present national geographical divisions of the Territory done by various user departments of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies and re-divide the entire area of Union Territory of Delhi in small and uniform harmonious segments keeping in view the administrative needs of the user departments. Simultaneously common nomenclature and formats for collection of statistical data will be introduced, so that information being collected by one department could be usefully used by other departments and cost of collection of information is reduced.

For entire planning and smooth functioning of the scheme, following posts have been proposed for creation during Annual Plan 1990-91:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Asstt. Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Punch Supervisor(Rs.1400-2300)	1
3.	Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	1
4.	Data Entry Operator(Rs.1350-2200)	2
5.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
Total :		<u>6</u>

-If the above posts do not materialise during Annual Plan 1990-91, same will be got created during Annual Plan 1991-92.

The Unit will further be strengthened during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, and Annual Plan 1991-92 with the creation of following posts:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Economic Adviser(Rs.4100-5600)	1*
2.	Research Officer(Rs.1640-2900)	1
3.	Cartographer(Rs.1640-2900)	1
4.	Senior Stenographer(Rs.1400-2300)	1*
5.	Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
6.	Driver(Rs.950-1500)	1
Total :		<u>7</u>

* These posts have also been indicated under the Plan Scheme Strengthening of BES. It is proposed to creat only one post either under that scheme or under this scheme.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lac stands approved in Annual Plan 1990-91 for this Scheme. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed. For Annual Plan 1991-92, outlay of Rs.1.50 lacs is scught.

NEW SCHEMES

1. ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS CELL(Rs.5.00 lacs)

Environment is a cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary concept covering a large number of resources elements both natural and man-made. The natural elements include the environmental media or air, water and land/soil as well as biota(flora and fauna) found in these media. The man-made environment is represented by human settlements and infrastructure and services to which these elements provide the multi support. The relative importance of individual

elements and related issues vary widely with the people, development needs and the like. Nevertheless, most environmental issues have direct or indirect impact upon the quality of life.

Environment statistics are concerned with the stocks and flows of such elements that have pivotal role in the understanding of the environment phenomenon on assessing the environmental conditions and thus formulating policies to control/counter or avoid any kind of negative environmental impacts.

From time to time efforts have been made both at national and international levels in the recent past to develop programmes or have collection/dissemination of environment statistics. Surveys have also been conducted to collect such statistics. In order to develop a regular system of collection of environment statistics the matter has also been discussed in the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations(CSSO). For the purpose, the Standing Committee of the Conference of CSSO in its meeting held on 4th July 1986 constituted a Working Group on Environment Statistics with Director General, CSO as its Chairman. The Working Group was represented by various experts/organisations associated with environment system directly or indirectly.

Collection of Environment Statistics on regular and continuous basis envisage to collect statistics for the following parameters of environment; (i) Land resources and use(structure of use categories); (ii) Energy and Mineral resources and use; (iii) Water resources and use; (iv) Fauna and flora(population and diversity of wildlife and vegetation); (v) Air quality (emission and immision of selected pollutants); (vi) Water quality(emission and immision of selected pollutants); (vii) Soil quality; (viii) Solid and hazardous wastes excluding radio-active wastes; (ix) Radiation(emission and concentration); (x) Noise levels; (xi) Environment effects off demographic developments, production, transport and consumption activities not covered elsewhere; (xii) Environmental protection and control measures (conservation of natural and other resources treatment, recycling and disposal of waste) etc.

This is a new area of statistics. In the first stage, different agencies will have to be located, which will be responsible for the collection of different types of environment statistics. Formats for the collection of data will have to be designed and standardised.

The Environment Statistics Cell is proposed to be established during Annual Plan 1991-92 with the creation of following posts;

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Posts</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Asstt. Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Jr. Stenographer(Rs.1200-2040)	1
3.	Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
Total :		4

An outlay of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed for this scheme for Annual Plan 1991-92. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, proposed outlay is Rs.5.00 lacs.

2. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT (Rs.4.00 lacs)

Bureau of Economics & Statistics is the Nodal Agency not only for development of an efficient statistical system in the Union Territory of Delhi but also to co-ordinate various statistical activities. Every year Bureau is receiving lot of Statistical/economic data and information being published by Government sector both from different States and the various Ministries of Government of India. Besides, information is being received from Research Organisations, Autonomous Bodies and also private sector. These publications contain useful information regarding Delhi, / will be very useful. For this purpose, a Research and Development Cell may be set up in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) to carry out the following functions:

- (i) In many departments of Delhi Administration, no statistical unit exists. This unit will see the possibilities of setting up Statistical Units in such departments and suggest statistical coverage.

/ Such information, if collected for Delhi,

- (ii) It will also undertake problem oriented research and analytical studies based on the data collected from secondary sources.
- (iii) The Unit will study the statistical techniques being applied in similar fields by other State and Central Statistical Agencies.
- (iv) A number of statistical publications from various States, Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India Offices and Departments of Delhi Administration received in the Library of Bureau of Economics & Statistics are presently unattended due to non-availability of specific staff. These will be studied and analysed.
- (v) To compile Systematic Information - Information Activities.
- (vi) To prepare information in the form of Books, Reports, Minutes of Meetings, Recommendation of Conferences, Surveys etc.

The above works are proposed to be taken up in Annual Plan 1991-92 with the creation of following posts:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Librarian(Rs.2000-3200)	1
2.	Stat. Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
3.	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
		<hr/>
	Total :	4
		<hr/>

To take up the scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lac is proposed. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, proposed outlay is Rs.4.00 lacs.

4. CENSUS OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION, LOCAL BODIES AND STATE UNDERTAKING EMPLOYEES (Rs. 2 lakhs)

Under this scheme comprehensive information will be collected bi-annually of the employees of Administration, undertakings of the Administration and Local Bodies. Information will be about sex, age group, class, Pay and allowances social status, Physical Handicapness, etc. At the moment, no such data is available. Many state Govts. are already undertaking this task. For undertaking the survey, following staff is proposed under Annual Plan 1991-1992.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Designation of post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Statistical Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
	Total	2

The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 0.50 lakh. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, proposed outlay is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

5. SPECIAL SURVEYS CELL (Rs. 6 lakhs)

With the continuation of the planned development of the economy of the Union Territory of Delhi, a number of specific surveys/studies will have to be conducted in the various sectors of the economy to arrive at certain conclusions to make a base for further programme of development and policy making.

At present, there is no Survey Cell to conduct such studies in the process of plan formulation/development. So far such studies were being got conducted through other agencies as and when the need arose. During the past few years, the studies were got through National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in respect of Sales Tax, Terminal Tax, House Tax and Freedom Fighters through Teachers. Similarly, a survey was got conducted in the Informal Sector through Institute of Marketing and Management. In fact, there is need to conduct a number of other surveys in different fields for correct estimates to be used in policy making process. The various subjects that need continuous studies are poverty line particularly urban poverty, jhuggi jhommori colonies, family planning, distributive character of trade, under registration of births and deaths etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi. The meeting of State Directors of Economics and Statistics, held on 20-21, April, 1989 at New Delhi also stressed the need of establishment of such a Cell.

Bureau of Economics & Statistics is a nodal agency for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data for the Union Territory of Delhi. In the absence of staff, it has not been possible to conduct any important studies from time to time except the studies on uniform pattern relating to Socio-Economic Surveys which are being conducted on matching basis with National Sample Survey Organisation of Govt. of India.

Besides, Third Economic Census is being conducted alongwith Houselisting Operations of Population Census 1991. The Economic Census is a large scale statistical operation programme. Necessary funds and staff for the same are provided by the Govt. of India in each State/Union Territories. The staff appointed by the Central Government is withdrawn sometime after the Census is over. Experience of the two 'Economic Census' has shown that as the work of Census is wound up the staff dispensed with, all the experience gained over the period are lost. There is no continuity from one Census to another. The mistakes are again repeated. To avoid this situation, it is suggested that once the staff sanctioned for Third Economic Census is withdrawn this work will also be looked after by Special Surveys Cell. During the intervening period between two Economic Census, Special Surveys Cell may also undertake the work of preparing the Directories of different types of enterprisises operating in Delhi.

Keeping the foregoing paragraphs in view, it is suggested that 'Special Surveys Cell' be established in the BES during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 with the creation of following posts during 1991-92:-

<u>Sl.No</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
i)	Joint Director (Rs.3000-5000)	1
ii)	Assistant Director (Rs.2200-4000)	1
iii)	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
iv)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
v)	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
vi)	Peon (Rs.750-940)	1
	Total	7

It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Eighth Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92 may be approved for establishment of Special Surveys Cell.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL STATISTICS CELL(Rs.4 lacs)

Culture is a multi-disciplinary concept and it consists of many facetes of the quality of life and behaviour of the people. Customs, traditions, folk songs and dances, festivals traditional art and crafts, fairs etc. are the essential constituents of culture. It is felt that adequate statistical information relating to these aspects is either not available or whatever is available is in scattered form.

The cultural statistics is one of the newly emerging areas in the field of official statistics. The Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held at New Delhi during 15-19th March, 1990 has recommended that development of cultural statistics, needs special attention. The National Advisory Board on Statistics in its eighth meeting, held at New Delhi on 27th July, 1990 has also endorsed the view of the Ninth Conference. On the recommendations as referred above, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics being the Nodal Agency for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics in the Union Territory of Delhi, intend to set up a Cultural Statistics Unit during Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95).

Initially, it is proposed to set up the unit with the following staff during the Annual Plan 1991-92:-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Stat. Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Stat. Asstt. (Rs.1400-2300)	2
	Total	3

The unit will identify the area and scope of cultural statistics and also evolve suitable mechanism for its collection systematically and scientifically.. The unit will also see the possibility of building up of a directory of cultural organisation, cultural facilities and artists in the Union Territory of Delhi. System for regular registration of all professional and amateur artists will be established. Other works like surveys to collect cultural statistics, pilot study of a few selected private archival institutions, publishing cultural statistics regularly will also be taken in hand.

A pilot survey for collection of cultural statistics is in various stages of progress in the four states of Manarasatra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala. Forms and procedures are being tested. The results of these pilot surveys will be used in designing and implementing the scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi. The unit will be strengthened in subsequent Annual Plans on the basis of requirements.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for cultural statistics unit for Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95). For Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 laka is proposed.

7. STATISTICS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN CELL (Rs. 4 lakhs)

As per Population Census, 1981, the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi was 62.20 lakhs out of which women were 27.80 lakhs. Children upto the age of 13 years constituted about 45 percent of the Delhi's total Population. Though women constitute about 45 percent of the total population, their economic and social position and status is inferior to men. Their place in society, however, calls for a number of corrective, preventive and rehabilitative measures. It is only after the attainment of Independence that constitutional gurantee was accorded to women for equality of opportunity and status with men. Children are the most important national resource for human development. As a policy, a National Childrea's Board was constituted to provide a forum to ensure continous planning, review and co-ordination of all essential services for the children.

The responsibility of implementing welfare and developmental programmes for women and children is shared between the Centre and State Governments. This requires essential and relevant information or statistics relating to women and children. Various conferences of Central

and State Statistical Organisations have stressed the need to collect and maintain statistics of women and children. The Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held at New Delhi on 15 - 19 March, 1990 and in the Eighth Meeting of National Advisory Board on Statistics, emphasised to pay special attention towards the statistics of women and children in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Being Nodal Agency for Statistics in the U.T. of Delhi, it is the duty of BES to collect and compile such statistics. Accordingly, it has been decided to set up a separate Cell to collect statistics of women and children in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95). It is proposed to implement the scheme from Annual Plan 1992-93 with the creation of following posts:-

1.	Asstt. Director (Rs.2200-40000)	1
2.	Research Officer (1640-2900)	1
3.	Stat. Asstt. (Rs. 1400-2300)	2
4.	Stenographer (Rs.1200-2040)	1
5.	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
	Total	6

These posts will be continued during entire Eighth Plan period and necessary strengthening will be made in the subsequent Annual Plans, if needed. Subsequently, this Unit will be shifted to Dept. of Social Welfare.

The statistics on women and children proposed to be collected are sex ratio, live births, infant mortality by sex, child mortality by sex, mortality at higher ages by sex, maternity deaths, life expectation at birth and higher ages, survival ratios, incidence of sickness in various age groups by nature of sickness, marital status, age at marriage, maternity, fertility, abortions, miscarriages, female family planning methods, MCH services, enrolment in education, non-formal adult education, vocational and technical training, facilities or creches for children, social security, women's welfare activities, employment and unemployment, child labour etc. Necessary forms and schedules will also be designed by the proposed unit.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95), for 'Statistics on Women and Children' Unit. No outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed as the scheme will be taken up during Annual Plan 1992-93.

8. RURAL STATISTICS CELL (Rs. 6 Lakhs)

Various Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations and Committees appointed to review the National Statistical System, have stressed the need to create statistical machinery at village or block level. The meeting of State Directors of Economics & Statistics (held at New Delhi on 20-21 April 1989) supported the same concept and also recommended to include plan scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 to improve the quality, coverage and timeliness in data collection. The Ninth Conference of Central & Statistical Organisations (held at New Delhi in 15-18 March, 1990) endorsed these views. The need for rural development is all the more urgent in the Territory in the context of the pressing need for putting a check to the continuous drift of rural population to the urban areas. Once the information of the nature mentioned above becomes available, it will facilitate remedial action and to provide necessary facilities to the rural population and its development. /States

Presently, the Administration is not collecting information needed for Planning & Development of rural areas in the proforma suggested by the Working Group on 'Small Area Dev. Programme Statistics' and National Informatics Centre of Planning Commission. In the absence of basic data, formulation of plan schemes by the concerned departments/agencies becomes a difficult task. Except for some statistics that flow regarding land utilisation or community development done by the Patwari or Village Level Worker (VLW) there is no regular flow of data in respect of rural economy/villages. The jurisdiction of Patwari or VLW is about 3 to 4 villages and they are busy in their own way not having much time left specifically for statistical work. Therefore, in view of above recommendations, it is proposed to establish a Cell specifically for collecting Rural Statistics in the Bureau of Economics & Statistics in respect of following items:

- (i) Land utilisation;
- (ii) Registration of Births & Deaths;
- (iii) Identification of the unemployed and under-employed persons trade-wise;
- (iv) Identification of children not attending School;
- (v) No. of Dispensaries/Health Centres/
Veterinary Hospitals;
- (vi) Numbering of houses in a uniform way to keep record pucca, semi-pucca and pucca and kuchha buildings;
- (vii) Community facilities;
- (viii) Availability of Industries;
- (ix) Availability of Tubewells;

- (x) Availability of Cooperative Bank/Agr. Bank/ Nationalised Bank;
- (xi) Facility of School/College in the village;
- xii) Availability of Transport facilities;
- (xiii) Availability of Kendriya Bhandar/Super Bazar/Fair Price Shops etc.
- (xiv) Availability of sanitary facilities;
- (xv) Availability of Creche/Day care centre;
- (xvi) Availability of Fertiliser/Seeds to the Farmers;
- (xvii) Availability of Employment Exchange;
- (xviii) Facilities of daily newspapers etc; and
- (xix) Other items of NICNET proformae not covered above.

Rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi are divided into five Blocks viz. (a) Alipur (b) Najafgarh (c) Mehrauli (d) Shahdara (e) Kanjhawala. To begin with, it is proposed that initially the Cell will be set up in one block only during Annual Plan 1991-92. Remaining four Blocks are proposed to be covered during last three years of the Eighth Plan 1990-95 as under:

(i) During Annual Plan 1991-92	-	One Block
(ii) During Annual Plan 1992-93	-	One more Block
(iii) During Annual Plan 1993-94	-	Two more Blocks
(iv) During Annual Plan 1994-95	-	All five Blocks

Following staff is required to implement this scheme during Annual Plan 1991-92 i.e. for one Block:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Scale of the Post</u>	<u>No.of Posts</u>
(i)	Dy. Director (Rs.3000-4500)	1
(ii)	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	1
(iii)	Jr. Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
(iv)	Stat. Assistant (Rs.1400-2300)	2
(v)	LDC (Rs.950-1500)	1
(vi)	Peon (Rs. 750-940)	1
TOTAL :		7

For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan, 1991-92 outlays of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.50 lakhs respectively are proposed for Rural Statistics Cell.

9. CONSTRUCTION OF SANKHKI BHAWAN (Rs. 35 lakhs):

Statistics are the eyes of the Administration. Need for different types of Statistics is growing either due to administrative needs or for planning purpose. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, being the nodal agency for statistics in Delhi has always kept pace with the changing & growing needs and expanded its activities considerably over the previous Five Year Plans. It is expected that during Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, some more new areas of Statistical information will be entrusted to the B.E.S. and appropriate posts be created.

Though the strength of BES has been increasing, the office space allotted to it has not increased. As a result, a situation has reached where it has become very difficult to allot proper sitting space to the staff for proper working. Against the requirement of about 1000 Sq. metres

(as per norms fixed by the Govt. of India) the BES has been allotted only 486 Sq. Metres of covered area which is proving to be grossly inadequate/collection of various type of statistical data. /for proper

There is overall shortage of accommodation in the various offices of Administration. So BES is not likely to get additional accommodation fill new buildings are constructed. Therefore, to meet long term space requirements, there is no alternative but to build BES's own office accommodation.

The first step in this direction is to acquire appropriate land. After the possession of land is taken testing of soil will be done and layout plans of the building will be got prepared.

Then same will be got approved by the Urban Arts Commission and other concerned departments. Then building models will be prepared. Other formalities will also have to be completed. All of this procedure will take many years time.

It is estimated that plot of land and construction of building will cost about Rs.35.00 lakhs which will be needed in phases. It is, therefore, suggested that to initiate the work a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh be made in Annual Plan 1991-92. For Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed under capital head for construction of Sankhiki Bhawan.

Setting up of Computer Centre (Rs. 35 lakhs)

Under this continuing scheme of Seventh Plan a 'State Level Computer Centre' was set up by the National Informatics Centre at 1, Kripa Narain Marg, Delhi, ND 550 System was installed in the State Level Computer Centre. As per the Memorandum of Understanding with the NIC (Govt. of India) and the Delhi Administration, NIC will bear the entire expenditure on the hardware and the centre will be under the technical control of NIC. All the Departments of Delhi Administration will be free to use the Centre. The main users are Planning Department, BES, Sales Tax Department, Dte. of Transport, Industries Department, Dte. of Health Services, L.N.J.P., G.B. Pant Hospital, Dte. of Education, Dte. of Employment, Cooperative Department, Pay & Accounts Office and Local Bodies.

The Planning Department is using the Computer Centre for the preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports of Plan Schemes and the statements of approved outlay and RE. Other user Departments at present are Principal Pay & Account Office, Industries Department BES and Cooperative Deptt..

Against the approved outlay of Rs.70 lakhs for the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs.18.36 lakhs was incurred.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to strengthen the infrastructure facilities of the Computer Centre.

CAPITAL HEAD

The present accommodation for the Computer Centre is not adequate even to accommodate the staff of NIC working at the State Level Computer Centre. As per the requirement accommodation of 3000 sq. feet is required but only about half of the accommodation is available at present. In the Eighth Plan it is proposed to acquire/build 3-4 more rooms adequately renovated as per the needs and standards of the Computer Centre. About Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose. Additional accommodation is also needed for the additional posts proposed to be created under this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

REVENUE HEAD

During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to set up a 'separate unit' under the Planning Department comprising the following staff for co-ordination and administrative supervision work with the already established NIC State Level Computer Centre and the user Departments/Agencies of Delhi Administration. This unit will also take follow up action/monitor the computerisation programmes of various Departments/Agencies of Delhi Administration. Other activities will include preparation of budget, processing of proposals for expenditure sanctions, organisation of meetings and other related works etc. To meet the growing financial needs a separate budget head has already been opened for 'Computer Centre' during the Seventh Plan period.

The posts proposed to be created are the following:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Asstt. Programmer(Rs.1640-2900)	1
2.	Data Entry Operator(Rs.1200-2040)	2

To provide mobility to the staff for visiting various departments of Delhi Administration provision of a vehicle has been proposed in the Plan.

Provision for Electrical charges, water charges, telephone charges, maintenance of equipments etc. is to be made and an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum is required for this purpose. For meeting out the running cost of the Computer Centre, consumable items like stationery, ribbon, tape, floopies, papers etc. a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum is also needed.

For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme 'Setting up of Computer/ including Rs.10 lakhs under capital head. /Centre'

The approved outlay during 1990-91 is Rs. 4 lakhs and the same amount is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DATA BASES AND STATISTICAL
DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (Rs. 250 lakhs)

OBJECTIVES

- i) Collection of statistics for monitoring and control and policy formulation.
- ii) Conduct of empirical studies of samples as aids to policy formulations.
- iii) Entry and verification of data for storage in EDP systems.
- iv) Plugging leakage of revenue by verifications of claims for exemptions and concessional levy of S.T.
- v) Plugging leakage of revenue by scrutiny of accounts of utilisation of statutory forms.
- vi) Plugging leakage of revenue by reconciliations of claims of payments of Sales Tax into Govt. office.
- vii) Plugging leakage of revenue by monitoring the furnishing of returns.
- viii) Monitoring and control of inspections, assessment and disposal of applications.

Sales Tax Department is presently implementing two plan schemes viz 'Strengthening of EDP Cell' and 'Strengthening of Statistical System of network in Sales Tax wards'. Both these schemes were started in Sixth Five Year Plan and later included as continuing schemes under plan sector in Seventh Five Year Plan. Both these schemes are complementary with the same objective of computerisation of Sales Tax records for creation and maintenance of data bases as an aids in the administration of laws relating to Sales Tax. Both the schemes are being, therefore, clubbed to operate it as a unified scheme with changed nomenclature.

The scheme was technically approved by CSO, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, during the year 1978-79 and taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan on the recommendation of Staff Inspection unit, Govt. of India for computerisation of Sales Tax data. To implement the scheme the Deptt. engaged Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) in 1978-79 to conduct the feasibility study and to recommend the areas for Computerisation. Accordingly on the basis of the feasibility study CMC recommended the following nine-applications for computerisation.

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

During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.64 lakhs was provided for both the plan schemes. The scheme-wise break-up of the approved outlay is as under:

<u>Name of the scheme</u>	<u>Approved outlay</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Strengthening of EDP Cell	51.00
ii) Statistical system of network in Sales Tax wards	13.00

Progress during seventh plan:

The first step towards implementation of five 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 more than one lakh dealers registered with the department. 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 dealers directory has been finalised and is being constantly updated. Besides, about 6 - 7 lakh tax payment challans received from R.B.I annually are being processed monthly for reconciliation of tax collections and monitoring of wardwise revenue collection/shortfall of revenue. In addition ward-wise report on tax or payments made is also being prepared for verification of tax receipts. Dealers directory is being constantly maintained and updated.

PROGRAMME FOR EIGHTH PLAN

The feasibility study of the department was carried out by CWC in 1979-80 and since then lot of changes have taken place in the system of tax collection. Keeping these fact in view the National Informatics Centre (NIC) was requested to examine and update the earlier study keeping in view of the following aims and objectives of the computerisation programme of the department.

- (i) Providing a concise and concrete database of Dealers and their taxes, assessing authorities and their wards.
- (ii) Ensuring smooth flow of work and eliminating unnecessary delays
- (iii) Keeping the top management well informed by generating timely reports.
- (iv) Improved tax collection
- (v) Eliminating the existing loopholes in the system.
- (vi) Motivated performance of the wards and staff.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM

The NIC report has slightly modified the various systems proposed by CMC. The revised systems can now be classified into seven modules. These modules are independent in itself and the implementation of these systems can be effected in a phased manner. The 7 modules are:

1. Dealer Enforcement system
2. Returns Processing system
3. Forms control system
4. Assessment Informatics system
5. Dealer monitoring system
6. Decision support system
7. Expert system

Out of the above seven application the first three application are being implemented as a pilot project in zone V consisting of wards 33-36. A new computer Super PC/AT-386 with 3 terminals has been procured and installed. After the testing of the software in the pilot wards the proposed systems will be extended to all other zones in the Eighth Plan period.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT

During the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to extend the project in all the zones to decentralise the entire data processing activity and create a local area network. There are two options to extend the programme to all the departments. The first option is to set up a small PC based systems in all the zones and link them to create a Local Area Network. The other option is to install a main frame system with an appropriate back up system and connect them through terminals. Final recommendation in this respect are to be made by NIC who are the technical consultations to the department. However the financial expenditure on these both the options are broadly the same. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is required in 1991-92 for the purchase of computers.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

For maintenance of the equipment i.e computer and computer peripherals an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is needed from third year of the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is also required for the maintenance of Air Conditioners from the third year of Eighth Plan.

SITE PREPARATION/CABLING

Proper site preparation/cabing for installation of the Computers will have to carried out before installation of the equipment. Therefore, an amount of Rs.10.50 lakh has been proposed for site preparation work wherever needed.

PURCHASE OF UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY (UPS) UNIT

To provide a proper battery back up a UPS unit of 10 KVA capacity will be required. A diesel based generating plant will also have to be installed to ensure power supply to the EDP set up. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in each of the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 for the purchase of UPS and installation of a Diesel generators has been made.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

To coordinate, technically guide, supervise and provide liason with the zonal ward functionaries a post each of EDP Manager (Rs. 3700-5000) and System Analyst (Rs.3000-4500) which was considered essential to give impetus to the computerisation programme and to design the complex systems in a broader perspective with enough features for upgrading and integrating different systems has been created during 1989-90. Accordingly budget provision for these posts during the 8th plans has been made.

The entire work of data processing and production of various reports will be attended to by the central EDP cell. Therefore, two additional posts of System Analysts (Rs.3000-4500) and two posts of Programmers (Rs. 2200-4000) to handle system analysis, design and program development, and to co-ordinate the work of the different zones of the various applications will be needed. System Analysts assisted by programmers will be responsible for the implementation of the all application in all the zones. Two posts of Console Operator will be required for the operation of the computer. To maintain clearliness in all the 7 zones where the EDP set up is to be created one post of sweeper is being provided. The scheme includes creation of the following posts in 1991-92.

	<u>Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No.</u>
1.	System Analyst	3000-4500	1
2.	Programmer	2200-4000	1
3.	Console Operator	1400-2300	2
4.	Sweepers	750 -940	7

The senior staff is proposed to be created in the first year of the 8th plan itself to organise the entire work.

Action Plan: The extension of the computerisation programme in whole of the department has the following distinct phases:

1. Reformating of the existing forms to make them more computer friendly and introduction of new forms to provide input data for the recommended computerised systems.
2. Recruitment of senior level technical staff already sanctioned.

3. Identification of the hardware/procurement/installation and training of staff.
4. Collection and feeding of master data
5. Testing/implementation of software
6. Introduction of the following systems in order of their priority:
 - i) Dealer Enforcement System
 - ii) Return Processing System, and
 - iii) Forms Control System

It is expected that the reformatting/introduction of new forms, evaluation of the pilot-project and recruitment of the senior technical staff, identification of the hardware may be completed during 1990-91.

The procurement/installation of the hardware and training of the staff may be completed by September, 1991. The implementation of the software for the first two applications may be completed by March, 1992.

Due to heavy increase in the number of registered dealers and collection of Sales Tax Revenues the activities of this Department are expanding day by day while the sanctioned strength have declined from 1589 to 1532. The costs of Progressive Assistants were completely abolished while the costs of Grade-II(M)/Class IV were partly abolished. Due to the abolition of the costs of Progressive Assistants the working of the wards have been hampered badly and no records/statistical data is being prepared. In the absence of record which has the direct bearing of revenue to be collected by this Department are not being followed properly in regards of Recovery, issue of Recovery certificate, appeal effect, stay etc. and Arrear Register which is the most important document is completely in arrear.

Besides, various registers are to be maintained which are not being maintained /not being maintained properly such as:-

1. Arrear Register
2. Demand & Collection Register
3. Appeal & Revision Register
4. Register of Remanded cases
5. Refund Register
6. Register of Recovery Certificates
7. Composition Register
8. Register of Stay & Instalments
9. Any other register desired by the authority concerned

In the absence of correct/proper maintenance of record in the wards, it is not possible for the ward officer to furnish the correct statistical data for any study required by the higher authorities for formulation of tax policy or for any other purpose which help in increase of tax revenue of the department.

Keeping in view the above facts it is proposed that the posts of Statistical Investigators be provided in all the wards so that the work of the ward could be smooth and pending amount which is pending in the books since long due to improper record could be processed for recovery and all the statistical data as and when required by the higher officers could be available at all time. From the above facts it is concluded, in the absence of proper statistical data the effect comes directly on the Sales Tax revenue/recovery of additional demand and interest accrued thereon.

The total expenditure on the salaries of the Statistical Investigators is estimated as under:-

Name of the Post	No. of posts proposed	Pay scale (Rs.)	Total expenditure for one year including HRA, CCA, DA (Estimated) & others.
Statistical Investigator (One for every 1000 dealers)	110	1200-2040	Rs.32.50 lacs

The total expenditure on the scheme (Recurring and non-recurring) comes as under:-

<u>Recurring Expenditure</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. Salaries of 110 St. Investigators	110.00	26.50
2. Misc. Expenditure	24.00	6.00
<u>Non Recurring</u>	-	-
	<u>134.00</u>	<u>32.50</u>

The total expenditure on the salaries of the posts included in both the schemes is estimated to be Rs. 130.00 lakhs during the remaining 4 years of the eighth plan period.

The estimated cost of the project is as under:-

(A) Non Recurring Expenditure

Sl.No	Item	Total Cost
1.	Purchase of Computer including installation	60.00
2.	Air Conditioner	2.00
3.	Voltage Stabiliser	5.00
4.	Uninterrupted power supply unit	5.00
5.	Diesel Generating Set	5.00
	<u>Total</u>	<u>77.00</u>

(B) Site Preparation

Total non recurring (A+B) 87.00

(C) Recurring Expenditure:

i)	Maintenance of Equipments (for 3 years)	15.00
ii)	Maintenance of ACs (for 3 years)	0.50
iii)	Training of staff	0.25
iv)	Computer stationery	5.00
v)	Furniture	1.75
vi)	Installation of telephone	0.50
vii)	Miscellaneous Expenditure	<u>24.00</u>
	Total	<u>47.00</u>

(D) Salary of staff 130.00

Total (A+B+C+D) 264.00

The year wise Budget proposals for the year 1991-92 and the remaining period of Eighth Plan 1990-95 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
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(1) Non Recurring Expenditure

i)	Purchase of computers for all zones with terminals, site preparation voltage stabilisers etc.	87.00	-	-	-	87.00
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(2) Recurring Expenditure

i)	Maintenance of equipments	--	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00
ii)	Maintenance of ACs	--	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50

iii) Training of staff	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
iv) Misc. expenditure like furnitures, Telephone, stationery etc.	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	31.25
v) Salary of staff	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	130.00
Total	126.85	45.65	45.75	45.75	264.00

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs including Rs.115 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed under the scheme.

VIII-4 CIVIL SUPPLIES

Against the original approved outlay of Rs. 10 lacs under this Sector, an expenditure of Rs. 87.67 lacs was incurred. The increase in expenditure was due to taking up of three more schemes in the 7th Plan. The details are as under:-

S.No.	SCHEMES	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		7th Plan App. Out	Exp.
1.	Dte. of Consumer Affairs	10.00	23.46
2.	Setting up of Distt. Forums & State Commission	-	14.18
3.	C/o Infrastructure for D.S.C.S.C. to strengthen P.D.S.	-	50.00
4.	State Youth Award for Consumer protection	-	0.03
	TOTAL	10.00	87.67

In order to redress the grievances of the consumers in Delhi, one District Forum and one State Commission were set up.

8th Plan 1990-95, Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 118 lacs is proposed under this sector including Rs. 53 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5 lacs during 1990-91 the likely exp. is Rs. 4.50 lacs. One new scheme of 'Strengthening of Food and Supply Deptt' is proposed to be taken up during 8th Plan period under which 26 more Ration Circle Offices are proposed to be added apart from creation of posts. It is also proposed to decentralise the public distribution system by making independent Zonal Offices on the pattern of Zonal Offices of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Office buildings both for Headquarters and the Circle Offices are proposed to be constructed/acquired.

The Scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. SETTING UP OF DISTRICT FORUM AND STATE COMMISSION- ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ENGAGED IN CONSUMER MOVEMENT (Rs. 18 Lacs)

Under the Consumer Protection Act, passed by the Govt. of India which provided for the setting up District Forum and State Commission to provide simple, time bound

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and inexpensive redressal of consumer grievances, a new scheme viz. setting of District Forum and State Commission was formulated by the Directorate during 1987-88, after passing of the Consumer protection Act, 1986.

These redressal agencies are headed by a President assisted by two members who hear the complaints relating to the defective goods and deficient services.

This is a scheme under the Consumer Protection Act 1986. As a part of implementation of the scheme, one Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum (District Forum) was set up during 1988-89 and a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission known as State Commission was set up in 1989-90.

The Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only under Plan Scheme for Assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in consumer's movement' as also for publicity and purchase of capital equipment like Xerox machine, P.C.etc. during 1990-91 against which the anticipated exp. is Rs. 4.50 lacs.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 18 lacs is proposed to meet the exp. likely to be incurred on the above account out of which the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 3.00 lacs.

NEW SCHEME

2. STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY OF FOOD & SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT (Rs. 100 lacs)

The Department of Food and Supplies, Weights and Measures and Consumer Affairs is playing a vital role in the maintenance of regular supply of essential commodities of daily use and in ensuring equitable distribution through its net work of P.D.S. outlets and Nominated agencies of the Admn. It has to administer Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued thereunder by the Govt. of India and Delhi Administration. The Department is also expected to Administer Packaged Commodity Act and Consumer Protection Act.

Essential commodities like wheat, rice, edible oils, sugar, coal and kerosene oil are distributed through Public Distribution System. There are at present 22,64,000 food cards with 1,05,05,954 units issued to residents of Delhi. At present the Deptt. is having 3583 Fair Price Shops, 1865 Kerosene depots and 960 coal depots. It is anticipated that by

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the end of current decade there will be about 30,00,000 food cards with 1,55,00,000 units. Anticipated annual growth for food cards and units is 90,000 and 3,00,000 respectively. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan there would be 27,00,000 food cards and 1.20,00,000 units. These would be the need of 4300 fair price shops by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

With the increase of population in Delhi and issue of food cards to Jhuggie dwellers the work of the Deptt. has increased many folds. In addition to running and operating Public Distribution System the Deptt. is operating as licencing authority for various notified essential commodities on free sale. From time to time the Deptt. has to take anti-hoarding measures to keep their prices under check. The department has to strengthen and to gear up the administrative set up to meet the challenges posed by additional work created since the sanction for creation of posts was last granted. Delhi being the metropolitan and capital city has certain complexities in each wing of its Administration including Food and Supplies Department. For this a smooth and effective administrative set up is required in each department. In view of the above the need of strengthening of the Deptt. is keenly felt.

At present the Food and Supplies Department is managing the Public Distribution System through its 3583 Fair Price Shops, 1865 Kerosene Depots and 960 Coal Depots. The number of these outlets are likely to increase to 3720 by the end of 1990-91 and 4300 Fair Price Shops by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. For supervising and controlling the existing Fair Price Shops there are 44 circle offices which are grossly inadequate. Hence during the 8th Plan period it is proposed to increase the circle offices to 70 to manage 4300 fair price shops. Thus 26 additional circle offices are required during the 8th Plan. During 1991-92 it is proposed to increase the circle offices to 62 to manage 3720 fair price shops. It is suggested that one zone should not have more than 3 circles for effective administration of Public Distribution System and there

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should be one officer per 8 Circles the existing snags are expected to decrease.

The Headquarters of the Deptt. have the following branches:-

1. Administrative Branch
2. Vigilance Branch
3. Policy Branch
4. Prosecution Branch
5. Enforcement Branch
6. Fuel Branch
7. Sugar and Edible Oil Branch
8. Distribution of SFA Branch
9. Food and Misc. Branch

It is proposed that these branches are to be organised and to be headed by an Officer at the level of Grade-I DASS and the work of these branches are to be looked after by the Assistant Commissioners.

Simultaneously it has also been felt that keeping in view the steady rise in population of Delhi the Public Distribution System has to be decentralised in various corners of Delhi where the Deptt. needs independent Zonal Offices on the pattern of Zonal Offices of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and for this purpose the Deptt. wants additional manpower. It has been roughly estimated that at least one supdt., one Head Clerk, one UDC, four LDCs, 2 Peons and two Sweeper-cum-chowkidars are required in each Zonal Office.

Thus, additional staff, office buildings, vehicles and equipment and machinery are required. The following table indicates the existing staff, additional staff required for the 8th Plan as well as the Annual Plan 1991-92:

S.No.	Name of Posts	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts		Proposed for A.P. 1991-92
			Existing	Proposed for 8th Plan	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Addl. Commissioner Food & Supplies	Rs. 3950-5000 +Rs. 500/Sp. pay	-	2	1
2.	Dy. Commissioner	Rs. 3700-5000 +Rs. 300/Sp. Pay	4	2	1
3.	Asstt. Commissioner	Rs. 3700-4500+ Rs. 200/-Spl. Pay	3	7	4
				.../-	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
4.	Food & Supplies Officers		441	26	20
5.	Grade-I DASS Supdt.		-	17	14
6.	Grade-II DASS./H.C.		19	78	70
7.	Inspectors Grade-II		249	51	20
8.	Sub-Inspectors		48	-	-
9.	U.D.C.s		110	58	28
10.	L.D.C.s		237	62	52
11.	Stenographers		11	10	6
12.	Peon-cum-Choukidar-cum-Sweeper		52	52	44
13.	Drivers		13	10	4
TOTAL:		7	790	375	264

- It is also proposed to strengthen the existing 'Planning and Statistical Cell' of the Deptt. of Food and Supplies with the creation of the following posts:-

1.No.	Name of Posts	Existing Strength	8th Plan 90-95 Proposed	Annual Plan 91-92 Proposed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Deputy Director(Stat.) (Rs.3000-4500)	-	1	1
2.	Asstt. Director(Stat.) (Rs.2200-4000)	-	2	1
3.	Statistical Officer (One for each zone)Rs.2000-3500	-	8	4
4.	Research Officer	1	-	-
5.	Stat. Assistants	3	-	-
6.	Statistical Investigators	3	-	-
TOTAL:		7	11	6

The Statistical Cell of the Deptt. will be headed by Deputy Director (Stat) who will give proper guidance and supervise the collections and compilation of various statistical returns relating to distribution of food articles, requirement of Fair Price Shops, purchase and distribution of Food articles through fair price shops, estimation of requirement of future needs, submission of Daily, Weekly and monthly price statistics of about 40 items of food articles to the G.O.I. and other agencies, coordination and reconciliation of price data collected by other agencies. He will also be associated with policy

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formulation and implementation etc. The Asstt. Director and Statistical Officers will assist the Dy. Director in all these matters.

CAPITAL WORK

Out of 44 Circle offices, 21 are functioning in rented buildings. The Headquarter is also functioning in a rented building. The landlord has been pressing for increase of rent and vacation of their premises from time to time. Some of them have also filed civil suits in the court of law. In addition to this, a lot of problems are being faced in the maintenance of rented buildings. In some circle offices adequate space for general public is also not available. Under this situation, the functioning of the circle offices and the Headquarter is sometimes hampered. In view of this, it is very much essential that the department should have its own buildings for circle offices and the Headquarter. The Land and Building Department/DRA may provide suitable land/building for the offices.

For all these programmes an outlay of 100 lacs including Rs. 50 lacs under capital head is proposed for the 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs including Rs. 15 lacs under capital head is proposed to implement the scheme. During 1991-92 one staff car for Additional Commissioner and three other vehicles are also required.

XV. REGULATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Strengthening of Weights and Measures: (Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Department of Weights & Measures broadly deals with the following tasks:

- i) Verification and Stamping of all Weights & Measures and Weighing & Measuring Instruments used in trade, commerce and Industry.
- ii) Revalidation and Calibration of Auto Rickshaw and Taxi meters.
- iii) Grant of Licences to all manufacturers, repairers and dealers of weighing and measuring instruments in U.T. of Delhi
- iv) Enforcement of the standards of weights & measures (Packaged Commodity) Act - 1976 & rules 1977 and standards of Weights & Measures (enf.) Act-1985 and rules 1986 made there under.
- v) Compounding of offences under the various sections of the standards of Weights & Measures (eng.) Act-1985 & Rules 1988 and the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodity) Act-1976 & Rules 1977.
- vi) Maintenance of Standard Laboratory for maintaining of Secondary & Reference Standards and verification of working standards as per provisions of the Act.

Keeping in mind such an expansion in the work of department it is proposed to include the following projects in this ongoing scheme 'Strengthening of Weights & Measures' in the 8th five year plan:

- I) Increase in the number of Zonal Offices: At present the department has 8 zonal offices only looking after the entire work of the department regarding implementation of above Acts. These are i) Chandni Chowk ii) Subzi Mandi iii) Karol Bagh iv) Shahdara v) Connaught Place vi) Laxmi Nagar vii) Raja Garden viii) New Delhi South Extension, besides Taxi Meter Unit and Unit for calibration of Tank Lorries.

Keeping in view increase in number of traders and shops of the areas under each Zone, it is felt essential that four additional zones have to be created during the 8th five year plan by bifurcating the present zones of Raja Garden, Karol Bagh,

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Sabzi Mandi and New Delhi South Extn. With the opening of 4 new Zones, the department will require following additional staff to man the four new Zones:

Name of Post	Number	Pay scale
1. Inspector (Gr. I)	4	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Inspector (Gr. II)	20	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Peon	4	Rs. 750-940
4. Sweeper cum chowkidar	4	Rs. 750-940

II) Creation of additional posts in Zone: With the increase of work load of the zones due to the reasons mentioned above, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Zonal Offices by addition of at least 2 posts of Inspector (Gr. II) in each Zone.

Name of Post	Number	Pay scale
Inspector (Gr. II)	16	Rs. 1400-2300

Further, with the promulgation of new enforcement Act, 1985 the responsibility & powers of inspectors have increased which require immediate upgradation of the level of functionaries. These powers should not be exercised by an official whose level is not commensurate with the power. Hence all the existing 34 posts of Inspector in pay scale of Rs. 1200-2040 should be upgraded to those of inspectors (Gr. II) in pay scale of Rs. 1400-2300

III) Creation of enforcement cell at Headquarter: It is proposed to create an enforcement cell at H.Q. to conduct special raids & inspections directly from the H.Q. to enforce the provisions of Acts, i.e. the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Act 1976 & Standards of Weights & Measures (eng.) Act 1985 and rules framed under these Acts. At present this work is undertaken only occasionally by withdrawing the skelton staff in Zonal offices. Therefore, it is necessary to create a special enforcement cell at the HQ with the following staff:-

Name of Post	Number	Pay scale
1. Inspector (Gr. I)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Inspector (Gr. II)	4	Rs. 1400-2300
3. L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500

IV) Strengthening of Standard Lab. at Wazirpur: The standards Lab. is performing the following functions:

1. To maintain reference standards
2. To maintain secondary standards

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3. To verify the working standards of various zones of Weights & Measures.

The following additional functions are proposed/performed by the Standards Lab. staff:-

1. Verification and stamping of Domestic Water Meters
2. Verification and stamping of Clinical Thermometers
3. Periodic training and refresher courses to be imparted to all the field staff (i.e. Inspectors) of the Deptt. as work of the Deptt. is of technical nature. Besides this training is also imparted to foreign Nationals and meteorological assistance to industries of Delhi if desired.

At present the following staff is functioning in the Laboratory:-

Name of Post	Number	Pay Scale
1. Senior Meteorological Assistant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Junior Meteorological Assistant	4	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Lab. Asstt.	1	Rs. 950-1500
4. Chowkidar	1	Rs. 750-940

The following staff is required:

Name of Post	Number	Pay scale
1. Sr. Meteorological Asstt.	2	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Jr. Meteorological Asstt.	11	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Lab. Asstt.	16	Rs. 950-1500
4. Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

to keep pace with the work of verification and stamping of clinical Thermometers as about 1,00,000 thermometers are expected to be verified every month. Revenue expected from such verification is approximately Rs. 50,000/- per month i.e. Rs. 6.00 lakh per year.

Similarly for the verification and stamping of Domestic Water meters (Approximately 300 meters are required to be stamped every day), the following staff is required:-

Name of post	Number	Pay scale
1. Sr. Meteorological Asstt.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Jr. Meteorological Asstt.	4	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Lab. Asstt.	6	Rs. 950-1500
4. L.D.C.(Typists)	1	Rs. 950-1500

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1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-940
6.	Sweeper cum Chowkidar	1	Rs. 750-940

Equipments worth Rs. 2.40 lacs is to be purchased. The revenue expected from this work is worth Rs. 60,000/- per month i.e. Rs. 7.20 lacs for the year.

V) Setting up of Computer Cell at Headquarter: With the increase in number of users of weighing and measuring instruments in U.T. of Delhi, it is necessary to have proper records of offences, as per provisions of Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodity) Act-1976 and Rules 1977 trader is liable to imprisonment for committing a similar offence within a period of 3 years. It is also felt necessary to keep a record of various licences issued by department to the repairers and dealers with details of Autorickshaw and Taximeters in use in Delhi. Therefore, it is felt necessary to have a computer cell in the deptt. having the following minimum a staff:

Name of post	Number	Pay scale
1. Asstt. Programmer/ console operator	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Key Punch Operator	1	Rs. 1200-2040

The approximate cost of personal computer will be about Rs. one lakh.

VI) Creation of special cell at Headquarter for consumer education and publicity:

Consumer protection and education has to be given high priority by the department, as it is dealing with consumer protection laws. As stated earlier the department is organising the consumer education programmes in U.T. of Delhi. This task has to be intensified so that maximum number of consumers are educated about their rights through exhibitions, pamphlets and other publicity material for advertisements like Radio, T.V. talks, sketches etc. The voluntary consumers organisations, Students & Housewives organisations have to be identified and assimilated in this project to make it successful. The staff requirements for this scheme are:

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Name of post	Number	Pay scale
1. Inspector (Gr. I)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Inspector (Gr. II)	2	Rs. 1400-2300
3. U.P.O.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
4. L.D.O.	1	Rs. 950-1500
5. Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

VII) Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit: The Taxi Meter Unit is presently entrusted with the job of calibration/recalibration of Fare Meters of Both Taxies and Autorickshaws periodically once in a year. At present near about 50,000 Autorickshaws and 800 Taxies are plying on the road in Delhi with the increase in population the number of vehicles is bound to be enhanced by five thousand yearly during the 8th Plan period and by the end of the 8th five year plan we are expected to have approximately 80,000 vehicles which would need their Fare-meters to be recalibrated.

The items required for recalibration are Bench Test Machine/Stop Watches. The unit is now equipped with 11 Bench Test Machines and 15 Stop Watches of which 4 Bench Test machines and 10 Stop watches are not being used because they have become unservicable due to normal wear and tear. The rest of the Seven Bench Test machines also require immediate repair and proper services. It is worth while to mention here that two machines are about six years old and the remaining are old as ten to Seventeen years. Due to the constant running of the machine, the desired accuracy is hardly maintained. To achieve the desired accuracy it is very essential to have a perfect Bench Test Machines and other equipments. Therefore, the Taxi Meter Unit requires to replace the old Test Bench in the first instance of the 8th Five Year Plan. On this an estimated amount of Rs. 2.50 lacs is required. Apart from this, it is learnt that electronic fare meters may be introduced during 8th Plan period and to check, the electronic meters in suitable device will have to be purchased and to meet the cost of such device a provision of Rs. 1.5 lac may be provided in the 8th Five Year Plan.

On account of increase of work load the following staff will also be required for smooth functioning of the Taxi Meter Unit:-

Name of post	Number	Pay scale
Assistant Inspector(Gr. II)	5	Rs. 1400-2300
		.../-

During the 8th Five Year Plan 1 Asstt. Inspector(Gr.II) in the each year is required to cope with the increase of work load in Taxi Meter Unit.

VIII) Purchase of Equipments: It has been proposed to create 4 new zonal offices during the 8th Five Year Plan for which the new equipments viz. working standards, Indoor Working Balances etc. are essentially required to be purchased for testing/verification of Weights and Measures and Weighing and Measuring instruments for checking the goods brought to the new zonal offices. In addition to this the new zonal staff would require the stamping Equipments for stamping the goods. Thus, it is felt essential to purchase these equipments the total cost of which is estimated to Rs. 2.00 lacs.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE TO BE INCURRED IN EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Increase in number of zonal offices	30.00
2. Creation of additional posts in zone	10.00
3. Creation of enforcement cell at H.Q.	10.00
4. Strengthening of standard Lab. at Mazirpur	30.00
5. Setting up of computer cell at H.Q.	3.00
6. Creation of special cell at H.Q. for consumer education & publicity	10.00
7. Strengthening of Taxi Meter Unit	5.00
8. Purchase of equipment	2.00
9. Total (Revenue)	<u>100.00</u>
<u>Capital</u>	
Purchase of land & Constn. of two buildings for zonal offices	50.00
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>150.00</u>

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th five year plan (1990-95) including Rs. 50.00 lakhs under capital head. For Annual Plan 1991-92 proposed outlay is Rs. 30 lakhs which includes Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of zonal offices buildings and purchase of land.

SOCIAL SERVICES
EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE
GENERAL EDUCATION.

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernisation and national integration. Plan proposals of Delhi have been formulated. Keeping in view the broad objectives laid down in the National policy in 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 main emphasis in the 8th Five Year Plan is being laid to make education a vehicle to enhance the capabilities of the young generation of the Union Territory of Delhi. Greater emphasis is being laid on mass-literacy, non-formal education and improvement of quality of education at Elementary and Secondary level. A great importance is being attached to vocationalisation of School Education. Efforts are being made to involve the community actively and effectively. Special stress has been laid on the education of the deprived groups such as women, rural people, socially and economically backward students of the society.

The National policy on education, 1986 aimed to promote National Progress a sense of common citizenship and culture and strengthen National Integration. It laid stress on the need for a radical reconstruction of education system to improve its quality at all stages and given much greater attention to science and technology. By 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.

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 6 senior secondary schools, 4 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 organisations 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 ~~xxx~~ era.

Stage	1950-51	1979-80	1983-85	1984-85	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Primary	530	1677	1819	1839	1905	1927	1942
2. Middle.	74	325	377	397	379	388	442
3. Sec./Sr. Sec.Schools.	69	678	796	843	981	1011	1087
	<u>673</u>	<u>2680</u>	<u>2992</u>	<u>3079</u>	<u>3265</u>	<u>3326</u>	<u>3471</u>

The enrolment of children in different groups has also increased considerably as is evident from the following table :-

(FIGURES IN LAKHS)

Age Group	71-72	75-76	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
6-11	4.65	5.71	6.44	6.68	6.96	7.15
11-14	2.25	2.59	3.03	3.23	3.40	3.55
14-16	1.62	1.91	2.40	2.53	2.65	2.70
83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.41	7.67	7.86	8.23	8.64	8.95	9.20
3.80	3.99	4.18	4.42	4.70	4.99	5.15
2.82	2.94	3.14	3.30	3.49	3.69	3.78

REVIEW OF 7th FIVE YEAR PLAN - 1985-90

The agency-wise financial position of the 7th Five Year Plan is indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Agency	7th Plan 1985-90 app. outlay.	Actual Expdr. for 7th Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Dte. of Edu.	20,240.00	13,107.40
2.	M.C.D.	3,075.00	5,013.20
3.	N.D.M.C.	572.00	832.50
	TOTAL :	<u>23,887.00</u>	<u>18,953.10</u>

The following table indicates the yearwise number of schools opened/bifurcated/upgraded during the 7th Plan period :-

S.No.	Agency/Items	1985-86.	1986-87.	1987-88.	1988-89.	1989-90.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION.

1. Opening of New Middle Schools.	11	21	26	9	14
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BIFURCATION OF:

a) Middle Schools	5	-	1	3	-
b) Secondary Schools	1	3	3	2	5
c) Sr.Sec.Schools	2	7	7	4	8

UPGRADATION OF :

a) Middle to Sec Schools	26	21	20	8	25
b) Sec to Sr.Sec Schools	18	20	23	17	34

TOTAL:-	63	72	80	43	86
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NO. of School building constructed	8	12	11	10
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No of Schools sites obtained	10	6	7	8
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M.C.D.

Opening of Primary Schools	19	20	26	30
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During the Annual Plan 1989-90 the Directorate of Education opened 3 new degree colleges viz.; College of Physical Education, College of Business Studies and Delhi College of Art and Commerce. MCD opened 191 Primary Schools during 7th Plan Period.

8th Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92

The programme under General Education of Directorate of Education during the 8th Plan period are mainly for the followings:-

1. Removal of illiteracy, Non Formal Education.
2. Removal of Disparities amongst Rural, Women, SC/ST, Backward Class and Minorities.
3. Emphasis on Vocationalisation.
4. Expansion of Education.

5. Improvement in quality of Education.
6. Improvement of Management System of Directorate of Education.
7. Population Education.

During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to open 100 new Middle Schools, Bifurcated 90 Existing Middle, Secondary and Sr. Sec Schools and upgrade 245 existing Middle and Secondary Schools in Phases spread over a period of five years. It is likely that, the enrolment of children in classes I to V will increase from 9.20 lacs to 10.50 lacs, 5.14 lacs to 5.74 lacs in classes VI to VIII, 2.43 lacs to 2.75 lacs. In classes IX to X and 1.40 lacs to 1.50 lacs in classes XI to XII. The growth of schools and increased enrolment stages will be as under:

ENROLMENT POSITION (IN LAKH)

Class	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. VI to VIII.	5.74	5.24	5.35	5.47	5.60	5.74
2. IX to X	2.75	2.51	2.56	2.62	2.69	2.75
3. XI to XII	1.56	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.53	1.56

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS :

Stage	1990-95.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. New Middle Schools.	100	16	18	20	22	24

BIFURCATION OF :

1. Middle Schools.	25	4	5	5	5	6
2. Sec.Schs.	30	4	5	6	6	9
3. Sr.Sec. Schools.	35	5	6	7	8	9

UPGRADATION FROM :

1. Middle to Sec.	120	20	22	24	27	27
2. sec. to Sr.Sec.	125	20	23	25	27	30

TOTAL :-	435	69	79	87	95	105
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Directorate of Education opened 9 new middle schools bifurcated 8 Sr.Sec.Schools, upgraded 13 middle schools 11 Sec.Schools. It is proposed to open two new districts and increase number of zones from 28 to 49 with a view to streamline the working of districts. This will not only help us to increase the efficiency of the schools but the department will be able to attend to the grievances of the teaching/non-teaching staff number to about 60,000 more attentively and timely.

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 18 new Middle schools bifurcate five (5) each Middle School and Secondary schools and 6 Sr.Secondary Schools and upgrade 22 Middle schools to Secondary Schools and 23 Secondary schools to Sr.Secondary Schools totalling to 79 schools during 1991-92. The Directorate of Education has also proposed to create two more new Districts.

During 1991-92 the enrolment of children is likely to increase from 9.40 lacs to 9.64 lacs from 5.24 lacs to 5.35 lacs from 2.51 lacs to 2.56 lacs, 1.43 lacs to 1.46 lacs in Primary, Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary classes respectively.

Under Adult Literacy Programme the number of beneficiaries may rise from 1.60 lacs to 1.80 lacs during 1991-92.

During the 8th Plan 1990-95 the enrolment of children is likely to increase from 9.20 lacs in 7th Plan period to 10.10 lacs from 5.11 lacs to 5.74 lacs from 2.43 lacs to 2.75 lacs and 1.35 lacs to 1.56 lacs in Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary classes respectively.

Under Adult Literacy Programme target to cover 2.40 lacs beneficiaries is proposed for the 8th Plan. MCD proposes to open 200 new attached nursery classes during the 8th Plan period out of which 45 will be opened during 1991-92. Similarly 250 new Primary Schools are proposed to be opened/bifurcated during 8th Plan period. 50 will be opened during 1991-92. NDMC proposed to open 5 new Primary Schools in its area during 8th Plan period and upgrade 5 Primary schools to Middle Schools.

For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs-400 crores is proposed including Rs.75 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for General Education Sector. The Agency-wise break-up of the same is indicated on next page:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Agency	8th Plan proposed outlay	of which MNP	Annual Plan 91-92	of which MNP
1. Dte. of Edn.	25,000.00	10957.00	4800.00	1861.50
2. M.C.D.	13,400.00	13400.00	2300.00	2300.00
3. N.D.M.C.	1,600.00	1420.00	400.00	353.00
	40,000.00	25777.00	7500.00	4514.50

The Directorate of Education has proposed the following new schemes for the 8th plan:-

1. Strengthening and Expansion of Arts & cultural activities.
2. Promotion, supervision and Evaluation of Arts Education.
3. Study corners for students residing in Rural areas, J.J. Colonies, Resettlement Colonies etc.,
4. Improvement in the level of Education in Rural areas.

The agency-wise scheme-wise details are as follows:-

- A. DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION (Rs. 25000.00 lacs)
1. STRENGTHENING OF BOOK BANKS (Rs. 90.00 lacs)

Under this continuing scheme, books are provided to the needy students of 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 Govt. of India under the scheme. During 1990-91 Rs. 14.50 lakhs are likely to be spent benefitting about 40,000 students.

An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs (Rs. 9 lakhs for MNP and Rs. 7 lacs for Non-MNP) is proposed for 1991-92. This will benefit nearly 40,000 students of Govt. and Aided schools. For the 8th plan a sum of Rs. 90 lacs (Rs. 50 lacs under MNP and Rs. 40 lacs under Non-MNP) is proposed.

Contd.....7)

2. FREE TRANSPORT FACILITIES TO GIRLS STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS (Rs.55 lacs) .

The main objective of this on going 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.5.00 lakhs each under MNP and Non-MNP) is proposed for 1991-92. This will benefit nearly 4600 girl students of rural areas. For 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.55 lacs (Rs.30 lacs under MNP and Rs.25 lacs under Non-MNP) is proposed.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES (Rs.85 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 school libraries. During 1990-91, Rs.16,00 lakhs is likely to be spent.

An outlay of Rs.18 lacs (Rs.11.00 lakhs under MNP and Rs.7.00 lakhs under Non-MNP) is proposed for 1991-92. Rs.85 lacs are proposed for 1990-95 including Rs.50 lacs under MNP.

4. FREE SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS (Rs.250.00 lakhs).

This continuing scheme envisages:-

1. To help children of weaker section including SC&ST
2. To remove inferiority complex from their mind.
3. To make them regular in attendance.

A pair of Uniform costing of Rs.70/- is given to the students of Government and Government aided schools whose parent's income is less than Rs.500/- p.m. and who have 75% attendance during the previous academic year with satisfactory performances. It is proposed to increase this limit from Rs.500/- per month to Rs.1500/- p.m. The matter is under active consideration of Govt. of India. During the year 1990-91 Rs.43 lakhs is likely to be spent benefitting nearly 30,000 students.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs (Rs.30 lacs in MNP and Rs.20.00 lacs in Non-MNP) is proposed for the year 1991-92. Rs.250 lacs are proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs.160 lacs under MNP.

(Contd.....3)

5. FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS (Rs.12 Lakhs)

Under this continuing scheme, free text books are supplied to the children studying the primary sections attached with Government and Government aided composite schools subject to the condition that their parental income does not exceed Rs.500/- PM Books are supplied to the schools by the Bureau of Text Books or through retail books sellers. A proposal to increase the present income ceiling of Rs.500/- per month of Rs.1500/- per month is under the active consideration of Govt. of India. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1990-91 benefitting nearly 12,000 students.

An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92 which will benefit about 12,000 students Rs.12.00 lacs are proposed for 1990-95.

6. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (Rs.20 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/- per month. At present 941 beneficiaries are drawing benefits from this scheme.

During 1991-92 it is proposed to open 200 more centres and nearly 9000 will be benefitted from these centres. An outlay of Rs.1 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 for 8th plan 1990-95 the outlay proposed is Rs.20 lacs.

7. ADDITIONAL SCHOOLING FACILITIES IN THE AGE GROUP 11-14 & 14-17 YEARS (Rs.8500 Lakhs)

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 & 14-17 years). Every year the additionality in enrolment in the group 11-14 years, and 14-17 years is to extent of 10,000 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. Upgradation 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 Mis. 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, and Sahitya Kala Parishad.

The table below indicates the details of new schools opened/bifurcated/upgraded during the 7th plan.

S.N.	Name of the Items.	Target 85-90	Achievements.					
			85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Opening of new Middle schools.	119	11	21	26	9	14	
2.	<u>BIFURCATION OF</u>							
	1. Middle Schools	25	5	-	1	3	-	
	2. Sec. Schools	74	1	3	3	2	5	
	3. Sr. Sec. Schools	33	2	7	7	4	8	
3.	<u>Upgraded From</u>							
	1. Middle to Sec.	83	26	21	20	8	25	
	2. Sec to Sr. Sec.	105	18	20	23	17	34	
			439	63	72	80	43	86

The enrolment position is as under (thousands)

1.	Class -VI to VIII	524	418	442	470	498	514
2.	Class IX to X	237	199	211	224	237	243
3.	Class XI to XII	137	115	119	126	138	140

The target of enrolment for 1990-91 is fixed as under (in thousands)

1.	Class VI to VIII	524
2.	Class VIII to X	251
3.	Class XI to XII	143

The following table gives the details of the number of schools proposed to be opened/bifurcated/ upgraded during 1991-92.

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>No of schools.</u>
1.	New Middle Schools	18
2.	<u>BIFURCATION OF:</u>	
	1. Middle schools	5
	2. Sec. Schools	5
	3. Sr. Sec. Schools	6
3.	<u>Upgradation from</u>	
	1. Middle to Sec.	22
	2. Sec to Sr. Sec.	23
		<u>79</u>

The targeted enrolment position for the 8th Plan is as under :

(In thousands)

	90-95	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1. Class VI to VIII	574	524	535	547	560	574
2. Class IX to X	275	251	256	262	269	275
3. Class XI to XII	158	143	146	149	153	158

The following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, but 3633 posts are required for 1991-92.

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S.NO.	Category.	No. of Posts.					
		90-95	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Principal.	157	31	29	32	32	33
2.	V.Principal.	150	27	29	30	31	33
3.	PGTs.	1250	225	240	250	265	270
4.	TGTs.	3000	500	550	600	650	700
5.	Language Tr.	1050	190	200	210	220	238
6.	Drawing Tr.	190	40	38	38	37	37
7.	P.E.Ts.	190	35	39	38	38	40
8.	Dom.Sc.Tr.	95	30	18	15	16	16
9.	W.E.T.	8	8	-	-	-	-
10.	H.C.	185	61	34	31	30	29
11.	U.D.C.	185	90	24	24	24	23
12.	Librarian.	185	29	39	39	39	39
13.	Supdts.	185	58	32	32	32	31
14.	Lab.Asstts.	385	65	70	77	84	89
15.	Cl.IV.	965	170	180	193	206	216
16.	Cl.IV(P.Time.).	400	80	85	80	80	75
17.	Music Tr.	85	15	16	17	18	19
18.	L.D.C.s.	185	70	28	30	29	28
19.	Lib.Attendant.	360	65	70	72	74	79
20.	Asstt.Trs.	125	70	15	13	13	14
21.	Care Takers.	450	60	97	98	98	97
22.	Stenographers.	160	160	-	-	-	-
23.	Lab.Attendants. (Dom.Sc./Phy.Bio.).	2100	-	1800	90	100	110
TOTAL:-		12045	2079	3633	2009	2116	2208

Preference will be given to open new schools in rural areas, re-settlement colonies, new colonies and the areas dominated by scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the society including minority communities.

An outlay of Rs. 1550 (Rs. 650 lakhs under MNP and Rs. 900 lakhs under Non-MNP) is proposed for the implementation of this scheme during the year 1991-92. Rs. 8500 lakhs for 1990-95 is proposed including Rs. 4000 lakhs under MNP.

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8. INTRODUCTION OF YOGA IN DELHI SCHOOLS (Rs. 30 Lakhs)

This ongoing scheme envisages to expose the students to the old efficiency of the system of harmonious development of the body and mind of the individual and to help in developing neuro-muscular coordination, strengthening psychosomatic system, acquiring self discipline, cultivating, reational and psychological approach educating moral-values in life, developing pride towards our cultural heritage and developing feeling of universal brotherhood and fraternity (Yoga does not recognise barrier due to caste, creed colour or nationality.)

Details of expenditure and Physical Target are given below:-

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 (Rs. in Lakhs)

S.n.	PARTICULARS	PHYSICAL TARGETS/ FINANCIAL TARGETS		8th PLAN TARGET	
		School	Students	PHYSICAL TARGET	FINANCE TARGET
1.	Purchase of Yoga teaching articles for schools	100	10000	.04 500	50000 17.50
2.	InterZonal Yoga competition	56	1680	.20 380	8400 1.00
3.	Trs.Refersher Trg.Camp Two Camp	100	100 trs	.40 500	500 2.00
4.	Office Equipments			.10	.50
5.	Purchase of Vehicle			1.50	
6.	Setting up of training centres in 5 dástts			2.08	500 5.42
7.	Yoga material			1.00	1.00
	Total			5.32	27.42

All the teachers of yoga work in their school according to the school time-table and as such a pay little time in life to the teachers as well as students to get yoga having in its right spirit. In order to get full benefits of Yoga teaching, it is proposed to establish one central yoga training centre in the first instance which would be located somewhere in the Central part of the city of facilitate the city. It is also proposed to establish one centre each in all the 5 districts, depending upon the results of the central training centre. The following staff would be needed to run the proposed centre.

*students and teachers coming from the all corners of the

<u>S.N. Name of post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Payscale</u>
1. Yoga Teacher cr Research Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Yoga Teacher (Male/Female)	2	Rs. 1400-2600
3. Class-IV	2	Rs. 750-900

The annual expenditure for the above post is about Rs.1 lac and Rs.5 lac for 8th Plan period. In order to run the centre, material like Dari/Tat-patti, blanket, lota etc., is need and an amount of Rs.1 lakh is required for the purposes. For the 8th plan a sum of Rs.30 lacs (Rs.20 lacs under MNP and Rs.10 lacs under Non-MNP) and Rs.6 lacs (Rs.3 lacs under MNP and Rs.3 lacs under Non-MNP) is proposed for the Annual plan 1991-92.

9. CAPITAL WORKS (Rs.10,870 Lakhs)

An outlay of Rs.2000 lacs is proposed for the following programmes under "Capital work" programme of the Directorate of Education for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.10,870 lacs.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Keeping in view the demand of pucca school buildings, a large number of School building are required to be constructed during 1991-92 and onwards. 13 schools buildings are proposed to be constructed during 1991-92. The average cost of each building is likely to be 1-50 crores.. This total funds required for construction of building would be Rs.19.50 crores provision for the back-log components and carry over works is also to be made during 1991-92.

In 1991-92, 13 schools building in 1992-93, 15 buildings in 1993-94, 16 pucca buildings and in 1994-95 18 pucca buildings totalling to 62 building are proposed to be constructed. The cost of each building is likely to be varies between 1.50 crores to 2.50 crores.

It has also been decided by the Department that some constuction work may be given to other Agencies as the PWD have to execute the other work along with the work of school buildings. The following sites have been handed over to LSILC and Irrigation and Flood Department at present

<u>Flood Deptt.</u>	<u>LSILC</u>
1. Anand Vihar	Kailash Enclave
2. Mayur Vihar	Saraswati Vihar 'A' Block
3. Dayalpur	G.P. Block, Pitam pura

4. Yamuna Vihar, 'B' Block 4. Kohini Sector 5, 9, 8; 6
3, 16, 11
5. Gokulpur
6. Mansarovar Park
7. East Vinod Nagar

The following buildings are under construction during 1990-91

1. Andha Mughal
2. Pehladiapur
3. Vikaspuri
4. Motiala
5. W Wazipur
6. Burari
7. Gokulpuri
8. Shakti Nagar
9. Nehru Vihar
10. Najafgarh I
11. Najafgarh II
12. Tilak Nagar
13. Yamuna Vihar 'B' Block
14. Brahm Puri
15. Gautampuri

The following sites are proposed for construction of new buildings during 1991-92.

1. New Ashok Nagar (Dallpura)
2. Vinod Nagar (West)
3. Nai Basti Sarai Kohilla
4. Mangolpuri 'O' Block
5. Gokulpuri Village
6. Sagarपुरी II
7. Hiran Kudna
8. Lakshimpuri
9. Vijay Park Maujpur
10. Yamuna Vihar 'C' Block
11. Kangan Heri
12. Nand Nagari 'O' Block
13. Kidwai Nagar.

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SEMI PERMANENT STRUCTURE

It is not out of place to mention here that a proposal for replacement of all tented schools by pre-fabricated structure have been made during the current year 1990-91 and some sites have been given to M/s Hindustan Pre-fabricated Co. to construct sheds. If their work is found satisfactory, more sites would also be handed over to them. Keeping in view the facts, no funds have been proposed for the year 1991-92

RENOVATION WORK

For renovation of the existing pucca school building and structure an amount of Rs.200 lacs is proposed Rs.75 lacs for carry over work and 75 lacs for work which would be sanctioned during 1990-91 but would not be taken up and Rs.50 lacs for carrying out new sanctions during 1991-92.

HORTICULTURE WORKS

An amount of Rs.55 lacs is required for Horticulture works during 1991-92. Planting of more trees would reduce the air pollution by the increased number of vehicles.

PURCHASE OF SCHOOL SITES

Every year new schools are opened for which land is required. Lands for schools sites are purchased from land owing agencies like DDA & L & B and Gram Panchayat. An amount of Rs.270 lacs is proposed for purchase of land during 1991-92. 15 school sites are proposed to be purchased during 1991-92

DDA has revised the rate of land which is as follows:

Rates per Acre

Distt North	Rs.19 lacs
Distt South	Rs.28 lacs
Distt East	Rs.14 lacs
Distt West	Rs.23 lacs

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Name of work	Year					Total
	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	
Renovation	200	225	250	275	300	1250
Horticulture	50	55	60	65	70	300
Payment of School sites	250	270	390	410	530	1850
Total	500	550	700	750	900	3400

Construction of Govt. School building

Year	Amount required.	Pucca School bldg.	Others
1990-91	22.50 Crores	12 @ Rs. 1.25 Crores average.	5 bldgs. for Distt. offices and one for the H.Qtr. at the rate of 1.00 Crores and 2.00 Crores for H.Bldgs.
1991-92	19.50 Crores	13 @ Rs. 1.50 Crores due to likely escalation of prices.	--
1992-93	26.25 Crores	15 @ Rs. 1.75 Crores due to likely escalation of prices.	--
1993-94	32.00 Crores	16 @ Rs. 2.00 Crores due to likely escalation of prices.	--
1994-95	40.25 Crores	18 @ Rs. 2.25 Crores due to likely escalation of prices.	--

Through the total requirement of funds for the 8th Plan is Rs. 174.50 Crores for capital works programme an outlay of Rs. 109.40 crores is proposed for 8th Plan period including Rs. 20 crores for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. GRANT-IN-AID TO PUNJABI ACADEMY FOR PUNJABI TEACHING PROGRAMME (Rs. 500 LAKHS) :

The Punjabi Academy was set up in Sep. 1981 in Delhi for the promotion of Punjabi Literature and Culture. Among various schemes being implemented for promotion of literature and culture, Academy has implemented an important vital scheme of Punjabi Language Teaching Programme in Schools.

The pattern of assistance for the release of Grant to the Punjabi Academy has already been approved by the Central Government. The Evaluation Study of the Punjabi Academy is already under consideration of the Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department, Delhi Administration.

During 1988-89 the Planning Commission approved Rs. 65.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid to Punjabi Academy, Delhi

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for providing part-time Punjabi Language Teachers in schools.

Under the scheme- part-time Punjabi Language Teachers are provided by the Punjabi Academy in the Government, MCD, NDMC, Govt. Aided and recognised schools till the required Punjabi Language Teachers are made available under the norms by the Department/MCD/NDMC.

The following part-time teachers were provided :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of P/time teachers provided.</u>
1985-86	70
1986-87	450
1987-88	1159

Provision for short term classes during summer vacation and supply of free text books upto Primary level was also included in the expenditure of Rs. 45.49 lakhs incurred during 1985-86 to 1987-88. The entire expenditure was met out of the normal budget of the Academy under the Head "Arts and Culture". It was only from the financial year 1988-89 that a separate scheme under the General Education Sector was approved by the Planning Commission and the achievement has been as follows :-

During 1988-89, 1234 teachers and 1488 teachers in 1989-90 were provided and an expenditure of Rs. 149.89 lakhs was spent.

Keeping in view the demand of teachers, it is proposed to increase their wages as follows :-

<u>Level of Education.</u>	<u>Existing Remuneration.</u>	<u>Proposed Remuneration.</u>
Primary Class.	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 650/-
Middle Class.	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 800/-
Sec./Sr.Sec.	Rs. 700/-	Rs. 900/-

The proposed target of providing part-time teachers is as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Unit.</u>	<u>Annual Target.</u>	<u>Primary Class</u>	<u>Middle Class.</u>	<u>sec./ Sr.Sec.</u>
1990-91	Part time	1500	1450	400	150
1991-92	Punjabi	2100	1500	400	200
1992-93	Language	2250	1600	450	200
1993-94	teachers	2350	1650	500	200
1994-95		2500	1750	500	250

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2. Provision of Punjabi Language Medium books to Children of Primary Classes in Punjabi Medium Schools:

The Punjabi Academy opened, with the active cooperation of MCD Punjabi Medium school in Tilak Vihar in 1987 and another one in Chaukhandi (West). More such schools are likely to be opened during 1990-91. The Punjabi books are supplied by the Academy.

3. Training/Orientation course for Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers

Most of the Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers provided by the Academy did not possess teaching qualifications and as it is necessary to organise Training Orientation course for such Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers. 10 such courses likely to be organised during 1990-91.

4. Remuneration to Field Supervisors

There is a dire need to appoint Field Supervisors for supervision of work of Punjabi Language Teaching Programme in Schools where Part-Time Punjabi Language Teachers have been provided by the Academy. The rate of remuneration is Rs.800/- per month per supervisors. An amount of Rs.81 lacs is required during 1990-91 for monthly remuneration to part time Punjabi Language Teachers, Field Supervisors, Seminar/Training to part-time teachers and supply of books. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.500 lacs is proposed including Rs.110 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

11. GRANT-IN-AID TO URDU ACADEMY FOR URDU TEACHING PROGRAMME IN SCHOOLS (RS.140 LAKHS)

The Urdu Academy was established in May, 1981 for the development and promotion of Urdu Language and Culture. In order to supplement the efforts of the Delhi Administration, Urdu Academy formulated a scheme of providing part-time teachers in Urdu Medium Schools from Primary Level to Sr. Secondary Level. This scheme was approved by the Planning Commission during the 7th Five Year Plan. The teachers are appointed in part-time basis for one academic session and being paid at the rates as indicated below:-

1. Trained Under Graduate Teachers	Rs.500/- p.m.
2. Trained Graduate Teachers	Rs.600/-p.m.
3. Trained Post Graduate Teachers	Rs.700/- p.m.

These teachers are appointed only for a limited period till regular arrangements are made by the MCD N.D.M.C or Delhi Administration. With the increase in the price index, there is a demand that present remuneration should be increased.

At present 240 teachers are working on behalf of this Academy on part-time basis in different schools. The demand for teachers is increasing every year. On the basis of survey conducted by the academy it is estimated that during the 8th Five Year Plan, the requirements will be as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
1990-91	350
1991-92	450
1992-93	500
1993-94	500
1994-95	550

	2250
	=====

Supply of Free Text books financially weak students and other programme are also envisaged under this scheme.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.30 lacs (Rs.20.00 lacs under MNP and Rs.10.00 lacs under Non-MNP) is proposed for Urdu teaching programme in schools. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.140 lacs is proposed.

12. ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME (RS. 200 LAKHS)

The scheme aims at:-

1. Eradication of illiteracy among illiterate adults in the age group of 15-35 years.
2. To provide post literacy facilities to the neo-literate to prevent their relapse in to illiteracy again .
3. To enable the learners to understand the environment around them and make them socially aware.
4. To provide the beneficiaries an opportunity to raise their practical competency and increase the family income.

The population of Delhi has been steadily rising over the years due to the continuous inflow of migrants from various reasons. Poor people from rural and backward areas began settling in Delhi for employment etc. With the settlement of such type of people developed the new slums called jhuggi jhopri settlements. This stream still continuous. Most of these people are illiterate. In the coming five years, about one million people are expected to add to the population of Delhi. It is difficult to provide proper formal schooling facilities immediately. The need for adult education is perennial.

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While as for some of the neo-literates merely literacy is necessary, but for those who are school drop-outs or who could not attend the schools for so many reasons of poverty, broken homes, employment, it is necessary that the type of adult education is improved qualitatively. It is for this reason that changes in the methods of teaching and the infrastructure of adult education are immediately needed. A qualitative thrust is needed to be given to adult education. Some new orientation, therefore needs to be given to the entire structure of adult education in Delhi in the 8th plan.

It is therefore, proposed that the adult education department which is at present housed in the building of the Transport Authority should have its own building. The building may consist besides officers' room and Administrative staff, facilities like an auditorium, Administrative staff facilities like a conference room, seminar room a workshop for vocational work, a laboratory and a library and a common room having a canteen also.

Equipment to various centres and schools, like televisions, Video Cassette Recorder are required costing about Rs.50 lacs. Provision for Educational tours for the field functionaries, Instructors and neo-literates. Like schools tea and snacks may be provided to the learners of the weaker section at various centres. Provision for free supply of books is also required.

The Department may be provided with at least 5 mobile vans carrying libraries and film screening facilities. The vans can be used for inspection work also.

It is proposed to create one post each of superintendent, to coordinate administrative work, Asstt. Director for Audio Visual Education and Social Education (Rs.3000-4500) and Administrative Officer (Accounts) during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.40 lacs is proposed to implement the scheme during 1991-92. It is targetted to benefit 1.80 lacs adult illiterate during 1991-92. A sum of Rs.200 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 to cover about 2.40 lacs adult.

13. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION (Rs. 60 lacs)

The main objective of this on-going scheme is to strengthen the staff at the Head Quarters in keeping with the expansion of educational facilities in the U.T. of Delhi. The total number of schools have increased from 1003 in the 6th Plan to 1471 in the 7th Plan 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 affected 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 internal arrangement basis.

It is therefore, proposed to create the following new posts in various categories to strengthen the staff at the Head Quarters for the efficient control as per details given below:-

1. PURCHASE BRANCH: At present, the purchase branch has no store-keeper. With the increase in the number of schools the stores requirements have also multiplied to a great extent. It is necessary to maintain the records of the stores in the proper manner. Accordingly the following posts are proposed to be created in the Purchase Branch (Accounts-III).

Contd...2...

1.	Superintendent (Purchase Officer)	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Statistical Asstt.	1	Rs.1400-2300
4.	U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
5.	Steno for Accounts Officers	1	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Daftary	1	Rs.775-1025
7.	Peon	2	Rs.750-940
		9	

2. ACT BRANCH The act branch has now 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 proposed to create the following posts to streamline the work:-

1.	Joint Director of Edn.(Act.)	Rs.3500-5000	1
1.A	Asstt.Legal Adviser	Rs.2000-3500	1
2.	Superintendent	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	Legal Assistant	Rs.1400-2300	3
4.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
5.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
6.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	2
7.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
8.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940	2
			15

3. VIGILENCE CBRANCH: This branch is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts:-

1.	Admn. Officer(Vigilence)	Rs.2000-3500	1
2.	Superintendent	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
4.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
			4

4. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS BRANCH: It is proposed to create the following posts to strengthen the Admn.Reforms Branch:

Contd..

1.	Admn. Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
2.	Superintendent	Rs. 1640-2900	1
3.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
6.	Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300	1

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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. The following staff are proposed to be created for the language cell:-

1.	Asst. Director of Edn.	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Sr. Language Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
3.	Language Officers (Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi & Sanskrit)	4	Rs. 1540-2900
4.	Head Clerk	1	Rs. 1400-2300
5.	UDC	2	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
7.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500

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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 3 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 for ADE(Welfare) and Peon to strengthen this branch as the work load 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

contd..4..

the existing staff to handle. Hence, it is proposed to create the post of Two A.Os, 3 Supdt., 5 Head Clerks, 5 Stat.Asstts. and 5 Stat. Investigators, 7 UDCs, 5 LDCs 1 Stenc, 2 peons, 5 Chair Recanners and 2 Drivers, 2 Motorcycle Messengers alongwith vehicle 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 arrangement are working to cope with the increased work load and 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.	UDC	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	LDC	1	Rs. 950-1500

5

11. GAZETTED OFFICERS CELL: This cell is proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts as there is no sanctioned post for the cell and there are about 20000 Gazetted Officers (C-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.	UDC	6	Rs.1200-2040
5.	LDC	6	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	3	Rs. 750-940
7.	Stat. Asst.	<u>4</u>	Rs.1400-2300

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12. ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT: This department is also proposed to be strengthened by creating one post each of UDC, LDC

Contd...5...

and Steno in the Accounts-II Branch, and 1 post of UDC and IDC ~~and~~ in Tripple benefit Scheme Branch. It is also proposed to create one more post of Dy. Controller of Accounts. There are 8 Accounts Officers and Budgetary Control is over 100 crores. It is also proposed to upgrade the post of Cashier from the UDC to Head Clerk.

13. PLAN EVALUATION BRANCH: This branch has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting evaluation of the plan schemes through out the year. This work is being looked after the plan evaluation Officer with the assistance of ~~the~~ 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.R.O. Apart from evaluation work, plan evaluation branch ~~is~~ looks after the work relating to SCP and 20 point Programme. The following Additional posts are required for this cell:

1.	ADE	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	S.O.	1	Rs.2000-3500
3.	R.C.	2	Rs.1640-2000
4.	Stat.Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
5.	Plan(Evaluation) Asstt.	4	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Pecns	3	Rs. 750-940

13

14. PLANNING BRANCH: The planning branch is concerned with preparation of plan budget issue of sanctions, in respect of schemes of Education Sector, About 850 Govt 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. At present there is only one post of Planning Assistant but the work is so voluminous and technical nature that the existing staff finds it difficult to cope with it, likewise it is felt that budgetary exercise is the crucial and the important factor in the implementation of all the policies and programmes and is very much inter-linked 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 for the planning branch in the pay scale of Rs.3500-5000. At present there is a post of ADE(Plg) who is overall incharge of planning, plan evaluation 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 should be there to help in day to day work and co-ordinate between the staff and Higher Officers.

Apart from the post of ADE(Stat.) it is also proposed to create one additional post of DDE for the Planning Branch.

It is also proposed to create two posts of Stat. Assistants in the pay scale of Rs.1400-2300 for effective implementation of the 20 Point Programme and special competent plan. These posts are required urgently because the present staff is not able to cope with the additional work-load.

15. POST FIXATION CELL: This 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 related to two categories viz., numerical and financial position of these schools and cover all aspects of the school activities. Since this work is of purely technical in nature most of the time, the staff posted there have 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.

1.A.D.E.	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.Statistical Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
3.R.O.	1	Rs.1640-2900
4.Stat.Asstt.	7	Rs.1400-2300
5.Stat.Invigilator	6	Rs.1200-2040
6.U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
7.Steno	1	Rs.1200-2040
8.L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
9.Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

∟ and one post of Planning Asstt.

17. SURVEY UNIT: This branch has a sanctioned strength of only three posts i.e. One SA, One SI and one peon to assist the survey officer in 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:-

1. Asstt. Dir. Edn.	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2. Survey Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
3. R.O.	1	Rs. 1640-2900
4. Stat. Asstt.	3	Rs. 1400-2300
5. Stat. Investigator	5	Rs. 1200-2040
6. U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
7. Steno	1	Rs. 1200-2040
8. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
9. Peon	1	Rs. 750-940

The existing post of survey officer (3000-4500) is proposed to be converted into Asstt. Director of Edn (Plg) in the same scale.

18. CAPITAL WORKS: The present staff of this branch is insufficient to cope with the increased work load and as such one post each of Joint Director, Asstt Engineer, Legal Assisant Headclerk, Stat. Asstt. U.D.C. LDC, Steno and Driver is proposed to be created to strenthen this branch as the work load has increased many fold.

19. SCHOLARSHIP BRANCH: This branch is also proposed to be strengthened by creating the following posts to cope up with 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

20. TRANSPORT FACILITIES: 5 vehicles are required for adequate mobility for various official works and field work including contact of various agencies like DDA, PWD, MCD, M/O Urban Development etc., by the officers of Headquarters.

21. PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH: For effective and better control and to provide quality education, Public opinion about the policies and programmes of the department given 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 and television etc. At present the department has no such branch which redresses public grievances and to suggest to the department various 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 the Directorate of Education.

1. Public Relation Officer	2	Rs.2000-3500
2. Steno	2	Rs.1200-2040
3. Head Clerk/Asstt	2	Rs.1400-2300
4. U.D.C.	4	Rs.1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	4	Rs.950-1500
6. Peon	2	Rs.750-940

The public relations Officer shall be responsible for collecting all the relevant information from the branches at Head Quarters and from all the districts and arrange to present before the public in response to their queries, suggestions, 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.

22. CO-ORDINATION BRANCH: The following posts are to be created in order to strengthen this branch which is functioning now on the strength of staff borrowed from the schools/Distt.

1. A.D.E.(Co-ord)	1	Rs.3000.4500
2. Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900.
3. Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
4. Statistical Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
5. U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
6. L. D.C.	2	Rs.950-1500
7. Peon	1	Rs.750-940

Four Gypsy Jeeps are proposed to be purchased for Head Quarters for attending meeting in Government of India Officers, inspection of Schools etc. and inspection of Board Examination Centres.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed. For the 8th Plan outlay of Rs.60.00 lacs is proposed.

14. STRENGTHENING OF INSPECTION STAFF (Rs. 100 LAKHS) :

The main objective of this ongoing scheme is to provide additional facilities to all the five districts by way of staff, equipments 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 industrial complexes have been developed in Delhi. This has ultimately resulted in the increase of educational institutions as it is obligatory to provide good and 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:-

T A B L E

<u>No. of schools upto 6th Plans</u>		<u>No. of schools upto 7th Plan.</u>
Govt.)	
Govt. Aided.	) 1162	1471
Govt. Unaided.)	

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 taught should be provided on the spot guidance in the latest methodology and the new contents 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 teacher and the taughts and to solve other problems relating to education without any delay. It is, therefore, proposed to create new posts in the existing five districts and to create two more districts for effective and efficient control over the education activity.

The emphasis has been made to implement the following items of the scheme in 1990-91 :-

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 districts with supporting staff.
5. Provision of vehicles for efficient supervision and inspection.

During 1987-88, one new district was created for which 6 posts were sanctioned. The proposal for creation of remaining posts is being initiated.

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It is proposed to create two more districts during 8th Plan, period for carrying out effective control over the schools which are increasing every year due to coming up of new colonies and migration of people, to Delhi from the neighbouring states. Besides, with a view to reduce the burden on the zones, it is proposed to keep 7 zones uniformly in each district, thereby making the total number of zones to 40 instead of 28 zones at present.

In addition to above, it is also proposed to create one post of Education Officer (Co-ordination) in each District. He will act as co-ordinator between the districts and the Head-Quarters in all educational matters. 1 post each of Asstt. Legal Advisor is also proposed to be created for all the districts.

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 administrative control. In order to ease the situation, it is very essential that two more districts 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.

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 year 1991-92 :-

JOINT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION (PERSONAL BRANCH) :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1.	J.D.E.	7
2.	A.D.E.	7
3.	Steno.	7
4.	Head-Clerk.	7
5.	U.D.C.	7
6.	L.D.C.	14
7.	Class IV.	14
8.	Driver.	7
	Total:-	<u>70</u>

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION (PERSONAL BRANCH) :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1.	D.D.E.	2
2.	Steno.	2
3.	Head-Clerk.	2
4.	U.D.C.	2
5.	L.D.C.	2
6.	Peon.	2
	Total:-	<u>12</u>

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(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1.	A.O.	3
2.	Supdt.	7
3.	Legal Asstt.	7
4.	U.D.C.	12
5.	L.D.C.	6
6.	Class IV.	2
7.	Despatch Rider.	7
	Total:-	<u>44</u>

(iii) ACCOUNTS BRANCH :

1.	Dy.Controller of Acctts.	7
2.	A.O.(Acctts.).	6
3.	J.A.O.(Acctts.).	2
4.	U.D.C.	3
5.	L.D.C.	6
6.	Peon.	2
	Total:-	<u>26</u>

(iv) ZONES :

1.	Education Officer.	20
2.	D.E.O.	21
3.	Supdt.	49
4.	Supervisor(Phy.).	21
5.	Asstt./Head-Clerk.	21
6.	U.D.C.	42
7.	L.D.C.	21
8.	Steno.	21
9.	Class IV.	21
	Total:-	<u>237</u>

(v) PLANNING MONITORING AND 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-ordinating. A small statistical cell was created during 1986-87 with one Stat. Asstt. It is proposed to create the following posts at district level for planning monitoring and co-ordination :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1.	Asstt.Dir. of Edn.	7
2.	Statistical Officer.	7
3.	R.O.	7
4.	Statistical Asstt.	14
5.	Stat. Investigator.	28
6.	L.D.C.	7
7.	Steno.	7
8.	Class IV.	7
	Total:-	<u>84</u>

It is proposed to open two new districts and increase number of zones from 26 to 49 with a view to streamline the working of districts. This will not only help us to increase the efficiency of the schools but the department will be able to attend to the grievances of the teaching and non-teaching staff number to about 60,000 more attentively and timely.

It is proposed to purchase Gypsy Jeep and Motor cycles one each per district for effective and

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adequate mobility of Inspection Staff for conducting inquiries, surprise visits etc. Telephone facilities may be provided at the residence of the D.E.O. and E.O. of the districts to enable them to work smoothly and efficiently by maintaining link with the principals of their zones.

Keeping in view of the proposed expansions, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Provision for salary of staff, purchase of vehicles and other items like furniture, equipments etc. is included in the proposal Rs. 100 lakhs are proposed for 1990-95.

15. STRENGTHENING OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSE (Rs. 100 LAKHS):

The Patrachar Vidyalaya (School of Correspondence Courses) is the first institution of its kind to impart education at Secondary and Sr. Secondary(+) level through correspondence in all the three streams viz. Humanities, Commerce and Science. Its main object is to cater to the needs of school drop-outs, house-wives, personals of Armed or Para-Military forces who are posted to far-flung areas and who have a desire to continue their education. These who can not afford to join regular schools due to one reason or other and want to learn while earning also, join the Vidyalaya.

The Vidyalaya started functioning in 1968 with a meagre enrolment of 830. Many new subjects, like Insurance, Sociology and Urdu etc. were added to its scheme of studies. Against the 7th Plan target of enrolment of 96000 students the actual physical target achieved during 5 years is 1,07,000.

The Vidyalaya has to organise many programmes for the students who do not get regular class-room teaching, may be compensated and are in a position to study themselves. Printed lessons in all the subjects is supplied to every student. For local students who constitute more than 95% of the total enrolment, contact classes (personal contact prog.) are arranged at ten centres in Delhi for about 25 days. These classes are run on Sundays and Holidays. The students are asked to solve the questions in the Assignments at the end of each lesson and send their Response Sheets (answers to questions) to the Vidyalaya. These sheets are checked (response sheet checking) corrected and assessed and are sent back to the students for their guidance. On the examination eve, Remedial classes are run for Board's examinee class students (X and XII classes) so that they may be acquainted how best to attempt questions in the examinations. Orientation programme for contact classes/ remedial teaching are also done.

The above programmes are organised beside the regular feature like finalisation of Admission, submission of examination form and fee to CBSE Receipt of Admit Cards and the despatch to students, despatch of study material, Receipt of exam result, marks sheet etc. from CBSE, its despatch to students, preparation or Provisional Certificates and the despatch to students and finally receipt of certificates from CBSE and its despatch.

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The physical targets and achievements of enrolment of students during the 7th Plan period is indicated below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1985-86	16,000	18000
1986-87	17,000	20000
1987-88	18,000	22000
1988-89	22,000	25000
1989-90	23,000	22000

Though no evaluation study as such has even been conducted by the Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Education reviews the position every year and suggest ways and means to improve its working.

The greatest difficulty the vidyalaya has been facing during the last few years is the enormous increase in its workload with little addition to the staff strength. Hundreds of students with their guardians/parents come to the vidyalaya daily for submission of Admission/Examination forms. Moreover, students from all the corners have to come to Timapur, the school site. As such it is proposed that Admission/Examination work decentralised. This can be done at ten different centres in Delhi - five for girls and five for boys. These centres will be the same where contact classes are held. One teacher and one clerk from the Vidyalaya will be sent to each of the centre as co-ordinators and they will function under the supervision of the Principal of the school. This will involve a nominal expenditure of about Rs. 44,000 per annum. It is proposed to pay Rs.300/- per month as honorarium to the 10 Principal of the school for a period of 4 months (15th July to 15th November) and Rs.20/- per day as conveyance charges to each of 20 co-ordinators for about 80 working days in a year.

The vidyalaya which is under the supervision of the senior officer of the rank of Deputy Director of Education, must have some sort of autonomy for carrying out its day-to-day programme for speedy the premeditation of its programme.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.22.00 lacs is proposed and Rs. 100 lacs for 1990-95 are proposed.

16. ADULT EVENING SCHOOLS Rs.80.0 Lacs

The main objective 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 Education during 1968-69. This school gained much popularity. Consequently more Schools were opened. At present there are 4 Senior Secondary Schools and a Secondary School for adults running in the different areas of the Delhi. The present enrolment is approximately 6000 adults. In these schools part time PGT and T.G.T. have been employed on a fixed monthly remuneration of Rs.625/- and Rs.500/- Consequent upon 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 Finance Department of Delhi Administration.

During 1991-92, it is proposed to open 4 more Secondary Schools and upgrade the 4 existing Secondary Schools to SrS Secondary Schools. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed and Rs.80.00 lacs for 1990-95.

17. STUDY CAMPS/STUDY CENTRES (Rs.3.50 Lacs)

The aim to establish study centres is to provide facilities of supervised study to these 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 9.30 P.M. or 4.30 to 7.30 P.M. or at convenient time.

The location is decided by the DDE(Distt) 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 also enrol himself. The Centre Incharge appoints a supervisor upto an enrolment of 50 students--.

Honorarium paid as under:-

Principal/Centre Incharge	Rs.500/- P.M.
Centre Supervisor	Rs.300/- P.M.
Class-IV	Rs.125/- P.M.

It is proposed to open 12 Centres during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.0.70^{lacs} is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.3.50 lacs is proposed.

18. IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES FOR SCIENCE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS (Rs. 100 LAKHS) :-

Under this continuing scheme, the following programmes are implemented :-

1. Improvement of facilities for teaching of Science.
2. Provision of separate labs.(Physics, Chemistry and Biology) in Sr.Secondary schools.
3. Provision of General Science Labs. in Middle Deptts. of Sr.Secondary Schools.
4. Provision of General Science Labs. for Middle schools.
5. Provision of General Science Equipment for Primary Deptts. of Sr.Sec.Schools.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan efforts were made to provide Science equipment, furniture, books and other relevant material for proper teaching science in schools. But these were not found to be sufficient due to tremendous knowledge expansion in the fields of science. Syllabi were also got changed during these years. 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 effective in the class-room situation and learning teaching work is geared up.

Due to changed priorities making teaching of Science meaningful, relating science to the lives of the students, its application, many changes took place in the existing curriculum(content) and methodology of Science teaching.

Under the new pattern of 10+2+3, teaching of Science has been made compulsory in IX and X classes of 821 Secondary and Sr.Secondary Schools and 340 Sr. Secondary Schools have elective Science at +2 stage. Besides, science is also taught as a compulsory subject in 250 Middle Schools. All these schools are to be provided with further facilities of additional equipment due to addition and change in syllabi.

To accommodate the increased number of students, on an average 30 new schools are being opened every year. Each new school requires a minimum of Rs. 40,000 /- to equip the general science lab. at secondary level and about Rs. 90,000/- to equip three labs.(Physics, Chemistry and Biology) at Sr.Secondary level.

Taking an average of 20 new Secondary schools, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be required for equipping their labs. For Opening/Upgradation of 10 Sr.Secondary Schools on an average, the amount required would be about Rs. 30,000/-.

The approved outlay during 1990-91 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. For the Annual plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed. For the 8th Plan, the outlay proposed is Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the purchase of Science Equipments.

19. RE-ORGANISATION AND EXPANSION OF SCIENCE TEACHING THROUGH-OUT THE SCHOOL STAGE (Rs. 100 LAKHS) :-

AIM & OBJECTIVES :

With the introduction of science as compulsory subject upto the secondary stage, it becomes essential

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that the schools get all the possible improved facilities for developing scientific attitude and scientific literacy in the school students. National Policy of Education, 1986 has given special stress on teaching of Science.

The scheme has specifically the following aims and objectives :-

1. Development of new syllabi at Primary, Secondary, Middle and Sr.Sec. level of new school education and new instructional material in relation to the changing syllabi and introduction of new revised syllabi in schools.
2. Training of science teachers and educators at different levels/In-service teachers training programmes.
3. Equipping the institution with science material for effective learning-teaching process.
4. Introduction of new instructional material in schools and monitoring their feedback.
5. Organisation of Science Exhibitions/Science Fairs at various levels.
6. Measurement, Evaluation and Talent Search Examinations.

Each Science Centre supervises and guide the teaching of Science in schools at class-room of its District, thus has to cover on an average of 70 Sr.Sec. Schools, 125 Secondary and 90 Middle Schools. Two or Three subjects experts who are mainly class-I officer visit the schools for Inspection, Supervision and spot-guidance and checking the teaching of Science subjects in schools. To accelerate the inspection/supervision, it will be in the interest of Science Education as well as the Exchequer that each District Science Centre should have Diesel Van/Jeep for collective visit to the schools. Proposal for only two Diesel Jeeps/Gypsy Van have kept during the 8th Plan which will be purchased during 1990-91 and 1994-95. This van will be shared by each Science-Centre turn-wise during the week days. Thereby one Driver will be appointed during the same financial year.

By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan about 60 Primary, 270 Middle, 190 Secondary and 250 Sr.Secondary Schools were covered under the Scheme.

In-service training, Refresher and Orientation courses were organised for different categories of teachers as given below :-

More than 1000 Primary teachers were oriented by the officers of Science Branch for using the hand-books of activities for teaching the Science in Primary Schools in Delhi.

Workshops, Seminars, Study Circle meetings, Refresher Courses, programmes were organised to impart training to about 2000 teachers as well as Lab.Asstts. of Delhi School per year.

Principals/Head of schools were also oriented for the supervision of class-room teaching and guidance in Science to the teachers.

In addition to this, In-service training programmes of 3 months duration were also held for the Group-D employees so that they may get promotion as Laboratory Assistant.

As the curriculum and syllabii are being changed for each higher class, consequitively the activities and programmes connected with it i.e. teachers training programmes, development of guidance material, new developments in text books etc. are to be accelerated. All these programmes are proposed to be taken-up during 1990-91.

During the 8th Five Year Plan Period, the following programmes are proposed to be taken-up :-

1. Revision of syllabii.
2. Modernisation of Text-Material.
3. Preparation of Guidance Material.
4. In-service Training for teachers, lab. Asstts. in the form of Seminars, workshops, study circle meetings etc.
5. Supervision and guidance in schools.

Till now the Science Branch has been carrying-out all these activities through four science centres each catering for the schools of one Educational District. In the 7th Plan the fifth Education District (Central District) was created for effective control and guidance of the schools. Accordingly, the fifth Science Centre is being created to feed the schools under Central-District. The approximate expenditure on this account will be about Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

The first stage National Talent Search Examination (NTSE) is being conducted at the state level by Science Branch for the students of U.T. of Delhi. But no additional staff has been provided for this work.

Sanctions for various Science, Science based work experience subjects i.e. S.U.P.W., Vocational Education, Agriculture are being issued to the schools through the Science Branch. Every year about Rupees One Crore sanction is issued to the schools. Besides this, a huge amount is utilised in various teachers training programmes, students enrichment programmes, Science exhibition, etc. It needs proper planning and careful watch to achieve the goal. The annual budget estimates of various schemes controlled by the Science Branch is about Rupees three Crores. To carry-out planning and budgeting work in respect of the various schemes, and activities post of statistical Asstt. is proposed. A person having degree and adequate knowledge in the budgeting planning of Science Schemes will be suitable to do this work. For the smooth conduct of the work in the Science Museum on post of Asstt. Curator is required in each Science Centre Museum.

The following posts are proposed to be created for the Establishment of Science Centre No.5 and Science

Branch Establishment.

POSTS FOR SCIENCE CENTRE NO.5 :-

S.No.	Particular of posts.	Scale of Pay.	No. of posts.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	ADE(Sc.).	Rs.3000-4500	1
2.	Sr.Sc.Counsellor.	3000-4500	3
3.	Jr.Sc.Counsellor.	1640-2900	3
4.	Keeper Curator.	1640-2900	1
5.	Workshop Incharge.	1640-2900	1
6.	Workshop Instructor.	1400-2600	1
7.	Librarian.	1400-2600	1
8.	Museum Asstt.	1200-2040	1
9.	Lab.Asstt.	1200-2040	3
10.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
11.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
12.	Mechanic/Carpenter.	950-1500	4
13.	Class IV.	750- 940	4

ADDITIONAL POSTS FOR SCIENCE BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT :-

1.	Sr.Sc.-cum-Stat.Asstt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
2.	Asstt.Stat.Asstt.	1400-2300	1
3.	Asstt.Curator.	1400-2600	4
4.	Lab.Asstt.	1200-2040	2
5.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
6.	L.D.C./Typist.	950-1500	3
7.	Driver.	950-1500	2

Provision for purchase of two vehicles, equipments, machinery to schools, Science Centras, Science Museums, payment for professionals and special services, publications, furniture, fillings office expenses/Estt. charges for 5th Science Centre, Salary for the posts proposed to be created, Seminars, Workshops, study circles/meetings, Science Fairs, conduct of various Science Talent Examinations etc. are included in the scheme. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan.

20. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICES IN DELHI SCHOOLS (Rs. 50 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. At the same time it facilitates the development at all aspects of his personality guidance therefore should be regard as an integral part of education. It is meant for all students not just for those who deviate from the norms in one direction or the other. It is a continuous process aimed at assisting the individual to make decisions and adjustment from time to time.

It is essential at all stages of education. Guidance services have the following main services.

1. Orientation Services
2. Individual Inventory Services
3. Information service
4. Counselling
5. Research and Evaluation
6. Follow-up Service

In Delhi Educational and Vocational Guidance Services were started in 1959 with the recommendation of the Mudaliyal Commission. During the third five year plan, to co-ordinate 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 commission have viewed guidance and counselling services as as sinoguation of good education. These services are a necessary in put for national development. Particularly in the context of the nations educational policies. With recommendations of secondary education commission, guidance services gained mementum and in Delhi more and more students were benifitted through the E.V.G. Counsellors in schools. In view of the national policy on Education 1986 with its emphasis on vocationalisation of education, the need of guidance services has increased many folds. For holoing the students in choosing suitable vocational courses/training and for allocating the same. Keeping in view the need, iterest, aptitude and available resources of the students, guidance services are absolutely essential. In order to achieve this and for the proper implementation of the National Policy. On education in its true spirit, the Educational and Vocational guidance services should join an integral part of new education system. Therefore 137 E.V.G. Counsellors working in 217 schools.

To supervise the work of these E.V.G. Counsellors the E.V.G. Bureau has the following staff.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1. Guidance Officer | 3000-4500 | One |
| 2. Counsellor Incharge | 2000-3500 | Two |

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3.	E.V.G. Counsellors	1640-2900	Two
4.	Steno	1200-2040	One

E.V.G. Bureau performs the following function:-

1. Implementation surveys and researches in the field programme in Delhi School.
2. Conducts 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 different psychological test.
5. Organising worksops, conferences/meetings, seminars, orientation, refresher and training programmes for administrative and guidance personnel.
6. Training of Career Master.
7. Psychological testing of referred cases and imparting educational and vocational guidance to such cases. Help the candidates in selecting the various courses and occupation according to their interest, attitudes and aptitudes.
8. Preparation of audio-visual aids and material related to guidance.
9. Collect, compile and dissemination educational and vocational information.
10. Provide vocational information and guidance to students and parents through various media.
11. Conduct admission test in Model Schools of Delhi.

The E.V.G. Counsellors posted in schools of Delhi are performing the following duties:-

1. Psychological testing.
2. Delivering Educational/Career talks
3. Personal guidance & counselling.
4. Setting up of an information centre/career corner.
5. Vocational guidance and career counselling.
6. Preparation of Bivariate charts i.e. comparison of intelligence achievement test scores to locate under achievers.
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 truancy.
11. Identification of gifted children and suggestions to provide appropriate enrichments.

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12. Calling parents for counselling whenever 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 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 level i.e. school, district and Bureau.

At school levels.

There are 137 E.V.G. Counsellors working in 217 schools benefitting approximate 2.00 lakhs children. During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed that at least 75% of our secondary and senior secondary schools are covered thereby benefitting an additional 1.40 lakhs (approximately) children and raising the total number of beneficiaries to 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 8th Five year plan period.

At District Levels.

Under the ex-pansion programme it is essential to supervise the services at district level so that E.V.G. Counsellors working in the schools should get timely suggestions and guidance for proper implementation and effective working. During the 8th five year plan, it is proposed to create 28 posts of Counsellors-in-Charge (2000-3500) at each 5 districts, covering 28 zones with the supporting staff of 5 LDC's (950-1500) and 5 Class -IV employees (750-940). In addition it is also proposed to create 5 posts of guidance officers (3000-4500) in 5 districts during the IIIrd year of the plan with 5 steno's (1200-2040) and 5 class-IV employees (750-940) Also five E.V.G. Counsellors (1640-2900) in the IVth year of the plan. In the Vth year 5 posts of technical assistants and 5 posts of UDC's are also proposed for effective implementation of guidance and Counselling.

At Bureau Level.

During the 8th five year plan bureau proposes the strengthening of the Research wing in the field of guidance to be headed by one Research Officer (2000-3500) for collecting, compilation, dissemination and maintenance of educational and vocational information. One occupational information officer (2000-3500) one psychologist (2000-3500) alongwith two post of E.V.G. Counsellor (1640-2900) for administration interpretation and reporting of psychological test. One LDC (950-1500) one typist (950-1500).

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One Lab. attendant(775-1025). One Gestener Operator (775-1025) and one driver(750-1400), are proposed to be created senior guidance officer(3000-4500) with one steno(1200-2040) one Deputy Director Guidance(3000-4500) with one administrative Officer (2000-3500) alongwith one steno(1200-2040) and UDC (1200-2040)are also proposed to be created during the 8th plan period.

In order to implement the guidance programme effectively it will be essential to sanction the staff at school, District and Bureau level.

In 1991-92 the following staff are proposed.

At School Level.

	No. of Posts.	Scale of Pay.
E.V.G. Counseller	30	Rs. 1640-2900

At District Level.

	No. of Posts.	
Counseller In-Charge	10	2000-3500
L.D.C.	5	950-1500
Class-IV	<u>5</u>	750-940
	<u>20</u>	

At Bureau Level.

Research Officer	1	2000-3500
Occupational Information Officer.	1	2000-3500
Sweeper	<u>1</u>	750-940
	<u>3</u>	

For the Annual plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 10 lacks. is proposed for creation of posts and other expenditure to be programmes, furniture office expenses psychological tests, Machinery and equipments etc.

For supervision and inspection of schools in Delhi with guidance services and District/Zone, Centres having guidance services, one staff vehicle is proposed at the Bureau for mobility.

For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs. 50 lacks is proposed to implement the scheme.

21. EDUCATIONAL TOUR(Rs. 30. lacs.).

This schme envisages to educate the young schools students of Delhi about the Indian culture and history be sending them to places of culture and historical importance.

In the 8th Five year plan, 1990-95, more educational tours will be undertaken and students will be sent to Mount Abu, Jai Pur, Udaipur and other places of historical importance.

A provision of Rs. 6 lacs is sought for the Annual Plan 1991-92, out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 30 lacs for the 7th plan.

22. MOBILISATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR SCHOOL & IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

Under this 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 of 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 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac. stands approved for the benefit of 55 schools. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lac is proposed for 1991-92 for the benefit of nearly 60 schools and Rs. 10 lacs for 1990-95.

23. MERIT AWARDS TO STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS (Rs. 11.00 lacs)

This scheme was introduced in 1985-86 to improve the examination result of schools and providing incentive to student 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 |
| 4. | First 3 students in Sr. Sec. Exam. in Science, Commerce Mumanties 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. 2.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs. 11.00 lacs for 8th plan.

24. IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURE EDUCATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS (Rs. 50 LAKHS)

Agriculture Education should be an effective means to educate the rural youth in the improved method of cultivation to increase agriculture production. Therefore, it is necessary to re-organise the.....

Agriculture Education mainly for :-

1. Improving Agriculture Production by adopting the improved methods and the use of improved types of Agriculture Implements.
2. Preparing the students for higher studies in this field and for self employment.

In order to achieve the aim of making the Agriculture, Education effective, it will be essential to take up the following programmes.

1. 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.
2. To orient the teachers and the teachers educators about the techniques to be adopted by organising in-service academic programmes.
3. To equip the institutions/Agriculture unit with necessary equipment and consumable materials.
4. To supervise the working/look after the Agriculture Education and provide on the spot guidance in schools matters related to this subject.
5. To introduce agriculture subject/stream in more and more schools for the benefit of rural population. At present agriculture is being taught as a subject at senior secondary level in 26 Government and Government aided schools in rural area of Delhi.

In order to execute these programmes, it will be essential to strengthen the staff at Science Branch. At present, there is one post of Field Advisor(Agriculture) which is lying vacant since last seven years and there is no one to organise the work related Agriculture Education. Therefore, the immediate requirement in Agriculture Education is the following staff for organising the work and improvement during the 3th plan.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Asstt. Director of Education(Agri.) | (1) 3000-4500 |
| 2. Field Adviser(Agri.) | (3) 3000-4500 |
| 3. Dy. Field Adviser(Agri.) | (3) 2000-3500 |
| 4. Subject Expert(Agri.) | (3) 1640-2900 |
| 5. U.D.C. | (1) 1200-2040 |
| 6. L.D.C | (1) 950-1500 |
| 7. Stenographer | (1) 1200-2040 |
| 8. Class IV | (4) 750-900 |

Contd.....

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|------------------------|----------------|
| 9. Mali | (1) 750-900 |
| 10. Driver | (2) 950-1500 |
| 11. Farm Supdt. | (26) 1400-2600 |
| 12. Beldar for schools | (26) 750-900 |

These posts are required in the first year of the 8th plan.

THE OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURE UNIT:

1. To look after all matters 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-furniture & office equipments Public Dealing (Agriculture Schools) for guidance and solving their problems.
4. Co-ordinating between the Directorate and (i) CBSE & (ii) DU for putting the Agriculture Education on proper footing.
5. Actions such as (i) Fencing of Agriculture Farm in land of schools (ii) providing Water Facility to schools. and purchase of agriculture implements.
6. Matter related with conservation of nature, Ecology, Wild Life, Van Mahotsav, Tree Plantation, Green Revolution, Environmental studies etc.
7. Setting-up of Nurseries in schools etc.

In the present situation in the school, the school farm is the most neglected sphere. Though the land and provision of tube-well is there but its maintenance is not satisfactory due to lack of farm Supdts. and supporting staff. The provision of ploughing the farm does not exist. It is essential to purchase of Tractor to plough these farms in schools turn by turn. The post of Farm Superintendent and One Beldar in each School having Agriculture need to be created. Provision for day to day purchase of seeds and fertilizers and also for the maintenance of their equipments need to be provided in the beginning of session.

For supervision and guidance, the regular visit to all the institutions is essential because, on the spot guidance will be more effective.

The schools are situated in distant areas in rural areas where the bus services is very scant. Therefore, a jeep is needed for mobility.

In the Secondary year of the 8th plan, 5 more schools in rural area where the facilities exists, will be given permission to start Agriculture as a subject. Five such schools each will be covered in 3rd, 4th and 5th year of the 8th plan under Agriculture

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Thus the total expenditure year-wise will be as follows for implementation of Agriculture Education in schools during the 8th Plan Period:-

Sl.No.	Year	Expdr. (Rs.in Lakhs)	No. of schools	No. of students to be benefitted.	
				Class X	Class XII
1.	I Year	20.56	26	1100	+1040= 2140
2.	II Year	19.02	31	1300	+1240= 2540
3.	III Year	18.23	36	1500	+1440= 2940
4.	IV Year	18.52	41	1700	+1640= 3340
5.	V Year	18.80	46	1900	+1840= 3740
Total		95.13	46	7500	+7200=14700

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.10 lacs is proposed to implement the scheme, provision for salary, equipment and materials for schools, tractor accessories and maintenances, academic programmes and contingencies etc is included in the plan. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.50 lacs is proposed.

25. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (WORK EDUCATION) (RS. 300 LAKHS)

The Education Commission (1964-65) recommended educational reconstruction by introducing New Pattern of Education in order to link education with productivity and to improve the quality of education. The National Policy on Education, 1986 provided a thrust to the Vocational Education. Vocational Education is crucial to enhance individual employability, reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of the manpower and to provide skill to those who are pursuing higher education with particular interest or purpose.

Vocational Education is a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified occupations spanning several areas of activities. The target of diversifying students population to the extent of 25 percent towards vocationalisation of education has been set by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Steps are to be taken to see that the substantial majority of the product of the product of the vocational courses are absorbed by the wage/self employment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

(i) To link education with productivity.

(ii) To make students more employment-worthy and capable of seeking self/wage employment.

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- (iii) To provide students with essential background of technical knowledge and to imbibe skill in the students.
- (iv) To attract sizeable segment of students population to various vocational courses so as to reduce mad-rush to the higher general education.
- (v) To meet the need for the skilled and middle level manpower needs for the growing structure of economy both organised and un-organised.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

- (i) To conduct vocational surveys for various districts in Delhi in order to identify the vocational needs so that need based vocational courses are introduced.
- (ii) To conduct workshop for development of curricula for new courses, development of textual material, resource material and manuals etc.
- (iii) To equip the vocational institutions with necessary equipment raw material and library facilities for smooth and effective running of Vocational Education programme.
- (iv) To develop school industries linkages.
- (v) To orient teachers and teachers educators about the techniques involved in teaching of various vocational courses.
- (vi) To provide academic support to the programme, a State Institute of Vocational courses is proposed to set up under the scheme.
- (vii) To meet the targets of diversifying 35 percent of students population at +2 stage during the 8th Plan Period, the programme is proposed to be strengthened at school, district and directorate to level by providing adequate teaching and management structure at these levels.
- (viii) To open 5 District Vocational Training Centres one each for Education Distt. to provide technical expertise and advance training to the students/teachers of the vocational schools.
- (ix) To expand Vocational Education Programme by introducing various vocational courses in nearly 100 sections in various schools so that a target of 15 percent diversification is achieved during the year 91-92. More than 300 Sr.Sec.Schools are proposed to be covered during 8th plan to divert 35% of students population at +2 stage to vocational Education.
- (x) To implement the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Vocationalisation of Education and to meet the State Share of the said scheme.

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- (xi) To provide regular/part-time teachers to teach various vocational courses.
- (xii) The scheme will be implemented in Sr.Sec.Schools at +2 stage in the vocational stream.
- (xiii) To popularise the Vocational Education Programme through Press advertisements and other mass-media.
- (xiv) To implement Non-Formal Vocational Educational Programme at 20 centres.

The scheme of vocationalisation of education was started in the academic year 1977-78. It was approved as a PLAN SCHEME in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

2000 more students are targetted to be benefitted under the scheme. Vocational courses have been introduced in 115 Govt./Aided Senior Secondary Schools so far.

PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Introduction of new subjects | 50 schools |
| 2. Sections | 100 |
| 3. Study circle meetings for the teachers/Principals of vocational schools | 2 |
| 4. Seminar on vocational Education | 1 |
| 5. Exhibition of various activities under Vocational Education Programme. | 1 |

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

- (i) Non-provisions of the regular teaching staff for teaching of vocational subjects in the schools.
- (ii) Adequate management system has not 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) Linkages with various industries for training and placement of students.
- (v) Lack of mass-media and other support for educating the parents and students regarding the scheme.
- (vi) Non-availability of textual material to the students for vocational subject.

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The following measures have been taken/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 and sanction of posts.
- (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 taken for the vertical mobility for the pass outs of the various vocational courses.
- (d) Linkages with various relevant industries are to be established.

The following posts are proposed to be created during the year 91-92 for effective implementation and monitoring of the vocational Education Programme.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1.	Joint Director of Education (Voc. Edn.)	1	Rs.3000-5000 +Rs.300/-S.P.
2.	Deputy Director of Education (V.E.)	1	Rs.3000-4500
3.	Asstt. Director of Education (Voc. Edn.)	2	Rs.3000-4500
4.	Training and Placement Officer	1	Rs.3000-4500
5.	Subject Specialists for Enggs and Non-Engg.	4	Rs.3000-4500
6.	Counsellors (V.E.)	4	Rs.2000-3500
7.	Jr. Counsellors (VE)	4	Rs.1640-2900
8.	Technical Asstt.	4	Rs.1400-2600
9.	Distt. Survey Officer (Statistical)	4	Rs.2000-3500
10.	Survey Asstt. (Statistical)	4	Rs.1400-2600
11.	Supdt. (Gazetted) DASS	1	Rs.1640-2900
12.	Asstt. DASS	1	Rs. 1400-2600
13.	M.S.A.S. Accountant	1	Rs.1640-2900
14.	Stenographers	4	Rs.1200-2040
15.	U.D.C.	3	Rs.1200-2040

16.	L.D.C.	7	Rs. 950-1500
17.	Class IV.	7	Rs. 750-940
18.	Driver.	2	Rs. 950-1500
	Total:-	<u>55</u>	

The following posts are proposed to be created to implement the Non-formal Vocational Education Programme :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Scale.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1.	Asstt. Director.	3000-4500	1
2.	Training and Placement Officer.	2200-4000	1
3.	Field Officers.	2000-3500	2
4.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
5.	Assistant.	1400-2300	1
6.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	2
7.	L.D.C.	950-1500	3
8.	Peon.	750- 940	2
	Total:-		<u>13</u>

During the 8th Plan period about 310 schools are proposed to be covered under Vocational education and 625 sections will be added. About 15,625 students are likely to be benefitted. About 625 regular vocational teachers in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900, are required during the 8th Plan period. It is also proposed to strengthen 200 vocational schools having more than 3 courses.

For the 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92, provision for establishment charges for Vocational wing at Dte. of Education, State Institute of Vocational Education Distt. Wing, and 5 district Vocational Training Centres, equipment, raw materials library books etc. to the schools, salary for 625 regular Vocational teachers, academic programmes like Workshops, Seminars, State share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, strengthening of 200 vocational schools having more than 3 courses and vehicles deployment of part time teachers, publicity and advertisement and other contingencies is included.

For the 8th Five Year plan, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed. The approved outlay during 1990-91 is Rs. 75.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme.

The following posts are required for the vocational wing of the Directorate to implement the vocational education programme during the plan period :-

1.	Addl. Director - pf Edn.	1
	Rs. 3000-5000	
2.	Jt. Director.	1
	Rs. 3000-5000+300 spl.	
3.	Dy. Director.	1
	Rs. 3000-5000	
4.	Asstt. Director.	2
	Rs. 3000-4500	
5.	Sr. Counsellors.	4
	Rs. 3000-4500	
6.	Counsellors	4
	Rs. 2000.3500	

Contd....

7. Jr.Counsellor. (Rs. 1640-2900)	4
8. Tech.Asstt. (Rs. 1200-2040)	4
9. Supdt.(Gazetted) Rs. 1640-2900	1
10. H.C./Assistant Rs.1400-2300	1
11. U.D.C. Rs. 1200-2040	4
12. L.D.C. Rs. 950-1500	8
13. Stenographers. Rs. 1200-2040	5
14. Trg. and Placement Officer. Rs. 3000-4500	1
15. Survey Asstt. Rs. 1400-2600	4
16. Class IV Rs. 750-940	7
17. Driver. Rs. 950-1500	2

Total:- 54

The staffing pattern of Vocational Education Programme is as follows :-

STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE VOCATIONAL WING AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IN 5 DISTRICTS :-

<u>Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>	<u>Scale.</u>
Education Officer.	5	3000-4500
Superintendent.	5	1640-2900
Research Officer	5	1640-2900
Stat.Assistant.	5	1400-2300
Accountant.	5	1640-2900
U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
L.D.C.	10	950-1500
Steno.	5	1200-2040
Peon.	5	750- 940

Total:- 50

STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE DISTRICT VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE :-

<u>Post.</u>	<u>No. of Post.</u>	<u>Pay Scale.</u>
Principal	1	3000-5000
Lecturer	3	3000-4500

(One each for Engg.Commerce,
Home Science).

Vocational Teachers.	10	1640-2900
Lab.Asstt./Workshop Asstt.	10	1200-2040

Contd...

-1452-

Accountant.	1	1640-2900
Steno.	1	1200-2040
UDC	2	1200-2040
LDC.	3	950-1500
Workshop Attendant.	10	950-1500
Class IV	4	750- 940
Total:-	<u>47</u>	

STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE VOCATIONAL WING OF THE STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION :-

<u>Posts.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Scale.</u>
Professor.	1	3700-5000
Lecturer (Educational Planning).	1	3000-4500
Readers.	5	3000-5000
Lecturers.	5	3000-4500
Consultants.	5	2000/-p.m. (fixed).

SUPPORTING STAFF :

Stenographer.	9	1200-2040
Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
Accountant.	1	1640-2900
Assistant.	2	1400-2300
LDCs.	2	950-1500
Peons.	4	750- 940
Total:-	<u>37</u>	

STAFFING PATTERN OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS HAVING MORE THAN 3 COURSES :-

<u>Posts.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Scale.</u>
Vice-Principal.	1	2000-3500
Lab.Asstt.	3	1200-2040
Accountant.	1	1640-2900
LDC.	1	950-1500
Peon.	1	750-940
Total:-	<u>9</u>	

26. WORK EXPERIENCE (S.U.P.W.) (Rs. 100 Lacs)

Work experience (SUPW) is a compulsory subject in school curriculum in Government and Govt. Aided Schools in Delhi from Classes VI to XII.

The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi awards pass certificates to the X and XII class Examinations only to those school students who get a satisfactory grade in S.U.P.W.

The National policy of Education 1986, has given special emphasis on work Experience programme.

The main objects of SUPW are :-

1. To prepare pupils for practising and performing work individually and collectively.
2. To acquaint children with the world of work and services going on in the community and develop in them a sense of respect for manual work.
3. To develop a desire to be useful members of the society and contribute their best to the common good.
4. To inculcate a positive attitude of team work and socially desirable values i.e. self-reliance, dignity of labour tolerance, co-operation, sympathy and helpfulness.
5. To help in understanding the principles involved in the various forms of work.
6. To provide some opportunities for the development of vocational preparedness.

SUPW Programme has (i) core activities and (ii) Elective activities.

Core activities include cleaning and maintaining of school premises and other social service oriented activities. Elective activities include skill development activities which may lead to production of finished goods. There are subjects oriented activities.

The areas of difficulties faced by the schools in the implementation of the programme were :-

1. Syllabi Guidelines.
2. Orientation Programme for teachers.
3. Funds for raw material.

There are 64 subjects oriented SUPW activities in the middle, secondary and Sr. secondary classes but only 24 activities are more prominent. SUPW Unit Science Branch chalked out a programme to engineer the Syllabi guidelines as graded exercises in 24 areas of SUPW activities for all the classes from VI to XII.

The following syllabi guidelines work prepared and distributed to the schools by SUPW Unit, Science Branch.

FOR SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY CLASSES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Electronics. | 7. Tailoring Knitting and |
| 2. Electrical Gadgets. | Embroidery. |
| 3. Photography. | 8. Commercial Art. |
| 4. Gardening. | 9. Wood Work. |
| 5. Meal Planning. | 10. Batik. |
| 6. Interior Decoration. | 11. Tie and Dye. |

FOR MIDDLE CLASSES (GROUP-I) :-

(GROUP-II)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Weaving | 7. Card Board Work. |
| 2. Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidary. | 8. Meal Planning and Food Preservation. |
| 3. Toys and Doll Making. | 9. Macrame (Fibre work). |
| 4. Wood Work. | 10. Paper Mache. |
| 5. Plastic Work. | 11. Paper Work. |
| 6. Leather Work. | 12. Gardening. |
| | 13. Block Printing. |

Some prominent activities require more consumable and non-consumable materials for well equipped Labs. for SUPW. Funds are required for fittings, fixtures L.P.G. connection, repair of Labs., etc. Training of teachers, workshops, Seminars, Study Circles are also required.

The following are the achievements in SUPW :-

1. CORRICULUM DEVELOPMENT :

A book of syllabi guidelines and instructional materials of SUPW activities in 24 different subject has been published and distributed to the schools.

2. INSERVICE TRAINING OF TEACHERS :

134 workshops and 70 Study Circle Meetings for Inservice teachers have been organised in 24 different subjects since 1983 and 4280 teachers have been trained in these workshops.

3. DEVELOPMENT WORK :

There had been separate SUPW pavilion in each of 28 zonal science Fairs and a separate SUPW pavilion in the State Science Fair since 1983. The students had the articles prepared by them from their own sources for exhibition and sale.

The following posts are suggested to be created for the successful implementation of this scheme :-

S.No.	Post.	Total No. required.	Existing posts	to be & created.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	DDE (SUPW).	1	-	1
2.	ADE (for each Distts.).	5	1	4
3.	Sr.Sc.Counsellor (1 for each Distt.).	5	3	2
4.	Jr.Subject Expert (1 for 3 activities)	10	-	10
5.	Instructor (1 for 3 activities)	10	4	6
6.	Technical Asstt. (1 for 3 activities).	10	4	6
7.	Stenographer.	4	-	4
8.	U.D.C.	6	2	4
9.	L.D.C.	4	-	4
10.	Operator (Duplicating Machine).	1	-	1
11.	Peon.	4	-	4
12.	Driver.	1	-	1
13.	Gardener.	1	-	1
14.	Waterman.	1	-	1
15.	Sweeper.	1	-	1
16.	Part time teachers.	100	-	100
TOTAL :-		164	14	150

Contd...

To implement the scheme during 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed, which includes the following items of expenditure :-

1. Establishment.
2. Material and Equipments for schools.
3. Academic Activities.
4. Staff Car, petrol and maintenance.
5. Other charges/Misc. Expenditure.
6. Part time teachers.

For the 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

POPULATION EDUCATION SCHEME (Rs. 40.00 LAKHS) :-

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE :

1. To develop among the students a deep population insight into the inter-relationship between population change and the process of socio-economic development viz-a-viz. the individual, the family, the society, the nation and the world.
2. To create among the students and the teachers an awareness about the population situation in the country critical situation.
3. To re-orient the system of education helpful in the developmental efforts of the country and forge it as an active agent for social transformation etc.

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVE :

1. To develop curricula and textual materials for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary classes as well as for the pre-primary, primary and secondary teachers training institutions.
2. To develop a training package for training teachers of formal and non-formal sectors and orienting senior supervisory staff for proper implementation of the programme.
3. To develop exemplary lessons for school Radio and TV Programmes etc.

Since independence as per 1981 Census, the population of India has doubled. There is an urgent need to have a subsidiary programme to family planning to arrest the exploding growth to ensure a reasonable standard of living in the years to come. As per latest advertisement on TV, we are distressed to note that during this decade, we are likely to add one fourth of our population as it existed in 1981. This means that the base of our population i.e. age group 0-14 is getting wider and wider, it is out of this group that we get the future reproductive couples as present for jobs and other benefits obviously. The least the educator can do is to create an awareness about alarming growth of population in view of the limited resources on mother earth. The programme has got to penetrate deeper into the textbooks and an imbult system of inservice education of teachers can ensure that the children of today will imbult an attitude of responsible parenthood as when they go into adulthood.

Foundations for small family norms etc. had to be laid in the minds of youngster when they are in

the school going stage. The population Education Programme in Delhi is only 7 years old sapling and has yet to overcome its teaching troubles. Delhi being a Metropolitan city with its expanding boundaries in the wake of National Capital Region (NCR) has to be a pacesetter for the other states in the country. The need is to continue and re-inforce this programme. With multiplicity of authority in Delhi in the educational field. This programme has to cater to the special needs of Primary Schools of MCD, NDMC, floating population in Kendriya Vidyalaya as also in public schools. Besides, children of residents in Delhi reading in local Govt./ Aided demoninations/ public schools, it is hoped that the small family norm and late marriage sown in the formative years of the child will take firm route & population education will become a potential tool for controlling the expanding population in the years to come.

The programme contents are :-

1. Curriculum Development.
2. In-service Education.
3. Evaluation and Monitoring.

The project was started late in the Vth Five year Plan and has yet to complete its target.

During the 7th Plan Period, about 22000 teachers were trained, published News-letters, IV to VIII and curriculum development for + 2 stages, Elementary Teachers Training Institutes, Non-formal Education Sector and publishing of plug points for different subjects for different stages.

During the 8th Plan Period, more stress will be given to non-formal sector:

1. All facilitators working under non-formal sector will be given training.
2. Literature for them will be created and circulated free of charge.
3. 'Nukkar' type programmes and visuals for them will be prepared.
4. Audio-Visual programme with the help of public relation Deptt. viz. Doordarshan and Akashwani to be prepared.
5. Strengthening programmes already under action for institutioning population education.

During 1991-92, the following programmes with stress on non-formal section are proposed to be taken up :-

1. Training of 1000 newly recruited teachers.
2. Training of 2000 facilitators working in non-formal sectors under different agencies.
3. Curricular programme for popularising population education concepts.

Plan funds and UNFPA funds as approved by the Govt. of India are proposed to be utilised to finance these programmes.

To implement the programmes, extensively to cover non-formal sector, J.J. clusters, economically weaker sections, it is proposed to strengthen the population Education Cell by creating the following posts

during the 8th Plan period :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1.	A.D.(E)	5
2.	Coordinator.	1
3.	Head-Clerk.	1
4.	Gestetner Operator.	1
5.	Peon.	2
6.	Waterman.	1
7.	L.D.C.	1
8.	Cashier.	1
9.	Librarian.	1
10.	Project Operator. (Film projector).	1
11.	Artist.	1
	Total:-	<u>16</u>

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for 8th plan.

28. STATE AWARDS TO TEACHERS (Rs. 15.00 LAKHS) :-

Under this continuing scheme 40 teachers are awarded state awards every year for their meritorious services. They also receive a cash prize of Rs. 5000/- each with one silver Medal and certificate of merit.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual 1991-92 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

29. DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES FOR TEACHERS (Rs. 10.00 LAKHS) :

The state institute of Education established eight teachers Reference Libraries, two in each district. The main objective of these libraries is to provide facilities to teachers for intensive study in the different fields they are pursuing. It is necessary for the teachers to upto-date 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 lakhs. This is an on-going 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 and the assessment of staff of these libraries. In the light of their recommendations the Deptt. is enriching the libraries with books. The main objective pointed out by the Administrative Reforms Deptt. is that the libraries are manned by LDCs who are untrained. Therefore, it is very essential that a post of Assistant Librarian for better utilisation of these libraries, be created. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1991-92 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95.

30. GRANT IN AID TO STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING. (Rs. 300 lacs)

The State Council of Educational Research and training was established as an autonomous body under Delhi Admn. on 27 th May, 1983. Three District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) were also established under the over all control of SCERT. The fourth DIET is to be established shortly.

The plans and programmes of SCERT during 8th plan aims at :-

- i) To improve Teacher Training Programmes at Pre-Primary, Primary Secondary levels to prepare a band of more competent and committed teachers.
- ii) To improve the school curriculum to help children to meet the new challenges of the emerging Indian society and contribute to its social, economic and scientific development.
- iii) Integrate research with educational practice by making it field-based and action-oriented to enable to the policy makers and educational practitioners to make use of the findings of research and taking educational research to the level of teachers through a programme of action research.
- iv) Organising extension activities for teachers to keep them abreast of the latest developments in the field of Education.
- v) Bringing out useful publications for teachers on all aspects of school education, to enable them come out with innovative and creative ideas so essential for the substance and growth of the system.
- vi) Aiding, promoting and coordinating new thrusts in education such as educational technology, non-formal education, adult education, education of disadvantaged children, special education, girls education, early childhood education etc.
- vii) Giving concrete shape to the idea of cultural instruction as contained in POA (chapter-XXI) by introducing it in teacher training programmes and developing instructional material for teachers to take up such instruction in schools.

The following programmes are proposed to be taken up during the 8th plan period to achieve the above objectives:-

- i) Teacher Training Programmes.
- ii) Strengthening of SCERT
- iii) Strengthening of Distt. Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs)

- iv) Establishing State Development Group and Educational Innovations-Inter Sectoral Project.
- v) Institution of a certificate/diploma course for computer Education on the pattern of NIT and EIT.
- vi) Establishment of Centre of In-service Teacher Education(CITE).
- vii) Appointment of consultants to strengthen academic programmes of the SCERT and DIETs and ensure professional growth of the academic staff on a continuing basis.
- viii) Visits of SCERT and DIETs staff to the institutions of national and international importance.
- ix) Strengthening Library, Documentation publication wing and Research activities.
- x) Establishment of a video programme production studio in the Department of Educational Technology, Non-formal Education and Adult Education.
- xi) Equipment.
- xii) Capital Component.
- xiii) Preparation of collateral materials for school education.
- xiii) Contingency.

1. TEACHER EDUCATION

Under the programme of In-service Education of teachers, every teacher should be given a month's training once in every five years.

There are at present about 30,000 teachers working at the secondary level in Delhi Admn. schools. The SCERT will require to train 6000 teachers every year through its centres of In-service Teacher Education. In early childhood education, refresher courses and innovative programmes for trained pre-primary teachers will be organised to improve the quality of pre-primary education. For various training programmes the SCERT will have to incur expenditure on resource persons, participating teachers, provision of material and other related contingent items.

2. STRENGTHENING OF SCERT

A phased programme of strengthening of SCERT in 8th plan is envisaged. It will include opening of new Deptts. viz. i) Deptt. of Education in Science and Mathematics. ii) Deptt. of Education in Humanities and Social Sciences iii) Physical and Art education. iv) Deptt. of Education of disadvantaged groups:-

The main functions of these departments will be as under:-

- i) To focus on the specific issues related to content, teaching learning strategies, evaluation, research in the four important areas of concern.
- ii) To develop suitable curricula for children in the four areas.

- iii) To organise training in Orientation Programmes for teachers, education Officers and Sr.Councillors in respective areas.
- iv) To organise training programmes for teachers to develop in them a skill of curriculum development, evaluation and action research.

Department of Science and Maths.

<u>Posts</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay.</u>
Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
Sr.Lecturer	5(1 each for Phy.Chem,Bio, Home Sc. and Maths)	3000-4500
Lecturer-II	10(2 each for Phy.Chem,Bio, Home Sc. and Maths)	2000-3500
Stenograpner	2	1200-2040
LDs	2	950-1500
Typist	2	950-1500
Lab.Asstt.	4	1200-2040
Lab.Atttdt.	4	750-940
Peon	1	750-940
	<u>31</u>	

Department of Humanities and Social Science

Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
Sr.Lecturer	6(Pol.Sc.,Eng,Hindi,His, Eco.,Geo.)	3000-4500
Lecturer-II	12(2 each for above subject)	2000-3500
Stenographer	2	1200-2040
LDs	2	950-1500
Typist	2	950-1500
Peon	1	750-940
	<u>26</u>	

Department of Physical and Art Education

Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
Sr.Lecturer	2	3000-4500
Lecturer-II	4	2000-3500
Stenographers	1	1200-2040
LDs	1	950-1500
Peon	1	750-940
	<u>10</u>	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF DISADVANTAGE GROUP

<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
Lecturer	4	2000-3500
Stenographer	1	1200-2040
LDG	1	950-1500
Typist	1	950-1500
Peon	1	750-940
	<u>11</u>	

It is also proposed to set up a cell for linguistic minority to cater the needs of Inservice training teachers of Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil and Bangla because a good number of schools exist in Delhi and the number of such teachers is quite large.

To set up the cell the following posts are proposed to be created:-

<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
Reader	1	3700-5700
Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
Lecturer	4	2000-3500
Clerk	2	950-1500
peon.	1	750-940
	<u>10</u>	

3. STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (DIETs)

The National Policy of Education 1986 has laid emphasis on Pre-primary Education as a feeder and support system for universalization and elementary education. It is also essential that the standard of Nursery Teacher Training should also be improved to achieve this.

Presently there is only one Government TTI Darya Ganj, New Delhi admitting fifty candidates for Nursery teacher Training. There are six Private Institutions

It is, proposed that Nursery Teachers Training Institutes may be established alongwith DIETs which have been established under centrally Sponsored schemes of Teacher Education. These DIETs are also autonomous and are placed with the SCERT.

Under the centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, the state level empowered committee (SLET) set up by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, approved the establishment of four District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) for the Union Territory of Delhi. On the recommendation of the State

level Empowered Committee (SLEC), Ministry of Human Resource and Development released non-recurring grant of Rs.21.00 lac for the upgradation of TTI Darya Ganj into a DIET at Lawrence Road and establishment of a new DIET at Rajinder Nagar during 1987-88. The sanction for Lawrence Road was less as the level of expenditure already being spent by the State Govt. the TTI, Darya Ganj, New Delhi in 1987-88 had to be paid by the Delhi Admn. (Recurring and Non-recurring). This had been agreed to by the Admn. in the meeting of the SLEC. It was also expected the items of non-recurring expenditure i.e. furniture etc. would be provided from the TTI. This however could not be implemented fully as the TTI was also running a Nursery Teacher Training section and retained items like photocopier, science material, physical education material etc. for their own use.

A third DIET was established during 1988-89 for which a total grant of 11.90 lacs was released as non recurring grant. Setting up of a fourth DIET for District East has also been approved by SLEC. The building for the first three DIETs have been provided by the Delhi Admn. For the fourth DIET, Ministry of HRD will provide funds for construction of building also to a maximum of 64 lacs for which the proposals have been submitted. The architect has however given a estimate of 1.48 crores for construction of building on a four acre plot provided by the Admn. in Anand Vihar.

The items of expenditure covered under the scheme do not include certain essential items like vehicle etc.

DIETs have been conceived of, as centres of excellence and decentralisation, especially in Delhi these DIETs are expected to be models for other states to emulate. To achieve this it is essential that the state Admn. provides some financial support to the DIETs at Lawrence Road, Rajinder Nagar and Moti Bagh for equipment and furniture, vehicles for principal and students as non-recurring expenditure and recurring exp. including salary for the drivers and the liability already agreed to. Thus, strengthening of DIETs is proposed to be included in the 8th plan and funds is to be provided as grant in aid to SCERT for DIETs.

4. ESTABLISHING STATE DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS INTER SECTORAL PROJECT.

National development Group, set up by Ministry of HRD of Educational innovations in the context of APEID (Asia and the Pacific Programme of Educational Innovations for Development of UNESCO) has recommended inter Sectoral Projects. The basic purpose is to promote coordination and inter change among institutions/ organisations undertaking innovations in different development sectors like General Education, Non-formal Education, Adult Education, Technical Education, Health

and family Education, (Welfare), Agricultural education, Rural Development and social welfare and to facilitate dissemination and exchange of information on educational, innovations related to development. To look after this work SDG was set up but the scheme for giving financial assistance for inter sectoral innovative projects is still in the initial stages at the NDG level.

It is proposed to set up a cell/unit/sect. with adequate infrastructure for conducting its programmes and activities. This cell/ unit will undertake some intersectoral innovative projects from its own funds as decided and approved by the NDG, Executive Body. In order to achieve the goals, it is proposed to set up a cell for SDG Inter Sectoral Joint innovative projects:-

The main functions of this cell will be :-

- 1) To arrange field/study visits for orientation programme for sharing innovative ideas and experience.
- 2) To undertake inter sectoral joint innovative projects after identification of priority area.
- 3) To procure video films of significant inter sectoral educational innovations.
- 4) To prepare and develop an Inventory of significant educational innovations.
- 5) Publish SDG News letter of Educational Innovations.
- 6) Arrange state level regional seminars on educational Innovations for Development.
- 7) To coordinate and act as a liaisoning agency for development of Inter sectoral Development Project etc.

For meeting the requirements of the cell, the strength of the manpower required will be as under :-

<u>Posts.</u>	<u>Nos. of Post.</u>	<u>Scale of Paya.</u>
Reader/HOD	1	Rs. 3700-5700
Sr. Lecturer	2	3000-4500
Lecturer II	2	2000-3500
Liaison Officer/PRO	1	2000-3500
Steno.	2	1200-2040
Asstt.	2	1400-2300
L.D.C.	2	950-1500
Typist.	2	950-1500
Peon.	2	750-940

Total:-

16

Rs. 21.00 lakhs are estimated for this purpose.

5. INSTITUTION OF A CERTIFICATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN COMPUTER EDUCATION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON THE PATTERN OF NTT & ETT.:-

The provision of computers in schools in an increasing manner necessitates adequately trained personnels to use it for the benefit of children. In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, there is a provision of installation of computers in DIETs. The preliminary

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training received by teachers to handle computers in schools is not enough. In order to see that in coming years the use of computers in schools becomes a reality, it is necessary to organise regular training programme for teachers they will be asked to handle the computer machine. With this objective in view, it is proposed that. SCERT institute a certificate/ diploma course in computer use. The following posts are required under the programme.

<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
Reader/HOD	1	3700-5700
Sr. Lecturer	1	3000-4500
Lecturer	2	2000-3500
LDC/Typist	1	950-1500
Peon	1	750-940
Technician	1	1200-2040
Machanic	<u>7</u>	

Function of this centre will be as under:-

1. To award certificates for Diploma/Certificate Courses.
2. To develop Curriculum for this area of Edn.
3. To organise training programme.
4. To act as a record keeper evaluator of the various activities of the DIET and SCERT.
5. To explore employment for the its students.

Funds to the tune 12 Lakhs will be required for this project.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES FOR IN-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION (CIET)-DELHI

According to the Programme of Action relating to the NPE 1986 the Delhi Admn. in its task force report has suggested in-service Training of 6,000 teachers for 21 day Programme in each Subject for Teachers. This is a massive Programme requiring much expertise, resources and infrastructural facilities. The two IASES at CIE and Jamia have been set up but it is practically impossible for the two agencies to provide 21 day in-service education programmes to 6,000 teachers every year. The SIE has been closed. The SCERT is being strengthened with disciplinewise academic staff which will provide guidelines for In-Service as well as Pre-Service Teacher Education. It is desirable that a single agent like Centre of In-Service Teacher Education be set up devoting itself for In-Service Education Programmes only for secondary teachers. The Delhi Admn. has been approached and it is under consideration that a complex will be set up at Vasant Vihar, This complex needs layout and a new structure with all other infrastructural facilities and equipment for running this organisation for this significant purpose. The CITE as proposed for the above objectives needs the following resources:-

(a) The Infrastructure

The building with rooms, auditoriums
labs, libraries and studies etc.
(New construction extension etc.)

(b) Furniture and Equipments

(c) Staff

Principal, Post (1)
Scale 3700-5700

20 Sr. Lecturers in science
Humanities, Art, Physical
Education, Home Science and
SUPW and Vocational Education
Etd.

20 Lecturers

Ministerial Staff

It is proposed to provide Inservice Programme to
4000 teachers for 21 days.

The total cost estimated is Rs. 2 crores for non-
recurring and Rs.49.37 lacs for recurring expenses under
this programme .

7. APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS TO STRENGTHEN ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES
OF THE SCERT AND DIETS AND ENSURE PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF
THE ACADEMIC STAFF ON A CONTINUING BASIS:-

Establishment of any new institution, specially on a
large scale such as SCERT which has to spread its wings in
all directions of Education for its qualitative improvement
necessitates appointments of highly trained and experienced
consultants in then field of education during the formative
years of its existance and also to avail of short term
consultancy services provision is made accordingly.

8. VISITS BY SCERTS AND DIETS STAFF TO INSTITUTIONS OF
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE:-

Sharing of experience is an important aspect for
professional growth of the staff. To develop and strength
their capabilities for effective functioning through interaction
with highly trained personnels in educational institutions
of repute both at the National and International level
is necessary Rs.8 lacs are proposed for this purpose.

9. STRENGTH ENING LIBRARY, DISSEMINATION, DOCUMENTATION AND
PUBLICATIONS WING:-

Under this programme the following activites are porposed
to take

1. To collect and maintain educational reports, instructions articles, research papers and curricular and co-curricular material and other such documents from various sources.
2. To identify the users of the educational information and to acquaint them with the services being rendered by the SCERT.
3. To make available the educational data and the materials to research workers, educational planner and administrators. Educational institutions and various units of the SCERT and Director of Education.
4. To act as clearing house of information required by the various educational institutions and the units of the SCERT.
5. To undertake publication of materials produced by the Depts. of the SCERT.
10. ESTABLISHMENT "VIDEO PROGRAMME PRODUCTION STUDIO" IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND ADULT EDUCATION IN SCERT, DELHI.

The main objective of department of ET/NFE, SCERT, Delhi is to provide guidance and training to various levels of personnel and institutions engaged in ET/NFE/AE Programmes and simultaneously develop human and material resources for use in such programmes. To achieve these objectives the department of ET/NFE will have the following functions:-

1. To develop and organise training programmes for teacher educators and other functionaries engaged in the field of educational technology, Non-formal Education and Adult Education.
2. To help and guide the District Resource unit staff of DIETs/CITEs in developing inputs for induction level training of instructors and supervisors of ET/NFE/AE.
3. To help the classroom teacher in improving his competence and skills in his own field of specialisation and to provide help and guidance to the trainees of Preservice Education and in-service Education in all the school subject.
4. To develop guidance and motivating materials for promotion of AE/NFE programme and to provide support to the resource cum experimental centres of AE/NFE.
5. To help and guide the DRU staff of DIETs and the institutions engaged in ET/NFE/EA programmes in developing low cost and easily available teaching materials for quality education.

6. To plan and conduct action research and evaluation procedures/projects related to the ET/NFE/AE programmes in U.T. Delhi.
7. To organize work pertaining to Planning. preparation utilisation and evaluation of School Television.
8. To orient the classroom teachers to Educational TV Techniques, to provide help and guidance to them in School.
9. To prepare School Televisions programmes in various subjects such as English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry Biology, Geography and Science covering Classes from VI to XII.
10. To Evaluate School Television Programme.
11. To orient the class room teachers will as presenters for making School Television Programmes effective.
12. Preparation of School Television hand books.
13. To prepare Video Cassettes on various programmes of school subject for schools and video libraries to supplement teaching in Schools on commercial scale.

To implement these programme there could be no other aid better than video tapes wherein National/ International talents could be utilised to produce quality Programmes, it is proposed to establish a " Video Programmes Production Studio" in SCERT, Delhi. Another proposal for allotment to V.T. Delhi of " Educational Technology Studio" from Japan Government as free educational aid is under consideration by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The targeted objectives of establishing video programme production studio will be in phases.

1. Initial phase:-

Quality video programmes will be produced as support materials to be used in various training courses/programmes/ seminars/workshop which will be organised by SCERT/LIETs/ CITEs for teachers, A.E. Workers and non formal educational staff etc.

This work involves purchase of equipments, building renovation, acoustics, lighting, man-power, manpower training and programme production related expenditure.

2. SECOND PHASE :-

During this phase the scope of this project will be enhanced to produce video programmes in :-

- a) Curriculum based programmes for primary, secondary and senior secondary subjects for schools in Delhi. A Central video library will be installed at SCERT and such programmes will be distributed to schools to be used as actual class-room support materials by school teachers, Directorate of Education, Delhi has plans to provide VCRs/VCPs to schools and colour T.V.sets have already been provided.
- b) Enrichment programmes in various subjects for school students will be produced.
- c) Teacher Training Programmes will be produced in various subjects and teachers from schools will be allowed to borrow tapes from central library to enhance and update their knowledge and understanding of curriculum based subjects.
- d) Curriculum based programmes will also be used as inputs for recordings of school T.V. Programmes at Door Darshan Kendra, Delhi for School T.V. Projects.

3. THIRD PHASE :-

During this phase, the programmes produced by the studio will be mass-duplicated and commercial retail outlets will be established to enable students to procure educational video tapes from their street corner video libraries just like procuring films and watching the same on their home TV by procuring a VCR on hire.

During 8th Plan, a total amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs will be required for this project.

11. EQUIPMENT FURNITURE AND FIXTURES :-

The SCERT is in a nascent stage. Since its inception, some equipment and furniture were purchased. They are inadequate, and in this advanced technological age a lot of hardware and software is required to be purchased, including computers.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is required for this purpose.

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12. CAPITAL COMPONENT :-

Presently the SCERT is functioning from the premises of a school building and this accommodation is not according to the requirements of the Council for its smooth functioning. Basically, SCERT should have a well designed campus for its effective functioning with adequate buildings e.g. building for Labs., Hostel accommodation, workshop, Audio-Visual Studio, Committee Room, Museum, Exhibition Centre in addition to admin block etc. for which land of about 50 acres is required. The SCERT complex will be a cluster of good number of buildings besides main administrative block with well laid gardens. The work will be completed in 2-3 phases. The total cost is approximately Rs. 15.00 Crores.

The break of the funds required will be as under :-

Ist Phase.	Rs. 6.5 crores	(Rs. 4 crores for land from DDA, Rs. 2.5 crores for building and power sub-stations).
IIInd Phase.	Rs. 5 Crores.	(for extension of IIInd phase like workshop, labs. Audio-Visual studio etc.).
IIIrd Phase.	Rs. 3.5 crores.	(for extension of Hostel Building and construction of quarters etc.).

13. PREPARATION OF COLLATERAL MATERIALS FOR USE BY CHILDREN AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF SCHOOL EDUCATION :-

Enrichment material for collateral reading by children at different stages of schools education is essential for the development of creative thinking abilities among children. In the present age of rapid advancement, text-books alone can not serve the needs of talented children. The proposal includes preparation of enrichment material for talented children. The teachers too, will have to be provided with supporting materials for their own enrichment in terms of creative teaching. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is needed for this purpose.

For all the above programmes, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1991-92 out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan 1990-95.

31. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (Rs. 50 Lacs)

Educational Television was launched in 1961 to supplement the class-room teaching in various subjects especially in Science. The main aim of the scheme is to supplement the class-room teaching to make-up the 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 strips and slides etc.

To meet the requirement of the project, a separate T.V. Branch was created in the Directorate of Education, Delhi in 1967. The main objective of this Branch was:

- i) To provide liaison between the Dte. of Education and Delhi Doordarshan Kendra.
- ii) To Supervise and organise the work pertaining to planning, preparation, utilisation and evaluation of S.T.V. lessons.
- iii) To orient the class-room teachers to educational TV techniques, to provide help and guidance to them in schools.
- iv) To supply and maintain TV sets in Schools.

To achieve these objectives, the T.V. Branch of the Directorate of Education, is performing the following activities :

1. Preparation of school T.V. programmes (in various subjects like English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Science covering classes from VI to XII).
2. Evaluation of S.T.V. Programmes.
3. Orientation of class-room teachers as well as of presenters (for making STV Programmes).
4. Preparation of STV Hand-books.
5. Purchase, installation and maintenance of TV sets.
6. Purchase of TV parts and Equipments.
7. TV Branch has imported from M/s Sony Corporation, Japan, a small 3/4" video system package compatible with Doordarshan Equipment. This system is being used for rehearsals of TV teachers, presenters, training for audition test for new teachers aspiring to become STV presenters and to provide proto-type programmes for training. The T.V. Branch produced a type entitled "Resources on STV" depicting various techniques and things which are useful for better STV programmes, another programme on "Techniques of Presenters" has been prepared recently.

PROVISION OF 100 COLOUR T.V. SETS PER YEAR:-

During 1985-90, T.V. Branch purchased 294 colour T.V. sets for distribution in the schools of Delhi Administration. Another lot of 136 CTV sets were purchased during 1989-90. By the end of 7th Five Year Plan, T.V. Branch would have 430 colour T.V. sets for different schools of Delhi Admn.

The total number of Delhi Administration's school at present is approximately 830 out of which some schools are in tents. Therefore, in order to provide atleast one C.T.V. set to each school by the end of 8th Five year Plan, atleast another 500 colour T.V. sets taking into account of new schools to be opened during 8th Plan. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase 500 C.T.V sets, 100 Colour T.V. sets per year costing Rs.10.00 lacs per year. Each CTV costs Rs.10,000/- including accessories.

PROVISION OF VCR'S IN SELECTED /DESERVING SCHOOLS
ALONGWITH EDUCATIONAL VIDEO AND BLANK TAPES :

It is proposed to provide VCR's to the schools so that the teachers would be able to make use of these by showing various interesting educational programmes to the children as well as recording of the AIR programmes of the educational television which could be used as and when required.

VCR alongwith educational tapes and blank tapes are proposed to be provided to atleast few selected and deserving schools. The Department propose to provide VCR alongwith tapes to atleast 45 schools in the 8th five year Plan. Each VCR alongwith tapes will cost approximately Rs.20,000/- An amount of Rs.1.80 lacs is required for this perpose during 1990-91.

IMPROVEMENT/EXTENSION IN EXISTING VIDEO RECORING
FACILITIES BY WAY OF PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS AND TAPES

A small 3/4" video system package compatible with Doordarshan Equipment is being used for rehearsals of TV teacher presenter, training for audition tests for new teachers aspiring to become STV presenters and to produce proto-type programme for training etc.

This system being a very small package does not enable us to produce programmes frequently. No room properly equipped and furnished is available to undertake recording of new programme effectively. No sound equipment for providing better audio facility for recording the programmes is available. Therefore, it has been decided that a room in this office be equipped with the accoustics lighting, furnishing etc. and the video equipment installed permanently in this room to enable to prduce new programmes effectively.

A post of Video Cameraman in the scale of Rs.1400-2600 needs to be created as there is no trained vedio cameraman .

Rs.2.63 lacs are needed to execute this work.

T.V. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY:

At present T.V. workshop of T.V. Branch is headed by an Asstt. Engineer (Electronics) and assisted by 4 Technical supervisor and 4 Class IV. Till date T.V. Branch has provided approximately 1100 T.V. Sets including 294 colour T.V. sets to different schools of Delhi Administration. There is a total number of 1250 (Approximately) T.V. Sets including 430 colour T.V. Sets. It is an impossible task to maintain these TV sets with such a small staff. Furthermore, every year the work of initiating purchases cases, organising Technical Committees, obtaining purchase sanctions and quotations, preparing comparative statements, placing orders, making inspections, installing T.V. sets in schools and finally obtaining a proper receipt with the entry in school property register is a very long task. Furthermore, condemnation of old T.V. sets is also looked after by TV workshop staff. Already 74 TV sets have been condemned in one lot, as black and white sets have become very old. The process of condmnation has to be speeded up to condemn approximately another 400 black and white T.V. Sets.

Therefore, it is proposed that a proper cadre of technical personnel be created to look after the functioning of TV workshop. Accordingly the following posts are proposed to be created.

<u>S.N.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Executive Engg (TV)	3000-4500	1
2.	J.E. (TV)	1640-2900	1
3.	Technical Supervisor	1400-2600	2
4.	Driver	950-1300	1
5.	Class-IV	750-940	2
			7

Provision for purchase of equipments and spare parts installation of 2 telephones and purchase of one vehicle and other contengencies are required for the programme. An amount of Rs.15.00 lacs is required for the year 1991-92 and Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed in 1990-95.

32. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL TELEVISION PROGRAMME
PRODUCTION STUDIO IN TELEVISION BRANCH (RS. 30.00 LAKHS):-

The school TV project was launched in 1961 and a separate TV Branch was created in 1976 for mainly making liaison with Dte. of Education and Doordarshan Kendra and planning and preparation of STV Programme, supervise utilisation of STV Programme and supply and maintain TV sets.

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 the TV centre started more and more coverage of general TV programmes and lesser importance given to STV programmes. At times, 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. Owing to this, the quality of STV programmes suffered a great deal and the STV programmes become unpopular and ineffective in imparting education to students.

This matter was examined at great length on 1/12/1980 in a meeting taken by Ministry of I & B, Director General, Doordarshan Director General A.I.R., Ministry of Education and Delhi Admn. makes available a suitable building, Doordarshan would help to equip it for setting up a separate school TV Studio.

However, this project could not come to marutiry because Doordarshan Kendra has other priorities. Therefore, it is now proposed that the Dte. of Education, Delhi Admn. to set up its own STV programmes 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 out scheduled timings. This will enable to well rehearse and introduce different technique of education like film stripes, slides etc., 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 school also. To begin, with VCPs can be provided to Model Schools in Delhi to enable them to make use of these tapes. This facility in near future can be extended to other schools as well which will already be having TV sets. This will be a definite step, towards improvement of classroom teaching in all the schools in the Union Territory of Delhi.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required by Educational consultant of India Ltd. (A Govt. of India Enterprise) to submit their report for the project. However, the Fin. Deptt. of Delhi Admn. has suggested that the proposal may be sent to Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The scheme has however been approved for implementation during 7th Plan but no progress could be made so far. For this programme, Rs. 8.00 lakhs is required during 1991-92 (Rs. 35.00 lakhs are proposed for 1990-95).

33. OPENING OF NEW DEGREE COLLEGES (Rs. 1665.00 LAKHS) :-

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Govt. of India in 1962, to provide facilities of higher education to the students, upto 1972, 15 colleges were opened/sponsored by Delhi Administration. Due to rapid increase in population of urban and development of new colonies, the Metropolitan Council, Delhi, passed resolution to open two more colleges, one in the West Delhi, and the other one in Trans-Yamuna Area in 1985-86. In 1987-88, two new colleges namely, college of Physical Education and college of Business Studies has started functioning.

Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, which is the third college is the replacement of Salwan College, which would be closed by the Gyan Devi Salwan Trust in phases, is also started functioning in the year 1987-88.

In 1989-90, one college namely college of Applied Sciences for women had started functioning.

16 Colleges sponsored by Delhi Administration are financed by Delhi Administration and University Grants Commission as per set pattern laid by the Govt. of India. The share of Delhi Administration is different for different purposes i.e. 5% as maintenance charges, 25% for equipments and purchase of books and 50% for Capital Works. The three newly opened colleges namely (i) college of Physical Education(ii) college of Business Studies and (iii) college of Applied Sciences for Women are on 100% funding by the Administration.

Due to increase of population and development of new colonies in Delhi, the Delhi Admn. has decided to open two Degree colleges and one teachers' training college in West Delhi and Trans-Yamuna Area during the financial year 1990-91 as detailed below :-

1. One Degree College in West Delhi in Karampura;
2. Other one Degree College in Trans-yamuna Area in Jheel, Geeta Colony.
3. One teachers' Training College in SCERT premises in Defence Colony.

The officer-on-special Duty to function as Principal has joined his duty at Karampura Degree College. The O.S.D. to function as Principal is to be appointed to the Degree College, Jheel because the O.S.D. who was appointed by the University Delhi has refused to join the duty. The above three colleges are on 100% funding basis.

An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs. 1665-00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan for the scheme 'Opening of Degree Colleges'.

34. SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS (Rs. 36.00 LAKHS):-

(i) NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP :-

Under this scheme, the claims of children toping the merit and selected by the examining bodies i.e. Central Board of Secondary Education and University of Delhi are sponsored to this branch are properly examined whether the case falls within the income ceiling as fixed by the Ministry of Education and Culture i.e. 25,000/-P.A.

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basic after rebatable items for salaries persons are total income fixed under rules.

II. NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO SECONDARY STAGE FROM TALENTED CHILDREN FROM RURAL AREAS :-

This scheme is also under operation of this branch since 1977-78 under which the main aim of the Govt. is to develop the education in the Rural Areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. Scholarships are 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 XIIth, of the school subject to his/her promotion. The awards are allotted blockwise. There are 30 scholarship to Rs. 300/- for class IX and X and Rs. 600/- for class XI and XII per annum.

III. SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP :-

The scholarships under this scheme are also selected on the basis of on comparative examination conducted by the scholarship branch and scholarship once awarded is continued from year to year subject to progress and with the aid for development as Sanskrit. This tenable upto XII commencing from IX class @ Rs.120/- per year. These are 30 scholarships.

IV. OPEN MERIT (SENIOR) SCHOLARSHIP :-

This scholarship is given to those students who have secured 65% and above marks in VIIIth 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) SCHOLARSHIP :-

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 100 @ 50/- per year and is continued upto VIIIth Class.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed and for the 8th Five Year Plan, the outlay proposed is Rs. 36.00 lakhs.

35. MERITORIOUS SCHOLARSHIP TO SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs.50.00 LAKHS):

The scheme was originally introduced from 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.

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The number of beneficiaries 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 therefor, proposed to revise these rates as follows :-

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Existing Rates.</u>	<u>Proposed Rates.</u>
VI	Rs. 10/- per month.	20/-per month
VII	15/- per month.	30/-per month
VIII	20/- per month.	50/-per month

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed. For the 8th Plan, the proposed outlay is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

36. OPEN MERIT SCHOLARSHIP TO SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs.6.25 LAKHS):

This scheme was introduced in 1981-82 and the selection is made after the competitive exam. of the SC/ST students who have passed with atleast 60% marks in Vth class. The awards number of seats is restricted 100 every year. The awards of which are renewed for the class VI and VIII class subject to performance. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 500/- per year.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

37. REMEDIAL TEACHING FOR SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs.10.00 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 with the weak students. The rate of honorarium fixed 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 1988-89, 19 centres were started on ex-perimental 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 1991-92 to benefit nearly 400 students belonging to SC/ST categories.

For the 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

38. COACHING FACILITIES FOR SC/ST STUDENTS (Rs.6.25 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. Rs. 25.00 lakhs-P.A. basic year rebatable items for salarised persons are total income fixed under rules.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is proposed out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for the 8th Plan.

39. NATIONAL INTEGRATION (RS. 40.00 LAKHS):

OBJECTIVES :

1. Exposing the students and teachers to 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 Culture 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 singing programme, cultural goodwill tours and exchange programmes for promotion of better understanding.
5. Promotion of National Integration, puppet shows, Dramas folk dances, debates, extempore speech, Moshaira, Kavi Darwars for promotion of National Integration.
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 is 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 symptoms of malady and 2. By cutting off the aggravating factor and fostering conducive environment to control such maladies. The activities of the National Integration wing fall 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.

The following programmes are proposed to take-up during the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the 8th Plan Period:-

1. Trs.Trs.community singing in 2 groups Music & Non-Music teachers 700 each.
2. Purchase of music Instruments for schools.
3. Cultural Exchange Five Districts.
4. Inter Zone Cultural Competition in Folk Dances/Singing/Drama.
5. National Integration and JRC Camp.
6. VIP/VVIP/Foreign Welcome/reception other Unforseen items.
7. Setting up of Cultural centres in each Distt.
8. Purchase of Furniture/Electronic Equipment/Musical Equipments in culture.

Transportation:-

Transport facilities are to be strengthened under the scheme as the sphere of activities have increased many fold, apart from under taking above programmes, some important programmes of national importance are also organised in its letter and spirit. It is very essential that the officers who are implementing this programmes are provided with adequate transport facilities to move swiftly to and from to attend important meetings in the S.A.I. and other concerned Ministries and Departments under it. Provision for purchase of a Jeep is included in the 8th Plan.

In order to develop this programmes at state level and for inter-state activities it is essential that choreographers/music directors and music accompanis may be employed.

Under the scheme, the following posts are proposed to be created during 8th Plan/Annual Plan 1991-92 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Post.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>	<u>Scale.</u>
1.	D.D.E.	1	3500-4500
2.	A.D.E.	1	3000-4500
3.	D.E.O.	1	3000-4500
4.	Supervisors.	5	2000-3500
5.	Choreographers. PGT.	2	1640-2900
6.	H.C.	5	1400-2300
7.	U.D.C.	5	1200-2040
8.	L.D.C.	10	950-1500
9.	Class IV.	5	750-1200
10.	Tabla Player.		
11.	Music Teachers. Dance Teachers.	2	1400-2600
	Total:-	<u>37</u>	

For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 15.30 lakhs is proposed out of the 8th Plan proposed outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Provision for salary of the posts to be created, telephone expenses, maintenance of vehicles and other miscellaneous expenditure, it is included in the proposal.

40. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING UNIT (EDP UNIT) IN THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION (Rs. 40.00 LAKHS) :-

This is an on-going scheme for personnel information system of teachers and non-teaching staff comprising of about 50,000 personnel. This number is increasing every year with the opening, upgrading and bifurcating of schools. Besides, it is also proposed to computerise entire statistical data which is presently compiled manually. The C.M.C. was entrusted with this job to carry out the following functions :-

- i) System design and development with documentation.
- ii) System check out.
- iii) One time creation of master file including their data entry printing of check list etc. for 25,000 teachers.

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iv) Creation of school master file with one correction cycle.

The department had initially proposed for creation of the following posts :-

1. Programmer. (Rs.2200-4000)	2
2. Asstt, Programmer (Rs.1640-2900)	2
3. Data Entry Machine Operator (Rs. 1200-2000)	5
4) LDC (Rs. 950-1500)	1
5) Manual Attendant (Rs. 750-940)	1
Total:-	<u>11</u>

One post of Asstt. Programmer was created during 1988-89. Subsequently, to introduce automation to have more output with the skeleton manpower available at the disposal of the Directorate, proposal for creation of 9 posts was moved. All these posts except one are created so far. Another one is likely to be received shortly. Out of about 22,000 PIS Forms validation check lists received from C.M.C. are being scrutinised and will require computerisation.

Time and again, it has been stressed in various conferences of Ministries and Education Secretaries that there should be some effective machinery at the Head Quarters to monitor the progress made under various schemes so as to ensure that deserving children are actually benefitted.

Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the existing EDP Unit at the Headquarters, during the 8th Plan 1990-95. Ten more posts which could be used in a "U stand alone" position or with a terminal when the same is provided by the State Level Computer, are proposed to be created. These will be compatible with ND.550 Computer. One Gypsy Jeep will also be purchased for smooth and effective implementation of the scheme, during 1991-92. Besides, the following staff are required under this Scheme :-

1. Asstt. Director (EDP)	1
2. Programmer.	2
3. Asstt. Programmer.	1
4. Research Officer.	1
5. Stat. Asstt.	2
6. Key Punch Operators.	10
7. Stenographers.	2
8. LDC.	2
9. Driver.	1
10. Machine Attendant/peon/Sweeper.	<u>5</u>
Total:-	<u>27</u>

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme during 1991-92 & Rs. 40.00 lakhs for 1990-95.

41. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION CELL AT THE HEADQUARTER (RS. 20.00 LAKHS) :-

The scheme "Establishment of Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter" was approved for implementation during 1984-85. However, due to ban imposed by the Govt. of India, on creation/filling up

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of posts and due to non-clearance of the proposal by the A.R.Deptt., the Deptt. has not been able to implement this scheme.

It has been stressed from time to time that there should be a 'Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Headquarter to monitor, compile, process, and analyse the data/information collected under various schemes being implemented by the Directorate of Education. After introductions of new 20-point programme under which a lot of statistical data have 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 of universalisation of Elementary Education and Adult Education, 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 Headquarter and redesignate it as "Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell at the Head-quarter" which would serve the Deptt. 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 Dte., more result oriented and maximum beneficial to the deserving children.

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 posts.	Scale.
1.	Dy. Director of Plg. (M&E).	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director of Plg. (M&E).	1	2200-4000
3.	Stat. Officer.	2	2000-3500
4.	Research Officer	2	1640-2900
5.	Stat. Assistant.	4	1400-2300
6.	Stat. 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- 940

Total:-

22

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be required to implement this scheme during 1991-92 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1990-95.

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42. GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS (Rs. 10.00 LAKHS) :-

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 such Voluntary Educational and Cultural Organisations/Institutions which are registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and operating in the Union Territory of Delhi and engaged in educational and cultural activities for a period of minimum three years prior to the request for grant-in-aid.

As per latest guide-lines issued by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education), New Delhi on the subject, the Grant-in-aid shall be assessed periodically or annually at the discretion of Delhi Administration and shall be an amount not exceeding 50% of the amount of the total expenditure assessed by the department on the basis of the latest audited statement of accounts and the budget estimates furnished by the Institutions/Organisations subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

Provided that while assessing the admissibility of grant to the organisations on the basis of the total expenditure as reflected from the latest audited statement of the accounts, the amount of subscriptions including any other misc. receipts, donations, if any, received by Organisation is subject to the condition that grant shall be so regulated that the quantum of grant plus such income received by an organisation/institution should not exceed the total expenditure.

Provided further that donations received by an organisation/institution specifically for construction of building or addition to the existing building shall not count towards income of the institutions/organisations.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 to implement the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan.

43. ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS IN LIEU OF THE EXEMPTION
IN BOYS FUND TO SC/ST STUDENTS.(Rs. 45 Lacs.)

This scheme stand approved from the Annual Plan 1989-90. The Director of Education has been implementing a number of plan scheme for the benefit of students belonging to SC/ST community. Besides other programmes exemption to SC/ST students from paying boys funds under the provision of Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973 has been one of them. Under the scheme the SC/ST students have been exempted from paying 'Boys' fund. This facility, no doubt helps a lot to SC/ST students to continue their education but on the contrary, such schools where these students got education, are deprived of the 'Boys' fund which could have been realised a lot, because of less realisation of 'Boys' Funds. Besides, the students of such schools are deprived of the facility which are enjoyed by their counterparts in other schools.

In view of the above, the Deptt., propose to give assistance to such schools to compensate them where SC/ST students numbering to about 1.30 lakhs will continue their studies. Initially the deptt. propose to compensate 25,000 students share of Rs. 3/- per month/student, for full year. This scheme will be mainly implemented in the area pre-dominantly occupied by SC/ST population. The financial implication for the year 1990-91 works out to Rs. 9.00 lakhs. While implementing the scheme, it will be kept in view that those schools are covered in the first instance where the enrolment of SC/ST students is more than 50% of the total enrolment.

For the Annual plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed and for the 8th plan the proposed outlay is Rs. 45 lacks.

44. SETTING UP OF EXAMINATION REFORMS BRANCH FOR
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (Rs. 25Lacs.).

Like elementary education secondary education is an important stage for various reasons. It builds upon the elementary education which every child is expected to have in accordance with article 45 of the constitution. Secondary education provides preparation to students for higher and professional education. Besides by the time a student complete senior secondary stage about 18 years of age and is ready to join the world of work. The quality of secondary education is very important.

The level of quality of education can only be improved in case there in suitable mechanism or infrastructure to monitor the result in respect of all the schools right from class six onwards and to suggest suitable measures to improve the quality of education. Invariably all education Commission, University Commission (1948), Secondary Education Commission (1952) and Kothari Commission(1966) have underlined

the importance of examination reforms at all levels of education. Even the Planning Commission from time to time has emphasised that investment in education should be carefully watched like investment in industry and outcome of the various schemes be evaluated for future guidance. The education commission has also to enable to cut down expenditure and increase the effectiveness of the investment on education.

The establishment of this unit has become very essential because the concept and generalisation are developed mainly through theory but they get crystallised through practical work undertaken by pupils. With the introduction of SUPW and work experience and practical examination in social sciences and in Commerce subjects for the secondary and senior secondary stage, the development and assessment of scientific attitude and skill among the students at the school stage is therefore, the need of the day. A harmonious development of intellectual and manipulative skills are essential for pursuance of excellence.

Accordingly it has been decided to include "Examination Reforms Branch for quality improvement" in the 8th plan 1990-95. The following staff besides, furniture, equipments etc., are required for its establishment.

* stressed that it is necessary to evaluate Prog.

1. DDE(Exam. Reforms)	1
2. Superintendent	1
3. R.O.	1
4. Stat. Astd.	4
5. Head Clerk	2
6. U.D.C.	4.
7. Stat. Investigator	4
8. Steno	1
9. L.D.C.	10
10 Peon	3
11. Gestenar Operator	1
12. A DE(Exam. R ^E reforms)	1

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The Examination Reforms Branch will have two sub. units i.e. Monitories unit and Reforms Unit. The Monitoring Unit will be responsible for collection of examination results from all the schools class wise in respect of all the three terms i.e. 1st term, 2nd Term and Final. They will compile the results and pass ** results keeping in view various aspects like location

** on the same to the reforms unit
which will study the

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of the School, sanctioned/actual strength of teachers etc., and suggest general as well as specific steps to be taken to improve the quality of education. This will be a continuous process and all out effects will be made to keep track of each and every school in Delhi in so far as their performance is concerned.

To implement the scheme during the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs including salary and other charges like furniture etc., is proposed. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed.

45. CONVERSION OF SEC/SR. SEC. SCHOOLS INTO COMPOSITE SCHOOLS FROM CLASS I TO XII (Rs. 400 lacs.).

There are 1529 Sec. and Sr. Sec. Schools and upper Primary/Middle Schools. The enrolment at Secondary level is 2.18 lac. and Sr. Secondary level 6.00 lacs. In 1989 there are a few uncovered areas where there is no school within 5 Kms. in rural areas. The Middle/Secondary/Sr. Sec. schools will be provided under the plan scheme Opening of new schools.

Secondary and Sr. Secondary education is on the one hand terminal for those who enter the world of work after this stage, for such students 'Vocationalisation needs to be strengthened. For the rest it is preparatory to higher education. A good grounding of the subject areas is a pre-requisite. A flexible and interactive teaching programme supported by adequate libraries and laboratory facilities is a must for a learning-oriented education. Programme of consolidation will be provided under the plan scheme.

The policy relating to secondary education implies:-

- (i) Programme to ensure access to secondary education being widened to cover unserved areas.
- (ii) Programme of consolidation in other schools.
- iii) Programme of setting up pace setting schools.

As far programme of pace-setting schools is ~~concerned~~ concerned, NPE, 1986 has emphasised that children with special talent or aptitudes should be provided opportunities to proceed at a faster pace by making good quality education available to them irrespective of their capacity to pay for it.

Pace-setting schools intended to serve this purpose will be established in various parts of the U.T. of Delhi on a given pattern, but with full.

Contd....P/

scope of innovation and experimentation. In the U.T. of Delhi we have a few Model schools from classes I to XII. The quality of education and the results of these schools are much better and are in great demand. These schools are not in a position to meet the growing public demand for admission in these schools. The then L.G. has publicly announced that composite schools i.e. from class I to XII-2 Composite schools in all the 28 educational zones will be converted into composite schools by adding classes I to V and strengthening the existing infrastructure etc. In the 8th Five year plan period 50% of the sec. and Sr. Sec. schools in each educational zone will be converted into composite schools to benefit all students irrespective of cast, creed, location ~~or~~ or sex to have access to education of a comparable quality.

It is proposed to convert 550 sec/Sr. Sec. schools into composite schools during 8th plan in phases, in the following manner:-

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
550	120	100	105	110	115

Apart from teachers and related staff other items like furniture, equipment etc., would also be required for smooth and effective running of these schools.

For salary on amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs would be required for the year 1991-92. By converting the existing Sec./Sr. Sec. schools in phases manner the Deptt. would not only be able to improve the standard of education but would be able to save the people from exorbitant expenses on their children in public schools.

An amount of Rs. 75. lacs (which includes provision for salary, furniture, equipment and other contingency expenditure) is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. An amount of Rs. 400 lacs for salary and furniture and equipments etc. for 1990-95 is proposed.

46. NATIONAL FOSTER PARENTS SCHEME FOR THE GIRLS STUDENTS OF THE AGE GROUP 11-14 YEARS (Rs. 5 lacs.).

National Foster Parent scheme is a new scheme ~~xxxx~~ included in 8th plan 1990-95. This is similar to the Savitri Bai Phule Foster Parent scheme being implemented in Maharashtra since 1983.

The scheme aims at providing modest financial/material help involving a nominal expenditure @ Rs. 25.00 P.M. or Rs. 300/- P.A. by Foster parents other than real parents of girls of 11-14 years of age and belonging to minority and weaker sections

of the society and those residing in the J.J. Colonies/ Slum areas, whose real parents due to abject poverty are either not able to send their daughter to school or continue their formal education. Since, we may not find good number of foster parents in such, we may not find good number of foster parents in such localities, it is proposed that Govt. will function as foster parent for the purposes under this scheme.

It is proposed to cover 20,000 girls students of each of the 5 districts in the year 1990-91 and in the subsequent years the number will gradually increase. A token provision of Rs. 1 lac is proposed for way in eradicating female illiteracy and reduce the drop out rate amongst girls students of the age group 11-14 years. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is proposed.

47. SPECIALISED COACHING FACILITIES INCLUDING TALENTED STUDENTS OF SC/ST COMMUNITIES TO PREPARE THEM FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINE (Rs. 45 lacs.).

The National Policy on Education, 1986 laid special emphasis to promote national progress, a sense of common citizenship and culture. It also laid stress in the needs for a radical reconstruction of educational system to improve its quality at all stages and give greater attention to science and technology. Although education is important at all stages but Secondary education is the key stage for various reasons. It builds upon the elementary education and provides preparation to students for higher and professional education. Accordingly, the quality of Secondary education assumes an important role. It has been observed that students belonging to J.J. Colonies Socio-economic backward areas, slum areas etc., who although get good marks in the Secondary exams yet due to lack of funds or sufficient specialised coaching facilities do not get opportunities to rise in their life in comparison to students of public schools or belonging to high class families.

With a view to prepare them to compete in competitive exams, in professional discipline likes Medical, C.A./ICWA, Engineering, it is proposed to cover one boy and one girl school from each of the 28 zones during 1990-91 for providing specialised coaching facilities to talented students to prepare them for competitive examination in professional disciplines as mentioned above. Such students who get 70% or more marks in the concerned discipline will be eligible for admission in the classes to be started for the purpose. Lecturers from Delhi University or institutions where these courses are run, will be invited to deliver lectures to the students under this scheme. The classes will be held during summer vacations and on holidays round the year. The lecturers will be paid @ Rs. 250/- per lecture. During 8th plan 1990-95 it is proposed to cover 98 schools in phased manner.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs is required during 1991-92 for implementation of this scheme for the 8th plan outlay of Rs. 45 lacs is proposed.

NEW SCHEME

For VIII Five Years Plan the scheme "Strengthening, Promotion, Supervision and Evaluation of Art Education and cultural activities" under Department of Arts of Directorate of Education has been planned.

The above scheme in total has been planned in the manner that both Art and Culture could be promoted simultaneously in present Education system under Delhi Administration. It is also kept in mind that Art and Culture should be integral part of the life of students because it is the only means which makes a balanced personality, the present need of Indian society.

48. Strengthening/Expansion of Art and Cultural Activities (Rs. 20 Lakhs)

Activities related to Art and Culture must be used as a means for all round development of students which is the need of present society. Art and Cultural activities are of much interest to Educators and psychologists today, for the visual imagery of young children is one of the most extraordinary phenomena found in the patterns of human growth and development. Art and Cultural activities are now recognised as widely desirable at all levels. Educators believe that the individual who participates in these creative activities may derive certain of the following values.

1. Increased willingness and ability to express himself uniquely.
2. Recognition of the importance and validity of individual expression in his own as well as others work.
3. Improved emotional stability and mental alertness.
4. Improved concentration, interest span, patience and work habits.
5. Ability to see, understand and appreciate aesthetic values in literature, cinema, drama, poetry, Music, dance as well as in painting and sculpture and aesthetic qualities in nature also.

Programme Contents:

1. Organisation of District and State level fine Art Competition.
2. Organisation of Exhibition and Cultural programme for District and State level.
3. Organisation of Talks and Demonstration of Artists and Tours to the places having importance of Art and Culture.
4. Organisation of visits of performing groups of students to other schools.

(contd....)

5. Organisation of competitions and Exhibitions among N.T.T Institutions of Delhi.

Present Position of the scheme and its Beneficiaries
(1989-90)

Above scheme was taken up by Department of Arts since 1979 year the International year for child. The main aim of the Scheme to arouse in the child certain elementary sensitivities towards environment and to help them learn through playing freely with colours, forms and rhythms and singing and dancing.

Under this scheme the students and Teachers keep busy in practising creative Arts in the field of Music Dance and Painting throughout the year and at the end of the year competitions are organised in all areas of Fine Arts at three levels. Zonal, District, and State, which provide the opportunity to show their talent and also enable the State to identify young budding Artists.

Winners of state level competitions are awarded prizes. Under this scheme about 900 teachers and not less than 5000 students take part on all the levels. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed to cover the following items of expenditure under this scheme.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Items.</u>
1.	Office Expenses
2.	Organisation of Distt. and State level Finex Arts Competitions.
3.	Organisation of Exhibition and Cultural Programme for District and State level.
4.	Organisation of talks Demonstration of Artists and Tours related to Art and Culture.
5.	Organisation of visits of performing groups to other schools.
6.	Organisation of Exhibition and Competitions among N.T.T, Institute of Delhi.
7.	Publication & Misc. Expenditure.
8.	Purchase of Vehicle.
9.	Maintenance of Vehicle P.O.L
10.	Furniture, Fitting and Fixture.
11.	Other Charges

For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.20 lacs is proposed.

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49. Promotion, Supervision and Evaluation of Art Education (Rs. 25 lacs)

The supervision of teachers is an important part of school programme. More and more supervisors are required in present school system. The Directorate of Education, Delhi is having about more than 2000 Art Teachers but there is no proper supervision system or any cell for the purpose. The aims of above scheme are mainly for:-

1. Development of professional quality of Art teachers.
2. Improvement of Instructions.
3. Helping teachers to define and understand the nature of teaching and nature of Art.
4. Develop techniques for translating the understandings into a class room situation.
5. Evaluate the results of teachers efforts.

Programme Contents

1. Programmes for Training for supervisory Staff.
2. Visits Programme to schools for supervision and inspection of subject teaching,
3. Formation of subject wise Advisory Board and holding their meetings for monitoring the subject teaching.
4. Equipping the Institutions with Art Materials for effective teaching.

Present position of this scheme and its Beneficiaries

Presently there is no any firm policy/scheme regarding supervision of Art subject in Directorate of Education since beginning. Presently at the time of inspection of school any Principal of any other subject could be asked to inspect to Art teacher because there is not properly Trained supervisors or sufficient number of Principals are in the Directorate. This system of supervision and inspection is not justified. By providing properly trained and sufficient number of supervisors the Directorate of Education will be able to uplift the Art Education for around development of students. It is well known that properly equipped teachers feel himself able to impart the subject teaching (Education) in real sense to the student so it is very necessary to organise a cell of supervisors to look after the school subject teaching and to watch the outcomes of this system as well as of their working in the interest of Art Education.

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Staff Requirement and Present Arrangements

For carrying on the programme contents to make the implementation of the scheme successful unit with staff is essential. Presently there is no staff available to look after this important work. The services of 40 TGTs promoted to PGT are being utilised under maladjustment which is not justified. The newly promoted PGTs may be rendered to Art Department for using their services for supervisory work and they will be known as Assistant Art Supervisors/Zonal Art Supervisors.

For conducting supervision work of Art Education, the following staff is required,

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Payscale</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>Exist- ing</u>	<u>to be created</u>
1.	State Art Supervisor	3000-4500	1	--	1
2.	Subject Specialist.	2000-3500	1	1	--
3.	Distt. Art Supervisor	2000-3500	5	--	5
4.	Asst. Art Supervisor	1640-2900	5	5	-
5.	Zonal Art Supervisor	1640-2900	30	30	-
6.	Stenographer	1200-2040	02	--	2
7.	Studio Asstt.	1200-2040	01	--	1
8.	U.D.C	1200-2040	02	--	2
9.	L.D.C	950-1500	07	--	7
10.	Driver	950-1500	01	--	1
11.	Operator (Machine Peon)	750-940	01	--	1
12.	Peon	750-940	07	--	7
13.	Gardener	750-940	01	--	1
14.	Waterman	750-940	01	--	1
15.	Sweeper	750-940	01	--	1
16.	Chowkidar	750-940	01	--	1
			67	36	31

Post No.1 State Art Supervisor in the scale of Rs.3000-4500 may be filled up by promoting subject-specialist already working for the same since last above 5 years.

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Post No.4 and 5 Asst.Art Supervisor and Zonal Art Supervisor may be filled up by posting of newly promoted PGT due to court order, who are at present maladjusted because Directorate of Education is not having that much vacant post in the subject (Drawing PGT).

The other Activities of Department on Arts.

1. Coordinating between the Directorate and CBSE in particular field of Art Education.
2. To look after all matter related to Art Education.
3. Co-ordinating between the Directorate and CCRT for the purpose of promotion of Art and Culture.
4. Co-ordination between NCERT and Directorate of Education Delhi.
5. To provide Experties to Director for teaching and appointment of teachers.
6. Co-ordination with Text Book Branch to publish instructional Material for Teachers for Improvement of Art teaching.
7. Guiding and solving the problems of Art Teachers related to their subject.

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.5 lacs is proposed for the following items of expenditure for the Promotion, Supervision and Evaluation of Art Education

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>
1.	Establishment/Salary.
2.	Training programme for Supervisory Staff.
3.	Visits programme to schools for supervision and inspection.
4.	Formation of subjectwise Advisory Board holding their meetings.
5.	Equipping the Institution with Art Materials and teaching aids.
6.	Other/Misc.Expenditure.

For the 8th plan period an outlay of Rs.25 lacs is proposed under the scheme.

50. STUDY CORNERS FOR STUDENTS RESIDING IN RURAL AREAS J.J.COLONIES, RESETTLEMENT COLONIES ETC; (Rs.10 LAKHS)

The students residing in rural areas, J.J.Colonies and resettlement colonies finds it difficult to pursue studies after and before school hours due to shortage of accommodation and improper atmosphere for studies on account of poor socio-economic pressures.

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Most of the houses in these colonies are of single room to be shared by a large family with no extra space for studies with the result the children residing in those houses cannot devote sufficient time on study and with the result they either stop the studies or they cannot study upto reasonable level to settle in their life.

Since accommodation is the main factor behind this, it is proposed to start study corners in the schools/Panchayat Ghat/Community Centre located in rural, J.J. and resettlement colonies for the students studying in those schools. The boys students will be able to study in the morning for two hours and girls students for two hours in the evening either in the school library or in a room to be provided by the school and timings will also be decided by them. The students will not only get space for study but will also be able to make use of library books. The students will be issued library cards for the issue of books by the librarian of the school concerned. Since this will be an additional burden on the librarian as well as on the head of institution, they will have to be compensated. Apart from this, the libraries will also have to be updated.

Accordingly, it is proposed that the head of institution as well as librarian may be compensated by giving Rs.500 and Rs.400 respectively for the additional burden to be shared by them. Staff of Adult Education can be deployed for supervision. Besides, we may keep provision of Rs.10,000/- for each such school for updating the library. During 1991-92, five schools from each district will be covered under this scheme and during 8th plan 100 schools will be covered. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the year 1991.92 and Rs.10 lakhs for the 8th Plan 1990-95 is required.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS
(200 LAKHS)

Owing to inadequate and unsatisfactory educational facilities not only the children of school-going age in rural Delhi run towards urban areas for their schooling but also the results at the Secondary and Sr. Secondary stage of the schools located in the rural areas remains far from satisfactory. In this way, the boys can get education but the girls students, whom their parents feel reluctant in sending them in the schools at far off places, are left behind without proper education.

With a view to providing better education facilities in the rural areas and to improve the result at the board examinations of these schools, it is proposed to introduce a new Plan Scheme 'Improvement in level of education in rural areas' from the year 1991-92. Under this scheme, schools located in the rural areas will be identified which do not have

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adequate schooling facilities like library, lab, games equipments, science lab, equipment etc. and also which do not have sanctioned staff. So far as the staff is concerned, most of the teaching and non-teaching staff prefer to serve in the schools located in urban areas. Accordingly, not only such schools will have to be strengthened from the point of view of teaching facilities but measures will have to be taken so as to ensure that teacher of repute are posted in such schools. Since the Department cannot bind any one to serve in a particular area for a longest span against his wishes, some sort of additional incentives will have to be ~~ex~~ given in the form of rural area allowance so as to attract teachers of repute to work in schools located in rural areas. Through this the Distt. will not only be able to reduce burden on schools located in urban areas but will also be able to provide good education to children residing in rural areas and results at Board Examinations of schools in these areas will also improve.

Accordingly, it is proposed to introduce Rural Area Allowance under this scheme for such teaching and non-teaching personnel who volunteer themselves for posting in rural areas in the following manner:-

1. Head of Institution	Rs.500/-p.m.
2. PGT/Supdt.	Rs.400/-p.m.
3. TGT/H.M./H.C/L.T and other parallel posts	Rs.300/-p.m.
4. Lab.Asstt./UDC or Equivalent posts (including LDCs)	Rs.200/-p.m.
5. Class IV or Equivalent posts	Rs.100/-p.m.

In the beginning two boys and two girls schools from each district will be taken up in the year 1991-92 and in all 80 schools will be covered during 8th plan period for a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required for 1991-92 and Rs.50.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan. Residential accommodation to atleast 10% to 20% staff be provided in rural school so that the teachers have not to come from long distance and are available for guidance to students before and after school hours. The following Residential Quarters are proposed to be constructed for the year 1991-92.

1. Principal/Vice Principal	1	Type IV/V	3.00 lacs
2. Teachers	3	Type III	5.00 lacs
3. Class IV	2	Type II	2.00 lacs
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	6		10.00 lacs
	---		-----

An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year plan 1990-95 including Rs.160 lacs for capital works. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.50 lacs including Rs.45 lacs under capital head is proposed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Expansion and Improvement of Pre-primary Education
age group 3-5-years. (Rs. 200 lacs)

Objective:- To provide suitable environment to little children for proper growth and to reduce the growth of wastage and stagnation at the primary level.

Nursery school facilities serves an useful purpose in preparing children for formal education. This is particularly necessary in respect of children coming from unsatisfactory home conditions and extent of wastage and stagnation is very high among them. Nursery education helps to reduce this evil to a great extent.

Thousands of Nursery schools/classes are being run at all over the U.T. of Delhi by private agencies. These institutions charge very high rates of fee. It is not possible for children of weaker sections of society to seek admission in these institutions. The children of working mothers, especially from backward classes of society, need these facilities to a large extent in rural slum and resettlement colonies.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

During the 8th plan, the following attached classes and additional sections are proposed to be opened:-

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) No. of new attached Nursery classes	200	40	40
b) No. of additional Nursery sections	310	30	70
c) No. of Nry. teachers	510	70	110
d) No. of Nry. Ayas required	200	40	40
e) No. of children to be covered	15300	2100	3300

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

	200.00	16.00	48.00
Total (in lacs)			
a) Recurring	188.00	14.00	46.00
b) Non recurring	12.00	2.00	2.00

SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS

	188.00	14.00	46.00
a) Estt.			
b) Building	-	-	-
c) Nursery equipments & Furniture	12.00	2.00	2.00
d) Land Component	-	-	-

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

a) Group 'A'	510	70	110
b) Group 'B'	200	40	40
	<u>710</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>150</u>

SCHEME No.2:-

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FACILITIES IN THE AGE GROUP OF 6-11YRS. INCLUDING PART TIME SCHOOLING FACILITIES AND NATIONAL POPULATION EDUCATION PROGRAMME:(Rs.2500 lacs)

OBJECTIVE:-Universalisation of Primary education& imparting educational facilities to all children in the age group 6-11 years in the area of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Providing primary schooling facilities is an obligatory function of the Corporation. Under the scheme it is necessary to extend primary educational facilities to every child in the age group of 6-11 years. The Corporation has opened primary schools in its area in a way that every eligible child can seek admission by covering a walking distance from the place of his residence. 1656 Corporation Primary schools are there with a total enrolment of 6,80,000 out of which 2,00,000 belong to S.C. These schools cover rural, slum areas, J.J. colonies, resettlement colonies and other colonies developed by the DDA and Delhi Admn.

Apart from creation of posts, funds will also be required for school contingencies, equipment, furniture, hiring of tents, purchase of truck for transportation of goods purchased from Central Store to sub-stores.

<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) No. of schools to be opened/ bifurcated	250	50	50
b) No. of children to be covered	190000	30,000	40,000
c) No. of HMs required	250	50	50
d) No. of Pry. Trs. required	5100	700	1,100
e) No. of cl. IV required	750	150	150

<u>FINANCIAL OUTLAYS</u>			
total (Rs. in lacs)	2480.00	190.00	400.00
a) Recurring	2205.00	115.00	340.00
b) Non-recurring	275.00	75.00	60.00

SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS (Rs. in lacs)

a) Establishment	2225.00	115.00	340.00
b) Building	-	-	-
c) Equipment, Furniture & B/Betc.	275.00	75.00	60.00
d) Land Component	-	-	-

DETAILS OF CREATION OF POSTS:

a) Group C	5,350	750	1,150
b) Group D	750	150	150
Total	<u>6,100</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1,300</u>

3. IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION(Rs.70.00 lacs)

OBJECTIVES: To attain qualitative improvement in educational standards.

In the Corporation area, the pressure of expansion in the field of primary education has been intense during the past 30 years. It is necessary to pay proper attention to qualitative improvement also.

During the VIII five year plan, the following measures will be adopted to improve the quality of education:-

1. In-service Training Programme.
2. Expansion of Library facilities
3. Publication of educational and instructional material.
4. Distribution of Municipal Awards to outstanding teachers.
5. Introduction of socially useful productive work in all the schools.

Two in-service Training Institutes are being run by MCD at Shakti Nagar and Ahata Thakur Dass for carrying out research and extension work in the field of primary and pre-primary education.

During 1990-91 the outlay approved is Rs.15 lacs. Rs.70.00 lacs is required during the 8th plan period. Provision for purchase of books, book cases/shelves, furniture and awards, stationery etc. is included. Thus an outlay of Rs.70.00 lacs for the 8th plan including Rs.15.00 lacs for the annual plan 1991-92 is proposed.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE TEACHING IN MPL PRIMARY SCHOOLS(Rs.100 lacs)

Objectives:-

1. To bring improvement in class room teaching in maths and science and provision of science equipment inc. computers in selected model schools(class IV and V)
- ii) To organise in-service training programme for teachers in science, maths and EVS-
- iii) To provide enrichment activities to children in ~~xxxx~~ science and maths through science clubs.
- iv) To enrich and make educational use of museum.
- v) To conduct science talent search examination.
- vi) To organise science fairs, exhibitions and publications.

During the 7th five year plan, 'Teaching of Science' was carried out through the approach 'Learning by doing' in all the Municipal Corporation schools.

More than 3000 teachers were given in-service training for effective teaching of science in M.C. schools. SUPW (Socially useful Productive Work) project has already been introduced in 150 Mpl. Corporation girls schools. The project will be extended to all the M.C. schools, numbering more than 1600 during the VIII Five Year Plan in a phased manner.

Keeping in view the need for Museum suitable for primary schools children, the development of Municipal Corporation children resource Centre, BK. Puram, Sector VI. was started in 1980. Out of six sections of the Museum, four sections have been developed and the remaining two will be developed during the VIII Five Year Plan.

<u>FINANCIAL OUTLAYS</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Total (Rs. in lacs)	100.00	22.00	23.00
a) Recurring	16.00	3.20	3.20
b) Non recurring	84.00	18.80	19.80

SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS

a) Estt.	16.00	3.20	3.20
b) Building	--	--	--
c) Machinery & equipment including purchase of PCs	84.00	18.80	19.80
d) Land Component	--	--	--

DETAILS OF CREATION OF POSTS #

a) A.E.O (Science) (3000-4500)	1	1	-
b) Curator for CRB (3000-4500)	1	1	-
c) TV Engineer (2000-3500)	1	1	-
d) TV Mechanic (1200-2040)	2	2	-
e) UDC (1200-2040)	1	1	-
f) Driver Bus (1200-2040)	1	1	-
g) cleaner (750-940)	1	1	-

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

a) Group 'A'	2	2
b) Group 'B'	1	1
c) Group 'C'	4	4
d) Group 'D'	2	2
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

Posts not created in 1990-91 will be created in 1991-92.

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SCHEME No.5:-WELFARE SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN(Rs.1500 lacs)

OBJECTIVES:- Providing of various incentives to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education, reduction drop outs at the primary level of education and maintaining a better keep up of children admitted in schools.

For the success of universalisation of Primary Education and to cover cent percent children, it is necessary to provide various incentives in the form of text books(to all children), free uniforms, free spectacles, educational tours, scholarships etc.

These incentives will continue to be provided during the 8th Five Year Plan especially for the children of rural areas, resettlement colonies, slum areas and weaker and backward sections of the society.

An amount of Rs.2220.00 lacs will be required to implement the scheme during the 8th plan period:-

<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS (children to 1990-95 be covered)</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) Text books	38.00 lacs	6.80 lacs	7.20 lacs
b) Uniforms	10.20	20,000	1.00 lac
c) Tours	7.50 lacs	1,30 lacs	1.40 lac
d) Spectacles	10,000	2,000	2,000
e) Merit Scholarships	22,500	4,500	4,500

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

Total(Rs.in lacs)	1500.00	236.00	300.00
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Provision for providing of:-

- Text books
- Uniforms
- Tours
- Spectacles
- Merit scholarships is included in the proposals.

6. STRENGTHENING OF ESTABLISHMENT AND INSPECTORATE STAFF (Rs.50 lacs)

OBJECTIVE:-creation and upgradation of administrative posts to increase the efficiency of Supervisory and administrative control over schools run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Consequent upon the increase in number of pre-primary and primary schools during the 7th five year plan and taking into consideration the expansion of these during the 8th Five Year Plan, it is necessary to make corresponding increase in the administrative, Supervisory, Ministerial and non-Ministerial staff in the Education Deptt; According to the following posts are proposed to be created .

<u>Posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) D.E.O.	1	1	-

-199-

Posts	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
b) A.M. Os	2	2	-
c) S.I. (General)	5	5	-
d) S.I. (Nursery)	5	4	-
e) Sr. Steno	1	1	-
f) Jr. Steno	4	4	-
g) UDF	3	3	-
h) LDC	16	16	-
i) Peon	5	5	-
	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1</u>

Posts not created during 1990-91 will be created in 1991-92:-

Details of plan outlays (Rs. in lacs)

a) Recurring	40.00	10.00	12.00
b) Non-recurring	10.00	2.00	2.00

SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS

a) Establishment	40.00	10.00	12.00
b) Machinery/equipment, furniture	10.00	2.00	2.00

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

a) Group A	3	3	-
b) Group B	10	9	1
c) Group C	24	24	-
d) Group D	6	6	-
	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>1</u>

SCHEME No. 7: CAPITAL WORKS (EDUCATION) (Rs. 9000 lacs)

To reduce the tents and to accommodate the additional enrolment, pre-fab/pucca rooms will be provided. Besides lavatory blocks, Boundary wall, will also be provided.

<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) Pucca rooms	4,350	750	800
b) Pre-fab. rooms	4,250	650	1000
c) Boundary walls	195	35	40
d) Lavatory Blocks	240	60	50
e) Staff Quarters	510	75	160

For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs. 9000 lacs is including Rs. 1500 lacs for the annual plan 1991-92 is proposed for capital works programmes. The details of the works are as follows:-

CAPITAL WORKS :-

During 7th Five Year plan, 431 + 2 halls pucca rooms, 1640 prefab rooms + 8 halls, 180 lav. blocks + 1 urinal and 136 b/wall including raising had been completed after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2791.48 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs.

PROPOSAL FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN :-

There were 596 pucca rooms + 7 halls, 252 pre-fab class rooms + 6 halls, 9 lav. blocks and 10 boundary walls physically in progress at the beginning of 8th plan.

MCD has 1626 Primary schools, with 17699 teachers to impart primary education to 656420 primary students and 43100 nursery students. As the quantum of plan grants over the years has been so low, MCD went on constructing pre-fab-classrooms for the replacement of tents. Presently, there are nearly 16000 classrooms which have outlived their life. The prefab structure which are 20 years and above old must be replaced with permanent classrooms. Schools which are running in double shifts or having a strength of more than 500 children also deserves the construction of permanent classrooms. Also where availability of land is less there is no other alternative except to construct multi storied pucca bldgs.

It had become necessary that in the newly developed colonies, MCD should construct permanent school bldgs. because the construction of prefab structures gave a shabby and unmatching look.

In order to cater this problem a provision of 3050 permanent class rooms has been made in the 8th Five Year Plan.

MCD has to open new schools every year and in the colonies inhabited by the weaker section. For this purpose also a provision on an average of 800 class rooms is necessary to be made per year. The total requirement of prefab class rooms in the entire 8th Five Year Plan will be 4000 class rooms.

The existing schools where the system of sanitary is not adequate it has been proposed to construct lav. sets for which a provision of 360 lav. sets, has been made in the plan.

DDA has made available 220 new sites for the construction of primary schools in their newly developed colonies. Proper boundary wall is necessary to protect this land from encroachments. The construction of b/wall is also necessary to protect the children for their safety also.

The primary schools are located in far flung areas and teachers have to come from long distances. It has been proposed to provide residential accommodation at least to the extent of 10% for the newly recruited staff.

a.) PUCCA CLASS ROOMS :-

There is a massive programme to construct 3050 pucca class rooms in the 8th Five Year Plan. The pucca class rooms will be constructed on those sites where there is paucity of space for the school particularly in the city area and to replace the prefab classrooms which had outlived their life span and to reconstruct the old school bldg. which are beyond 20 years old in a phased manner. Apart from the above following pucca class rooms have spilled over to the 8th Plan as per details given below :-

SPILL OVER SCHEMES :-

Satya Wati Nagar, Sawan Park, H-Block, Ashok - Vihar, Ph.I, J.J.Colony, Wazirpur, Lajpat Nagar IV girls, Sewa Nagar N Block, Pant Nagar, Kilokari Village, Govind-Puri, Munirka Boys, Munirka Girls, Sewa Nagar East, Jangpura Boys, Bagh Nathu Singh, Badarpur, Mehrauli Ph.I, Gali Ghoriya Matia Mahal, Bagh Kare Khan, East Moti Bagh, Haweli Haider Quli, Bhagwan Pur Khara, Model Town, F-Block, Majnu Ka Tila, Kewal Park, Village Nathu Purra, Rampura, Rajokri, Kapashera, Dhirpur, Shakurpur H-Block, UUtam Nagar, Mansarover Park(Garden), Nawada, Wazirabad, Moti Nagar West, Maujpur, Ghonda, Ram Nagar, Loni Road, Pandav Nagar Shah, Zaffarabad, Gautam Vihar, Khureji, .. Mukherjee Nagar, Pitampura U.U. Block, Libaspur, Gautam-Nagar, D B Gupta Road Paharganj, Mukharjee Nagar, Bawana Village, Bawana(New) village, Barwala, Karampura G block, Karampura, Keshavpur, Madangir Ph.II, Kirari Suleman, Madangir Ph.I, Katra Jatni, Bijwasan.

NEW SCHEMES :-

During the current year 90-91 work of const. of Pucca classrooms had physically been taken up at Khanpur Boys, Azadpur Colony, Rohini Sector-III C-Block, Rohini Sector III F-Block, Keshav Puram, Naraina Village.

Apart from above at present there is a concrete proposal of construction of pucca class rooms at the sites mentioned below. Which are in various stages of award of tenders/estimate etc.

Pandav Nagar J J R, Ramjas Lane, Shalimar Bagh A G Block, Shalimar Bagh, B.T.Block, Sarai Basti, Baljeet Nagar, Shiv Nagar, Turqman gate, Heveli Azam Khan, Phool Mandi, Pahari Imli, Bankner, Ghonda Narela Mandi, Pankha-Road I & II, Nangal Raya, Tatarpur, Kammruddin Nagar, Dabri, Mahipalpur, Geeta Colony, Mohila Colony, Kondli Loco Shed, Nai Basti Kishan Ganj, Rly.Colony, Kishanganj, Moti Bagh, Brahampuri Old II, Marginal Bandh Old I, Mandoli, Central Rohtas Nagar, Circular Road Jhilmil Road, G T Road II, New Basti Seelampur, Marginal Bandh New II, New Seelampur, Usmanpur, Badli I & II, Bharat Nagar I, Katra Rewn New Rana Partap Bagh, Ashok Nagar B-60, Hari Nagar Clock Tower, J J Colony Raghunir Nagar, Karampura 3, Aikalpali Khajain Basti, Khyala Old, Krishan Kunj North, Madangir, Mehrauli Dargah, Rajgarh Colony, Shiv Puri, Masjid Moth I, Madangir, R.K.Puram Sector IV, R.K.Puram Sector I, R.K.Puram Sector VII, R.K.Puram Sector V Bharat Nagar, Jeevan Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Hari Nagar Ashram Girls, Sukhdev Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Hari Nagar Ashram Boys, Sarai Kale Khan, Nehru Nagar, Vinoba Puri, Krishna Market, Lajpat Nagar C II, Lajpat Nagar C I, Hari Nagar

Contd....

Asiram, Bapu Park, Amar Colony, Sadiq Nagar, Sanwal Nagar, Andrews Ganj, Defence Colony A Block W No. C-5, O-Block, Sewa Nagar, Sewa Nagar, West, DDA Nagar, N D S E I, Shyam Nagar, Sanjay Camp, Modi Mill, Okhla Tank, Sarai-Julesura, Masud Garh, Tammar Nagar, Sant Nagar, Kalkaji B Block, Kalkaji K Block Central School, Giri Nagar, DDA II, DDA Slum, DDA Janta Garh, Okhla, Shakurpur Ext., Prashant Vihar, Pitampura, Okhla Village, Rajinder Nagar, Ashok Park, Tilak Nagar Reger Pura, Bakhtawarpur Boys, Bakhtawarpur Girls, Alipur Girls, Bawana Old Girls, Qutabpur Girls, Palam Enclave, Nangloi village Boys, South Extn., Savitri Nagar, Than Singh Nagar, Uselane, Phere Lal Road No. I, Kirishi Kunj, Motia Khan, Babarpur, Chajjapur, Dilshad Garden, Sonic Vihar, Naveen Shah., Jwala Ngr., Burari Boys, Burari Girls, Jharoda Majra, Dhaka Colony, Rameshwar Nagar, Sarai Pipal Thalla, Bharolla, Nehru Kutia, Clock Tower, Meetha Kuan, Sangam-park, Shakti Nagar Extn., Katra Rewri Old, Haiderpur Boys, Shalimar Village, Mukherjee Ngr. Old I, Dharam-pura, Nawada Girls, Badli Village Pitampura, Raghubir Ngr., Pitampura C P, J J Nangloi No. 3, Mundka, Mangolpuri O-Block, Mangolpuri E Block, Najafgarh No. I.

Other sites will be added on the basis of actual requirement of Education Deptt. from time to time depending upon the increase in population in the various areas of MCD. Target for construction of pucca class rooms during 90-91 is 565 rooms and there is a proposal to construct 750 rooms during 91-92.

b. PREFAB CLASS ROOMS :-

There is a proposal to construct 4000 prefab classrooms to meet the requirement of new schools as well as expansion of existing schools. Accordingly, there is physical target for const. of 460 prefab classrooms during 90-91 and there is proposed target of 700 rooms during 91-92.

c. LAV. SETS :-

In the 8th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal for construction of 360 Lav. sets. One set consists of two water closets and four urinals. These sets will be constructed on the new school sites as well as additional sets will be provided on those sites where there is deficient. Target for 90-91 is for 42 lav. sets and there is proposal to construct 60 lav. sets during 91-92.

d. BOUNDARY WALLS :-

There is a proposal to construct 220 b/walls. These include the raising of old b/walls with M S Grill wherever required according to site condition. Target for 90-91 is 28 b/walls and there is a proposal for 35 b/walls during 91-92.

e. STAFF QUARTERS :-

There is a proposal to provide staff quarters facilities to at least 10% of the teachers and other staff likely to be recruited during the 8th Five Year Plan which is considered the barest minimum requirement. This is very essential keeping in view the inadequate housing facilities available with MCD and the acute tight availability of housing accommodation the Union Territory of Delhi. Accordingly, projection for 700 qtrs. of various categories have been made in the 8th Five Year Plan. Due to paucity of funds during 90-91 this work has not been taken up in the current year. But during 91-92, it is proposed to purchase land at various sites. Although work on several sites may be started but it may be possible to complete about 50 qtrs. during 91-92.

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs during 90-91. On account of increased activity anticipated expenditure during 90-91 is Rs. 1500 lakhs.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

1. EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION 6-11 yrs (Rs. 50 lacs)

NDMC is determined to make primary education compulsory and universal with in its area in the age group of 6-11 yrs. It achieved 99.7 % of universalization of Primary education during 7th Five Year Plan. The enrolment was 29000 students. Population of Delhi has been increasing rapidly. To accommodate the increasing inhabitants and to maintain the above mentioned achievement five new pry. schools will be set up during 8th Five year Plan 1990-95. 30 teachers and other staff will be provided. Education facilities will be provided for teaching of Urdu and Punjabi also. Additional sections will be added in the existing schools under this programme. various schools have the facilities of teaching Urdu and Punjabi. A sum of Rs.120.00 lacs will be required during 8th Five year Plan 1990-95.

7 One new primary school has been set up during 1990-91 15 teachers and other staff have been provided. One new pry. school will be opened during annual plan 1991-92. 10 teachers and other staff will be appointed. An amount of Rs.8.00 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lacs will be required during 1990-91. Rs.15.00 lacs are proposed for Annual plan 1991-92 for the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.50 lacs is proposed.

2. EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (11-14 years) (Rs. 75 lacs)

NLMS will try to make elementary education universal at all stages in its area. 8 pry. schools were upgraded to Middle standard during 7th Five year Plan. The an enrolment 6200 students in upper Primary level. 8 posts of the HM, 35 TGTs & Drawing teachers, 8 Domestic Sc. Teachers & libraryan etc. posts were created during 7th Five year plan. Upgradation of 5 pry school to Middle standard during 8th Plan period is proposed 40 TGTs 5 HMs, and other staff will be appointed. A sum of Rs.75 lacs will be required. 1 Pry. school has been upgraded during 1990-91. 1 HM 5 TGTs and other staff will be appointed. One other primary school will be upgraded to middle standard during 1991-92 for which 1 HM and 5 TGTs and other staff will be appointed. Furniture etc. will be provided to it. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs will be required against approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lacs during 1990-91 & Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

3. Welfare schemes

(a) Free TEXT Books (Rs. 50 lacs):- Supply of free text books incentive helped in acheving universal elementary education to the extent of 99.7% . Provision of free text books upto middle standard in its schools including its aided schools will be continued during 8th Five year Plan period Rs.50 lacs will be required during 1990-95 to purchase the text-books

curriculum and teacher guide. This scheme will cover all the students including SC/ST students from class-I to VIII During 7th Plan 35000 students benefitted.

Rs.11.80 lacs are the anticipated expenditure in 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92

(b) Free STATIONERY (Rs.14 lacs) :- The facility will be provided to attract all the students from class I to VIII including SC/ST students in its schools including aided schools during 8th Five year Plan 1990-95. Rs.14.00 lacs will be required during 8th Five year plan period 25% of the expenditure will be incurred on SC/ST students.

An amount of Rs.2.00 lacs will be required in 1990-91. Rs.2.00 lacs are proposed for 1991-92.

(c) FREE UNIFORM (Rs. 90 lacs) :- The scheme aims of creating enthusiasm and greater interest for learning and removing inequality among the students and to help provide a great incentive for SC/ST families to send their children to schools. To a great extent this scheme has been a source in achieving goal of universalization of elementary education. Free uniform cloth & belt will be distributed among all the students including SC/ST from class Nry. to 8th in NDMC and its aided schools every year. An amount of Rs.90.00 lacs will be required during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.14.00 lacs in 1990-91, Rs.21.00 lacs will be required in R.E. 1990-91. An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

(d) FREE WOOLEN SWEATER (Rs.50 Lacs) Scheme of distribution of free wool introduced during 7th plan period to help the weaker section of our society including SC/ST families. It is proposed that in place of wool, knitted woolen sweaters will be distributed among all pry. class students including SC/ST students in NDMC and its aided schools at alternate year during 8th Plan period for which Rs.50.00 lacs will be required.

A sum of Rs.1.00 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and Rs.15.00 lacs are proposed for the year 1991-92 for purchase of woolen sweaters.

(e) Free Shoes And Socks (Rs. 84 lacs) Ill equipped children can not concentrate on their studies. Free canvas shoes were supplied during 7th Plan period. It is proposed that free leather shoes alongwith socks will be distributed during 8th plan period among all the students of calss I to V studying in NDMC and its aided schools. A sum of Rs.84 lacs is required the 8th Five year Plan.

An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs will be required in R.E. 1990-91 against the approved outlay of Rs.15.00 lacs for purchasing shoes and socks. Rs.20.00 lacs will be needed for 1991-92 for purchasing leather shoes, socks.

4. SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER INCENTIVES (Rs.4 lacs) On the basis of Merit-cum-Means the students of class IV to XII who are in the 1st three positions and have obtained 60% marks in aggregate in annual examination are awarded scholarships. In cases of SC/ST students the percentage of Marks is 55 % . This scheme will be continued during next Five Year Plan also.

(b) TALENT SEARCH SCHEME : To identify the talented and gifted students, talent search scheme was introduced during the 7th Plan period at Pry. level, Under this scheme 150 students of Pry. classes are awarded a scholarship of Rs.180/- p.a. on merit basis and on the basis of the competitive test which is held in all the subjects of Pry. Education curriculum. A sum of Rs.4.00 lacs will be required during 8th Five Year Plan, of Rs.0.70 lac will be required against the approved outlay of Rs.0.50 lac during 1990-91 Rs.0.75 lac are proposed for 1991-92.

5 ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION, PLANNING & STATISTICAL CELL :

An institution can show its efficiency and become result oriented by effective administration, supervision and planning etc. Timely collection of information about different scheme being introduced by Government from time to time and implementing them also leads to effective administration and success. National Policy (1986) laid great stress on developing and implementing Plans and provision of teaching and learning materials. From administration point of view result oriented programmes and policies will be reviewed and implemented in the schools to achieve the goals set up in the National Policy on Education Separate statistical cell for administration planning will be set up during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Following staff is required for the cell.

<u>Sl N.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>PayScale</u>
1.	Statistical Officer	1	2000-3500
2.	Inspector of Schools one for each Zone	4	1640-2900
3.	Stenographer	2	Usual scale
4.	U.D.C.	2	-do-
5.	Storekeeper	1	-do-
6.	L.D.C.	3	-do-
7.	Peon	2	-do-

One electrostat machine will be purchased.

The approved outlay of Rs. 5 lacs in 1990-91 is likely to be utilised. For the 8th five year plan outlay of Rs.50 lacs is proposed including Rs.5 lacs for 1991-92.

6. EXPANSION OF NURSERY EDUCATION (Rs.30 lacs) Nursery education lays firm foundation for beginning the educational process. It excites the students to adapt themselves to the school atmosphere and produces in them a desire for learning. It has proved very effective in checking dropouts and wasting among students at primary level. It also aims at 100% universalization of elementary education. During 7th plan 2 nursery schools were opened enrolment was 5700 students. Five new nursery schools will be set up and 30 new teacher will be appointed during 8th plan. A sum of Rs.30.00 lacs will be required for 8th plan 1990-95.

One nursery school has been opened and necessary teachers including other staff have been provided there. The 1990-91 approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs will be utilized fully. One more nursery school will be opened during 1991-92 Rs. 10.00 lacs are proposed for 1991-92

7. 10+2 Pattern of Education (Rs.150 lacs)

To meet educational needs of the citizen in NDMC area eight middle schools were upgraded to secondary standard during 7th Plan period. It is proposed to raise at least 6 Sec. schools to Sr. Sec. level and 2 Middle Schools to Secondary level during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. 6 Principals, 60 PGTs, 2 Vice Principals, 40 TGTs and other staff will be appointed. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lacs will be required for the 8th five year plan.

One secondary School has been up-graded to Sr. Sec. level and two Middle schools to Secondary level in the annual plan 1990-91. The necessary staff is being provided. Further two more secondary schools will also be upgraded to Sr. Sec. level during the annual plan 1991-92. Two Principals, 3 PGTs 10 TGTs and other staff will be provided.

An amount of Rs.28.00 lacs against approved outlay of Rs.20.00 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and Rs.40.00 lacs is proposed for the annual plan 1991-92.

(8) QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (Rs. 60 Lacs)

This scheme aims at bringing qualitative improvement in standard of education besides universalization of elementary education within the jurisdiction of NLMC to raise the standard of education and to bring about allround development of the personality of students, a series of activities were introduced in NLMC schools. These activities proved very useful to improve the personality of children within and out of the school. To acquaint the children with the local environment, opportunities are provided to the students studying in NLMC and its aided schools to visit educational historical and other worth seeing places. Educational excursions and environmental study programme have proved very useful for meaningful learning. About 10,000 students will be taken out on educational environmental tours every year. 15 schools will be converted into model schools. In order to improve the efficiency necessary furniture and other material library books, necessary equipments and appliances will be supplied. 4 buses, 2 inspection vans will be purchased during 1990-95, 6 drivers and 4 attendants will be appointed. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lacs will be required during 8th Five Year plan 1990-95.

During 1988-90 colour T.V. and Radio cum casset player were provided to 62 NLMC schools to ~~them~~ acquaint them with the latest developments in all field and for the enrichment of the knowledge in the area of the latest technology to the students. More T.V.s will be provided to the remaining schools during 8th Five year Plan 1990-95. For the purpose of maintenance the TV. 2 technicians and 2 T.V. attendants alongwith one part-time T.V. technical Supervisor have been appointed during 1990-91.

A sum of Rs.14.00 lacs is earmarked for this purpose in 1990-91 An amount of Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed 1991-92.

9. CAPITAL WORKS: (Rs. 700 lacs)

Educational plans and schemes are only successfully implemented when proper Educational atmosphere is provided. NLMC is trying its best to provide pucca school buildings in place of semi-pucca structures. During 7th plan 7 new school building and 69 add pry. class rooms were constructed. It is proposed that various school buildings will be constructed during VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95. Besides additional rooms will be also constructed in the various existing schools buildings. 4 Music and 4 dance centres will also be constructed. An amount of Rs.1000.00 lacs will be required for capital works during VIII Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs.160.00 lacs is required during 1990-91 and Rs.183.25 lacs for 1991-92.

10. CULTURAL EDUCATION (Rs. 30 lacs)

For development of Human value it is necessary to provide better facilities in cultural education to the students of NDMC schools. Presently Music/cultural activities are running in NDMC schools. Music Teachers have been working in the schools. To facilitate the students/public of NDMC, area it is proposed to open 4 music dance centres in 4 zones of NDMC (1 centre in each zone). For the same 4 music experts and 4 dance experts/coaches will be appointed in the pay scales of Rs.1640-2900.

CULTURAL AND ART CENTRES

4 Cultural and Art Centres within NDMC area will be opened and 4 music teachers for the purpose will be appointed. It will help to know traditions of different states/castes and make cooperation nature of Human beings. 4 dance teachers will be appointed and dance centres will be opened within NDMC area.

Two music and two dance centres are to be opened during 1990-91. Further 2 music and 2 dance centres will also be started during annual plan 1991-92. The required equipments etc. will also be provided to them. A sum of Rs.5.00 lacs and Rs.8.00 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. For the 8th plan a sum of Rs.30 lacs is proposed.

11. WORK EXPERIENCE & HOBBY CENTRE: (Rs. 8 lacs)

Work experience has been viewed as purposeful and meaningful manual work at elementary level. It will be organised as an integral part of the learning process, resulting in either goods or services useful to the community. Activities in work experience, like electronics, leather work, wood work sewing and knitting, batics etc. are introduced in the schools under work exp. programme from elementary level to Sec. level. Required work exp. teachers will be appointed in the schools and material will be provided to the schools according to their trades.

The approved outlay of Rs.1.00 lac will be utilised in 1990-91. A sum of Rs.2.00 lacs will be required for the annual plan 1991-92.

Activities in work experience will be taken up in accordance with the interests abilities and needs of the students. This experience will help the children in their entry into the work force. Pre-vocational Programme will be provided to the students at elementary level which will also help them in the choice of vocational courses at the secondary and Sr. Sec. level. Necessary material will be provided to all elementary classes of NDMC schools. For the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.8 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

12. SOCIAL EDUCATIONS: (Rs.100 lacs)

Social Education in the present context does not mean the imparting knowledge of 3R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic) but all developmental activities falls within the adult education. As result of the sustained efforts, by the Social Education Deptt. very good achievements have been made. In the labour class people migrated from different parts of the country in the capital and also in the resettlement colonies illiteracy still exists. Efforts are made to increase their functionality. Large number of villagers are migrating in every quarter of Delhi for earning their livelihood. There are number of pockets almost in every zone of NDMC area where such people reside. NDMC being aware of its responsibilities and constitutional commitments to make education both compulsory and universal has taken up various steps to eradicate illiteracy from the area. Centres mostly for Isdies have been set up every where but there is still great necessity of opening of more centres. During 7th Plan period 16 social education centres were opened. 10 job oriented centres will be opened during 8th Five Year Plan.

1. Job Oriented Centres:-

Under the scheme 3 jobs oriented centres will be opened during 1990-91 for illiterate women of weaker section of the society. These centres will impart craft training to the house hold ladies as per their aptitude and need. 3 posts of social Edn. teachers will be created. Provision for equipments and other contingencies is made.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES: - Under this scheme of universalisation of elementary education 10 non-formal centres will be opened during the 8th Five Year Plan. These centres will be meant for school drop outs children in the age group of 6 to 16 years and above. Admission will be given to these children studying in these centres will be put back in formal system of education so that they would not only economically sound but become valuable member of society and they would not fall into illiteracy. Two posts of social education teachers are required during 1990-91 1991-92. Provision for equipments and other contingencies is also needed.

POST LITERACY CONTINUATION CENTRES:- Post literacy centres will be opened during the 8th Five year plan and will review to check the relapse into illiteracy of the neo-literates who are made literate in the social Edn. Centres. One post literacy centre can fulfil the need of three to four social educational centres on an average which are situated near by. Both male and female beneficiaries attending SOCIAL education during the day and evening time can be benefited on one centre only. The incharge will be paid Rs. 200/- p.m. and the chowkidar will be paid honorarium of Rs. 30/- p.m. and his main duty will be to distribute newspapers, magazines among the new literates also to see that the reading material is properly utilised by them. One parttime Social Edn. teachers will be provided. Provision for News papers, Magazines reading room etc. is also proposed under this programme.

OPENING OF DAY TIME SCHOOL FOR ADULT WOMEN :-

A Survey report shows that women from every walks of life are economically weak because of illiteracy. There are number of female children who have started various jobs to supplement the income of their family or because their parents could not afford for their further studies or they are supposed to look-after their younger ones. NDMC has opened number of social education centres for imparting education upto part I & II equivalent to Vth standard but there is not such school where they can continue their education beyond part I & II. There is a large number of eager and enthusiastic young women both employed and unemployed who desired to improve their educational qualification, NDMC under this programme of social education proposes start adult education school for women on the pattern of adult education, school in Delhi Administration upto VIII standard.

In short the programme aims :-

- i) To provide educational facilities to the adult women of the weaker sections of the society who have left their study due to family circumstances.
- ii) To provide education facility to those who have already employed but desire to improve their educational qualification.
- iii) To provide education to the employed women folk.

Following posts are proposed to be created :-

<u>Staff.</u>	<u>1990-91.</u>
1. H.M.	1
2. TGT Teacher.	5
3. Asstt. Teacher.	5
4. Sweeper.	1
5. Chowkidar.	1
6. Peon.	1
Total:-	<u>14</u>

Strengthening of Administrative staff to look after the whole schemes:-

1. Social Education Officer.	1	Rs3000-4500
2. Stenographer.	1	as usual scale.
3. Asstt.S.E.O.	2	1640-2900
4. Head Assistant.	1	as usual scale.
5. Supervisor.	4	1400-2600
6. Sr.Clerk.	2	as usua scale.
7. Jr.Clerk.	2	-do-
8. Peon.	2	-do-
9. Driver.	1	-do-
10. Mechanic.	1	-do-
11. Projectionist.	1	-do-

Contd....

These posts will continue during the 8th Five Year Plan. Provision for C/O building, equipments and vehicles is also proposed.

For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs proposed to implement all these programmes under social education. The approved outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1990-91 is likely to be utilised. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed,

14. EDUCATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (Rs. 30.00 LAKHS):-

The scheme aims at linking education to productivity and enhancing individual employability. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been allocated for 1990-91. The following vocational courses have been approved for introduction in the NDMC Sr.Sec.Schools.

1. Basic Electronic Technology.
2. Textile Designing.
3. Auditing and Accountancy.
4. Stenography and Typing.
5. Nutrition and Food- Preservation.
6. Dress Design and making.
7. Health Care and Beauty centre.

In each of four schools, one vocational course has been introduced. In place of 4 junior counsellors in the grade of (1640-2900), 6 part-time teachers will be appointed during (1990-91). The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

To provide flexibility of choice to students, each school will introduce two or three more vocational subjects, in addition to the existing one, in a phased manner, during 1991-95. Keeping in view the prospective demands, the following additional vocational subject, out of the approved list of Directorate of Education, Delhi, are also proposed to be introduced in the NDMC Sr.Sec. Schools :-

1. Computer Technology.
2. Banking.
3. General Insurance .
4. Life Insurance.
5. Office Management & Secretarial Practice.
6. Tourism and Travel Techniques.

The scheme will also be introduced in the two Sr.Navyug Schools of NDMC.

In place of Part-time teachers, full time 'regular vocational teachers' will be appointed in phased manner, during (1990-95). To provide vocational guidance to the students four professionally trained 'Counsellors' will also be appointed. In all, 30 full time vocational teachers/counsellors will be required during (1991-95), in the scale of (1640-2900).

For the 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed.

15. IMP. OF SCIENCE AND INSERVICE PROGRAMME (Rs. 50.00 LAKHS):-

To provide the professional competence and for upto date knowledge seminars are being organised for

inservice teachers and heads of NDMC and its aided schools. About 400 teachers are oriented every year in NDMC schools of Science and Humanities of Education. Science Exhibition are organised every year and the student of NDMC schools take active part in it. This scheme was introduced in 5th & 6th Five Year Plan.

Under this scheme, a population Education Cell was set up during 7th Five Year Plan. The post of Co-ordinator redesignated as Senior Lecturer, one TGT, One projectionist, One Artist, One clerk and one peon were created. The "Cell" helps in bringing awareness among the student about increasing Population and its effects on individuals and on the society as a whole. Seminars and Exhibition are being organised. Materials like VCR, Colour T.V. set, furniture etc. were purchased. No provision was made during 1990-91, as this scheme was left due to over sight.

In the National Policy of Education, series of recommendation with regard to the improvement of education have been made at all stages and in all aspects, for effective implementation. To improve and enrich the professional competence of the inservice teachers, heads of schools, supervisory staff etc., it has been decided to strengthen scheme 'Improvement of Science & Inservice Programme from 1991-92.

To strengthen the existing Inservice Institution following additional posts will be created during 1991-95 and also a separate building will be constructed, one bus and two vans in addition to the required material will be purchased.

ESTABLISHMENT :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post.</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Scale of Pay.</u>
1.	Lecturer/PGT(Geography & EVS).	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Lecturer/PGT(Biology).	1	1640-2900
3.	Lecturer/PGT(Maths).	1	1640-2900
4.	Lecturer/PGT(Drg. & Painting).	1	1640-2900
5.	Stenographer.	2	Rs. 1320-2950 (S.S. Pay scale).
6.	Chowkidar.	2	as usual scale of pay of NDMC.
7.	Drivers.	1	-do-
8.	Conductors.	1	-do-
	Total:-	<u>10</u>	

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (1991-95) :-

Establishment.	Rs. 12.00 lakhs (whole plan period).
Purchased of Equipment.	Rs. 16.00 lakhs for plan period.
Inservice Programme.	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Total:-	<u>Rs. 36.00 lakhs</u>
Capital.	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
Grand Total:-	<u>Rs.116.00 lakhs.</u>

For the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Capital Works is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

XVII TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A well planned system of technical education is a pre requisite to sustain the rapid pace of development required in our country. Such a system will be called upon to translate the imperatives of modern manufacturing process, state-of-art technology, diversified technological changes and complex training requirements resulting from these changes into the educational planning process.

The future goals and objectives of the technical education system are to produce manpower needed to meet these diversified requirements of the user system. The Directorate of Technical Education shall coordinate its training programme to match with the policy of Delhi Administration to encourage the development and establishment of non-polluting, higher value added and service-oriented Industries.

The following are the major thrust areas needing attention:

- To remove obsolescence and modernisation of laboratories and workshops.
- To frequently update curricula to include latest development in technologies.
- To introduce broad based programmes in emerging areas like Computer Engineering, Microprocessors, Instrumentation and control Environmental Engineering and Food Processing Technology.
- To initiate continuing education programmes to train and retrain working technicians to acquire new trends and developments.
- To concentrate on development of managerial and entrepreneurial skills and innovative abilities.
- To consolidate existing facilities and optimize utilization of available resources.
- To improve quality and standard of education.
- To create facilities in emerging areas of technology.
- To develop infrastructure in organisations.
- To interact with Industry and Community.

The educational planners have also given due importance to increased inputs towards development of laboratories, workshops and promoting Research and development specially suited to indigenous requirements. There is simultaneously an urgent need for interaction with environment and Community. The benefits of tech-

nology should reach the rural population and economically disadvantaged section of society, by providing to them appropriate technology and generating self supporting means of livelihood. The Institutions, instead of working in isolation, must have an effective collaboration with the industry.

The activities such as consultancy, remunerative production, continuing education and exchange of technical expertise will be beneficial to both the industry and the institutions. The thrust of the policies and success of objectives laid down will, no doubt, depend upon the resource allocation, programme planning and management of fiscal resources.

The programme of technical education envisaged in the next plan have been formulated with major emphasis on consolidation of facilities, upgradation and expansion of existing institutions and improvement of standards, introduction of courses in state-of-art technology in polytechnic, establishment of one more polytechnic for emerging areas of technology in two Polytechnics, one each for Boys and Women, started in 1986 in the campus of existing institutions, priority is being assigned to give them their own buildings, infrastructure and necessary wherewithal for maximum growth and optimum utilization of capacity. Land, especially in a Metropolis, is a costly component. So the existing institutions would be allowed to expand in themselves by way of increased intake in demand area by providing additionality in space and infrastructure.

The Directorate of Technical Education has geared itself to face the challenge posed by these complex requirements. It will strive to achieve the tasks assigned under the National Policy of Education-1986 by devising, adopting and implementing various programmes and schemes as outlined in this 8th Plan Document. The success of these programmes, needless to say, will only be possible with sound financial support and efficient management. Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource and Development has recommended the case of this Directorate to World Bank for a financial assistance in order to achieve the excellence in technical education.

Technical Education is one of the vital components contributing to the system of human resource development, quality of products, services, productivity, standards of living and growth of economy. Due emphasis on development of this sector is, therefore, laid in the planning process of the country.

Technical Education system supplies trained technical and managerial manpower at the level of designers and researchers, technologists and supervisory personnel to sustain the production and manufacturing sectors of the industry.

Though Delhi has made significant progress in the field of Technical Education, much yet remains to be achieved by way of consolidating the existing facilities, improving standards of education, modernising laboratories and workshops and expanding facilities in emerging areas of technology.

Industry requires technical personnel at two levels: a cadre which constitutes the top level professionals who occupy managerial positions and take up design and R&D work and another cadre of middle-level technicians who carry out the functions such as supervision quality control and control of production. The first comprises of graduates and post-graduates in engineering while the second, that of diploma holders from polytechnics.

A sound manpower planning approach aims at a ratio of 1:3.5 between degree and diploma holders and growth of technical education should accordingly be planned. Polytechnic education is mainly concerned with imparting technical education and training at diploma and post-diploma levels.

For imparting technical education at degree and post-degree level there are 4 colleges namely Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi Institute of Technology, College of Art and College of Pharmacy and for imparting training at diploma level there are 8 institutions. During 90-91, the intake capacity of various courses in polytechnics has been increased from 2356 to 2717, with this the resulted students strength in the polytechnics would be as under :-

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Students strength
1.	Arya Bhatt Polytechnic, G.T. Karnal Rd.	1248
2.	G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla	1495
3.	Pusa Polytechnic, Pusa	1450
4.	IV Boys Polytechnic, Pusa	378
5.	Women's Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh	959
6.	Kasturba Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh	285
7.	Institute of Commercial Practice, Patparganj	1080
8.	College of Pharmacy, Pushp Vihar	260
Total		7155

The responsibility of organisation, administration and management of these institutions rests with the Directorate of Technical Education.

At present, about 7000 students are undergoing training in 4 Boys Polytechnics, 2 Women's Polytechnics, Institute of Commercial practice and College of Pharmacy. Even after increase of intake capacity of various courses, the intake of diploma-level students is much less than the required intake considering the recommended ratio between diploma and degree level students. The following table reflects the position of intake in certain disciplines:

S.No.	Name of the discipline	Engineers intake	Technician intake	Technician reqd. intake
1.	Civil Engg.	70	215	280
2.	Electrical Engg.	70	215	280
3.	Mechanical Engg.	100	380	400
4.	Electronics and Communication	40	151	160
5.	Production Engg.	20	45	80

The table clearly indicates that there is a mismatch between the demand and supply position prevailing currently, so there is a further scope for increase intake of diploma students

For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed against the approved outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakhs for 1990-91. The agency-wise break-up is given below :-

Institution	7th Five Yr. Plan Outlay	7th Plan Expd.	8th Plan Proposed outlay	Approved outlay 1990-91	Proposed outlay 1991-92
a) Dte. of Tech. Edu.	635.00	601.23	2000.00	225.00	322.00
b) Delhi College of Engg.	1990.00	649.12	5029.00	600.00	880.40
c) Delhi Instt. of Tech.	1300.00	2002.66	4571.00	450.00	747.00
d) College of Art	75.00	82.94	400.00	25.00	50.60
Total	4000.00	3335.95	12000.00	1300.00	2000.00

Achievements of 7th Five Year Plan

The major emphasis during the 7th Five Year Plan period has been on the following aspects:

- i) Two new polytechnics, one each for boys and girls were started to meet the

requirements in electronics, digital electronics and medical electronics and computer engineering.

- ii) Staffing pattern of the polytechnics was re-organised and restructured based on the recommendations of the "Madan Committee." The aim is to limit the lowest formation of teaching staff to the level of lecturer, with a view to improve academic and institutional standards. The scheme was implemented in the last financial year, i.e. 1988-89.
- iii) Post diploma course in computer application has been introduced in Pusa Polytechnic to make trained personnel available in the emerging areas of Computer Technology.
- iv) Part time diploma courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering were introduced in G.B. Pant Polytechnic exclusively for SC/St students to meet the social commitment of SC/ST upliftment.
- v) A Manpower Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has been set up at the Directorate in the year 1989-90.

Besides, diversification and modernisation of Machinery/equipment in the polytechnics overhauling labs/machinery has also been accomplished during 7th Plan period. Expansion of facilities in the library and augmentation of students amenities are other hallmarks of the 7th Plan.

Under capital works programme, the building of Institute of Commercial Practice was completed and Institute was shifted to its own well-planned building in trans-Yamuna area of Patparganj. Possession of land for construction of Kasturba Polytechnic building at Rohini has been taken from DDA. Computer labs have been set up in the polytechnics. A Computer centre in the Board of Technical Education has been set up for computerising results and data processing.

Development process has to face impediments due to resource constraints and other unpredictable factors which leave certain inadequacies in achieving the targets fixed and these gaps need to be filled up. The two new Polytechnics which have been started are functioning as guest institutions and are yet to have their independent buildings. The directions laid down in the National Policy on Education 1986 need to be given concrete shape. The phase of industrial development

through which country is passing has created a demand for technical and professional personnel trained in diverse fields. In 7th Plan only three new courses could be introduced, courses in emerging technologies and in areas where weakness exists are proposed to be taken up in Eighth Plan.

Expenditure incurred in the 7th plan period on the development of technical education programmes at the diploma level in the Union Territory of Delhi is as under :-

(Rs.in lakhs)

85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total
112.99	90.25	79.63	119.62	198.74	601.23

Anticipated achievements during 1990-91

- (i) Diploma course in "Instrumentation and control" with an intake of 30 students has been introduced in the IVth Boys' Polytechnic, Pusa.
- (ii) Diploma course in Pharmacy exclusively for women with an intake of 20 students would be introduced in the Womens' Polytechnic, Maharani Bagh. Expert Committee of AICTE accorded approval for introduction of this course with effect from this academic session (90-91). Admission would be made in the first week of September 1990.
- (iii) For optimum utilisation of existing facilities in the polytechnics, the intake capacity of various disciplines where demand is more has been enhanced from 2356 to 2717 students.
- (iv) Part Time course in Electronics with an intake of 30 students has been introduced in Pusa Polytechnic as a continuing education programme for ITI pass students.
- (v) Establishment of curriculum development cell, strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education, Faculty development programmes, procurement of latest technical books, machinery and equipment, establishment of close interaction with industries are other important schemes to be implemented in the year 90-91.

Proposal for 8th Five Year Plan:

In the 8th Five Year Plan the main strategy is:

- 01) Capacity expansion to meet qualitative and quantitative aspects.
- 02) Introduction of courses in state-of-art technology in polytechnics.

- 03) Gradual introduction of flexible programmes.
- 04) Establishment of one more polytechnic for emerging areas of technology.
- 05) Regular curriculum revision and development of learning resources.
- 06) Modernisation and strengthening of existing institutions.
- 07) Promotion of industry-institute interaction.
- 08) Strengthening of continuing education programmes and entrepreneurship development.
- 09) Monitoring and scientific evaluation of academic activities in the institutions.
- 10) Faculty development by way of short-term and long-term academic and industrial training programmes within the country as well as abroad.
- 11) To provide own buildings to the two newly started polytechnics namely Kastura polytechnic and IVth Boys' polytechnic.
- 12) To construct a building for the office of Directorate of Training and Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.

Scheme-wise details proposed for the year 1991-92 are given below :

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 1) Consolidation of existing facilities and augmentation of intake in polytechnics. (Rs. 30 lakhs)

A) Consolidation of existing facilities:

The Scheme envisages consolidation of existing facilities and optimal use of resources for getting maximum returns on the investments made on technical education in the previous plans. Considering the high investment that goes into the setting up of a new technical institution it will be desirable to fully utilize the space and equipment in the existing institutions rather than allowing proliferation of new institutions in conventional courses of study. Land, especially in a metropolis, is a costly component. So, greater consideration must be attached to optimize utilization of available space in the existing institutions. Vertical expansion can be had by providing additional floors in institutions having limited land but institutions having larger premises can create additional space by constructing extension blocks. Efforts will be made to expand the facilities for training in laboratories and workshops so that bigger batch of students can be accom-

modated. Additional tools and equipments will be made available to supplement the existing facilities. Similarly, it is proposed to make up the inadequacies of staff by creating additional posts.

The staff structure in Polytechnics has recently been revised under the recommendations of Madan Committee. The first phase of 40% related to positioning of staff in the teaching category has been covered during 7th Plan Period. The balance is to be implemented during 8th Plan. Also, as a fallout of this restructure additional staff & infrastructure to support the practical training and administrative functions in the institutions is proposed to be provided during 8th Plan.

B) Development of two newly established polytechnics:

In its commitment to expand facilities for technical education in emerging areas of technologies, the Directorate of Technical Education set up two new Polytechnics in the 7th Plan Period in the year 1987, one for boys and the other for women and run as 'guest Institutions' in the existing campuses. Priority will be assigned to provide these institutions with their own building and infrastructure so that these attain full capacity of student strength. Considerable groundwork for which has been done in the last year of the 7th Plan. These institutions would require their own buildings so that the facilities are fully provided to make them independent and completely operational during the 8th Five Year Plan. Provision of additional staff will be made during 8th Plan Period.

C) Augmentation of intake in Polytechnics:

Another area where cost effectiveness can be achieved is optimization of intake capacity of institutions. Training facilities can be enhanced by increasing the intake wherever there is scope of accomodating more number of students in disciplines where demand exists. There is still demand for technicians in Mechanical Engg., Production Engg. and Electronics and Electrical Communication. The two new Polytechnics offering courses in Electronics with specialization in Digital and Medical Electronics and Computer Engg. have at present limited intake capacity of 30 students because these are functioning as guest institutions in existing polytechnics. From the academic session 90-91 the intake capacity has been enhanced to 45 each in both the disciplines at these institutions. In the Computer Engineering course 60 students will be admitted at these institutions with effect from 91-92 as per the approved capacity. This proposal of augmentation will have an impact on overall expansion of infrastructure.

Physical Targets

The following additional staff is proposed to be provided at these institutions during the 8th five year Plan as per the norms of AICTE.

**Kasturba Polytechnic for Women and
IVth Boy's Polytechnics.**

Additional teaching Staff for both the polytechnics due to augmentation of intake in the Computer Engg. course from 30 to 60 students:

- 1) Sr.Lecturer/Workshop Supdt.-3 each - Rs.2200-4000
(Subject to revision of Scale by Govt.of India)
- 2) Lectures/Foreman Insttr. -9 each - Rs.2200-4000

Supporting Staff for each Polytechnic:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1) Office Supdt. | - 1 |
| 2) U.D.C. | - 1 |
| 3) L.D.C. | - 2 |
| 4) Steno | - 1 |
| 5) Programme Assistant | - 2 |
| 6) Caretaker/Security officer | - 1 |
| 7) Lab. Assistant | - 3 |
| 8) Library Atttdt. | - 1 |
| 9) Sweepers | - 4 |
| 10) Chowkidars | - 2 |
| 11) Peons | - 2 |
| 12) Despatch Rider | - 1 |

The intake capacity of Electronics discipline in these polytechnics shall be augmented to 60 and the additional staff requirement towards this shall be created as per prescribed norms during the plan period.

G.B.Pant Polytechnic :

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-----------|
| 1. Store/purchase Officer | 1 | 2200-4000 |
| 2. Head Clerk | 1 | 1400-2300 |
| 3. Library Attendant | 1 | 950-1500 |
| 4. U.D.C. | 1 | 1200-2040 |
| 5. Despatch Rider | 2 | 950-1500 |
| 6. L.D.C. | 1 | 950-1500 |
| 7. Sweeper | 6 | 750- 940 |
| 8. Chowkidar | 10 | 750- 940 |

Women's Polytechnic :

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Store/Purchase Officer | 1 | 2200-4000 |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|

2.	Office Supdt.	1	1640-2900
3.	Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
6.	L.D.C.	1	959-1500
7.	Daftary	1	875-1050
8.	Sweeper	2	750- 940
9.	Chowkidars	2	750- 940

Pusa Polytechnic :

1.	Store/Purchase office	1	2200-4000
2.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
3.	Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
6.	Sweeper	4	750- 940
7.	Chowkidar	3	750- 940

Arya Bhatt Polytechnic :

1.	Store/Purchase Office	1	2200-4000
2.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
3.	Library Attendant	1	950-1500
4.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
5.	Sweeper	4	750- 940
6.	Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
7.	Chowkidar	2	750- 940

Institute of Commercial Practice :

1.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300
2.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
3.	Despatch Rider	1	950-1500
4.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
5.	Library Attendant	2	950-1500

6. Sweepers	3	750- 940
7. Chowkidar	3	750- 940

Due to non-availability of prescribed norms for non-teaching staff the staff proposed for G.B.Pant Polytechnic, Women's Polytechnic, Pusa Polytechnic, Aryabhat Polytechnic and Institute of Commercial Practice shall be created during 8th five year plan after the work-study report and recommendations submitted by Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Administration. Necessary steps have already been taken.

These institutions shall be provided additional facilities such as motor cycle, furniture for office, staff and class rooms, telephones (official and residential) and other office equipment.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
30.00	5.00	2.00	6.00

2) Introduction of new courses in emerging technology and the areas where weakness exist (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

Emerging technologies are essential for the national development and technical advancement. Such areas are identified by the working group of Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development and include micro electronics, computer system, satellite, communication, bio-engineering, environmental engineering, food processing technology etc. The need for trained manpower in the new emerging areas has been recognised at the National level itself and this is applicable to the Delhi Union Territory also. Govt. of India based on the statistical data has also identified some critical areas where weakness exists, e.g. computer science, electronics, printing technology, maintenance engineering, instrumentation etc. based on frequent demand for trained manpower.

The following areas of Technical Education are proposed to be introduced in the 8th Five Year Plan.

S.No.	Name of the course	intake	Institution where proposed.
01)	Diploma in Mechanical Engg with specialisation in Maintenance Engineering	30	IV Boys' poly.

02) Diploma in Civil Engg. with specialisation in Construction Engg.	30	IV Boys' poly.
03) Diploma in Instrumentation and Control	30	IV Boys' poly
04) Diploma in Public Health and Environmental Engg.	30	Kasturba Poly.
05) Diploma in Fashion/Textile Design	30	Kasturba Poly.
06) Diploma in Garment Fabrication Technology	30	Aryabhat Poly.
07) Diploma in Pharmacy exclusively for women	40	Women's Poly.
08) Diploma in Plastic Technology	30	G.B.Pant Poly.
09) Post Diploma in Industrial Engineering (Part time)	25	Aryabhat Poly.
10) Post Diploma in Printing and Packaging	25	Pusa Poly.
11) Post Diploma in Advanced manufacturing technology	25	G.B.Pant Poly.
12) Post Diploma in Business Administration and Computer Application	25	Institute of Commercial Practice

These courses are proposed to be introduced in the existing polytechnics. Courses proposed at serial number 1 to 6 have already been approved by AICTE for Union Territory of Delhi.

Diploma course in Instrumentation and Control in IV Boys' polytechnic has been started in 90-91. The proposal for diploma course in Pharmacy at Women's polytechnic has already been taken up during the N.R.C. meeting held on 17.08.1990 and approved the same. The admissions for this course will be done during September 1990. The other course will be started in a phased manner during the 8th five year plan.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
60.00	5.00	7.30	10.00

3) Expansion and consolidation of existing facilities of College of Pharmacy (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The college of Pharmacy, at present, conducts the following courses:

- a) One year course in Diploma in Pharmacy after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme with an intake of 90 students.
- b) Four year B. Pharma degree course with an intake of 40 students after passing 12th of 10+2 scheme.
- c) Two-year M.Pharma post-graduate course in the disciplines of Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology and Hospital Pharmacy with an intake of 5 students in each discipline and
- d) Research facilities leading to the Ph.D. programme.

The College has so far produced four Doctorates in various disciplines of pharmacy:

i) During the 8th Five Year Plan the College of Pharmacy proposes to augment some of the existing courses by increasing the intake of students and also plans to introduce some new courses.

ii) The Pharmacy Council of India proposes to change its "Education on Regulation" and the existing one year diploma in Pharmacy course after 12th class of 10+2 scheme is proposed to be made into a two year course after 12th class of 10+2 scheme. The college proposes to maintain the existing intake of 90 students in the diploma course. Once the Diploma becomes a two year courses, the institution will have an additional 90 students in diploma class i.e. it will have to total 180 students in I & II year diploma in Pharmacy course. For this increased number of students, the college will have to provide additional facilities like lecture halls, machinery, equipment, additional laboratories, increased students' amenities, additional teachers, supporting staff, additional facilities for them etc.

iii) The intake in B.Pharma is at present 40, this intake could also be increased to 60 students per year. For the increased intake, the institution will have to provide necessary additional facilities as mentioned under the diploma course.

iv) It is also proposed to introduce post-graduate studies i.e. M.Pharma Chem, Pharmacognosy and a new area Clinical Pharmacy (for the first time in the country) during the plan period. For these additional courses in M.Pharma teachers and facilities will have to be provided.

v) The construction of hostel block and Auditorium of College of Pharmacy which is a spill over scheme of 7th Five Year Plan, would be completed in 8th Five Year Plan. It is therefore essential that necessary staff be provided for the operation of Hostel in the College of Pharmacy like Hostel Supdt. Attendants, cook, class IV etc. and also essential furniture and various kitchen items are required to be purchased.

Physical Targets:

For the scheme envisaged above, the physical facilities, staff, Mach. & Equipment and supporting staff required are as under:-

Proposed expansion	Diploma	B.Pharma	M.Pharma	Ph.D. research	Total
Annual intake	90	20	10	4	124
Teachers reqd.	5	6	6	-	17
Number of Tech. staff	8	3	2	2	15
Number of Admn. staff	4	3	-	-	7
Number of class-IV required.	5	3	1	1	10

Non-Recurring:

1. Additional Institute Building.	Provision reflected under capital programmes.				Rs. in lakhs.
2. Equipment & Books	8.00	4.00	4.0	2.5	18.50
3. Furniture only	2.00	1.50	1.5	1.5	6.50
Total	10.00	5.50	5.5	4.0	25.00

Recurring:

Salary for staff	6.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	17.0
Training costs & other recurring expenses.	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	8.0
Total	8.5	8.5	5.5	3.0	25.00

Grand Total(Revenue)	18.5	14.0	11.0	7.0	50.00
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Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
50.00	10.00	9.00	10.00

4) Continuing Education Programme and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

A. Continuing Education Programme;

The National Policy of Education and Programme of Action formulated by Government of India Ministry of Human Resource Development envisages continuing education and distance learning. All India Council of Technical Education and State Directorates of Technical Education are to formulate schemes to assess the needs of continuing education. The institution selected for this purpose in consultation with user system and professional bodies offer relevant programmes of part time studies on sequential and modular pattern resulting in award of degrees and diplomas. The strategy for designing technical education system through continuing education must be integrated with the over all technical education system. In the 8th Five Year Plan under continuing education programme it is proposed to undertake the following activities:

- i) Consolidation of part time diploma course in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic and G.B.Pant Polytechnic.
- ii) Introduction of part time diploma course in Electronics at Pusa Polytechnic.
- iii) Introduction of part time post diploma course in Industrial Engineering at Aryabhat Polytechnic.
- 1) Consolidation of part time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical Mechanical at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic.

Scheme for part time diploma (evening course) in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical is being implemented from the year 1973-74 by Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration with the approval of Government of India. Presently for conduct of the classes, the faculty staff members are from teaching institutes and other professional organisations and honorarium is paid to them on hourly rate basis. For the last few years great difficulties are being experienced to engage faculty staff members for coaching these classes because rate of remuneration admissible to them are not attractive. This course is of immense utility for working technicians for upgrading their

technical knowledge and enhancing their competency. Therefore, it has much popularity and demand. This programme needs to be strengthened by providing regular staff and other infrastructural facilities.

ii) Introduction of part time diploma course in Electronics:

There is a drastic development taking place in the electronics industry and the demand has risen in the specialised courses like electronics, computer engineering etc. The Directorate of Training and Technical Education presently conduct diploma course in electronics and electrical communication engineering at Pusa Polytechnic as a full time course. The infrastructure facilities except the staff are already available at Pusa Polytechnic. In view of the existing position it will be possible to introduce part time diploma course in electronics at Pusa Polytechnic with an intake of 30 students. For conducting this 4 year course part time faculty will be required in addition to other normal expenditure on training material.

iii) Introduction of part time post diploma course in Industrial Engineering at Aryabhat Polytechnic.

The manufacturing industries involved in mass production in all technological areas are fast growing in and around Delhi. The manpower need in the field of industrial engineering has been a long felt one. The candidates having Mechanical Engg. background are not sufficiently exposed to the details of industrial engineering required in the industries. Therefore the department is proposing to introduce this continuing education programme at Aryabhat Polytechnic. National Institute of Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE) has been approached to develop a suitable curriculum for the same. Northern Regional Council of AICTE is being approached for granting necessary permission to start the programme.

B. Entrepreneurship Development Programme :

Entrepreneurship Development Programme has been recognised as an effective Human Resource Development tool. This programme is primarily meant for developing these first-generation entrepreneurs, who on their own cannot become successful owners of enterprises. EDPs can motivate new-comers for taking up self-employment and entrepreneurial career. Entrepreneurial values should be inculcated when students are graduating from institutions. Students mostly opt for wage employment career which contribute to unemployment. Institutionalising EDPs in the institutions can divert 10% of students towards self-employment. Directorate of Technical Education proposes to set up entrepreneurship Development cell in technical

institutions. The function of EDC will be:

- To inculcate entrepreneurship values and providing training inputs
- To organise entrepreneurship resource camps
- To introduce curriculum on entrepreneurship development as an elective subject
- To organise short-term courses by inviting experts from organisations to provide necessary guidance to students to set up their own industries.

Following regular posts are required to be created for consolidation of part time diploma courses at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic:

S.No.	Nomenclature of the post	Pay scales(Rs)	No. of posts
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Teaching:

1.	Course Coordinator	3000-4500+spl. pay Rs.200/-	1
2.	Senior Lecturer	3000-4500	3
3.	Lecturers	2200-4000	15
4.	Asstt.W/s Supdt./Foreman	2000-3200	2
5.	Lab. Tech.	1400-2600	12
6.	Workshop Tech.	1400-2600	5

Supporting staff:

1.	Supdt./S.O.(A/cs.)	1640-2900	1
2.	U.D.C.	1330-2040	2
3.	LDC/Typist	950-1500	4
4.	Stenotypist	1330-2040	1
5.	Reprographer	210-270	1
6.	Asstt. Librarian	1330-2040	2
7.	Library Attendant	950-1500	2
8.	Class IV/Cleaners	750- 940	12

Part time faculty:

1. Lecturer in the subjects of Humanities (Physics, Chemistry, Language) at the GOI approved rates.

For part time post diploma course in Industrial

Engineering at Arya Bhatt Polytechnic the following regular posts are required on the pattern of post diploma course already running at Pusa Polytechnic:

1.	Head of Deptt.	3000-4500	1
2.	Lecturers	2200-4000	3
3.	Lab. Assistant	1200-2040	2
4.	Part time faculty and supporting staff as per requirement.		

For P.T. diploma course in electronics (4 year course) at Pusa Polytechnic.

To start with part time faculty would be engaged:

AICTE has granted approval for starting this course with effect from 90-91. The core faculty required for the course shall be worked out on the pattern of Aryabhat Polytechnic and the proposal shall be submitted to N.R.C. for approval so that the recommended posts are created during the plan period.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
30.00	4.00	2.00	06.00

5) Expansion and Modernisation of Printing Technology Department at Pusa Campus (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

With the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the printing technology in the past decade the necessity for creating a band of trained technicians has become exceedingly important. Hot metal composing machines e.g. Lino-mono on the letter press side have been virtually replaced by computerised film-setters all over the world. Similarly, conventional Litho Zinc plates have given way to presensitised micro-grained aluminium plates. In the field of colour separation, Electronic Scanner have come to play a significant role. These are only a few examples of the changed technological complexity. In the analysis, it would appear that the letter press printing has been overwhelmingly taken over by Photo-lithography. On the offset side, the use of Web Offset and the Photo-polymer plates (dry offset) is a significant development. Printing industry is moving in a most challenging way. Time is not far when a "new wave" will appear and the technology of today may undergo yet another

transformation. In order that our industry has a respectable place in the universe of printing and publishing, efforts should be made to keep ourselves constantly abreast with the forthcoming new developments. It is in this context that the expansion of the existing Department of Printing Technology will go a long way in meeting the requirements of 21st century.

With the increasing demand for trained personnel by the printing industry, a course at Diploma level was started in the year 1973 at Pusa Polytechnic of 3 year duration with an intake capacity of 30 students. The students are usually trained in Diploma level courses with larger facilities in letter press printing.

With a view to assess the existing facilities of training in the Printing Technology and the future requirements on the basis of the industrial and technological development taking place, EDCIL has conducted a survey on behalf of Delhi Administration involving industries, passed out students and experts in the concerned field. On the basis of the same, the future requirements are reflected in the table given below:-

MANPOWER SURVEY OF PRINTING ORGANISATIONS

Group & No. of Organisa- tions sur- veyed	Existing Manpower				Employed				Future require- ments by 1992			
	Managerial & Supervisory		Exp.		Technician		Tl.		Degree level		ITI Cert.	
	Degree	Dip.	ITI	P.D.	Dip.	ITI	Exp.	Tl.	Degree	Dip.	ITI	
Group A-26	-	29	-	59	88	-	2	9	11	22	42	14
Group B-16	9	58	3	19	89	8	43	192	243	65	71	83
Group C-22	9	58	33	108	208	19	149	2856	3024	23	90	169
Grand Total	18	145	36	186	385	27	194	3057	3278	110	203	266

Based on the above figures, it can thus be concluded that there is definitely a need to expand the existing department of Pusa Polytechnic at Diploma level and to start a degree course at a later stage.

It has been found that the industry on an average devotes a period of one year on every fresh diploma holder employed to tune his skills to the requirements of the industry. When this is compared to the

availability and the economic viability of employing on-the-job trained personnel i.e. semi-skilled person by the industry, the employability of diploma holders suffers. Thus, one of the major requirements has been that the present curriculum and pedagogical techniques should be tuned to the requirements of the employers so that the diploma holders are sought after and readily employed by the industry.

The feedback received from the industry personnel, the teachers and the students revealed that there is a need for orienting students to more extensive practical training and also to improve facilities in the existing institute. Though the industry has pointed out that the students are inadequately trained, it is ironical that the inputs towards facilitating training of the students by the industry is very much lacking. It is obvious from the above, that there is a large gap in communication between the industry and the institutes and this aspect needs to be strengthened. Further, the teacher training facilities are also inadequate and the availability of modern pedagogic techniques in the form of slide packages, video tapes, transparencies, flip charts etc., are lacking. The machinery available with the present institutes is also inadequate to train students in modern areas of processing and printing and this needs to be strengthened.

The existing Department of Printing Technology at Pusa Polytechnic shall be expanded and a new curriculum which would help in overcoming the existing shortcomings of training shall be adopted and all modern facilities shall be provided.

Besides this, the intake capacity at Diploma course shall be increased with a provision of introducing four years degree course at a later stage. For this purpose, a new block for department of printing technology will be required. At present the space available in Pusa Polytechnic is so tight up that extension of this department within the space available will not be possible. For this purpose, the old building of B.T.C. at Pusa which has long outlived its life and is declared dangerous in parts will be demolished and the land will be utilised for construction of new block of Printing Technology. This would necessitate a substantial capital expenditure. The requirement of staff would also be drastically changed.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
30.00	2.00	2.00	5.00

6) Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education (Head Quarter) (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The success of the plans and schemes envisaged for growth of technical education will largely depend upon a sound mechanism, comprising functions, such as planning, executing, co-ordinating, controlling, monitoring and evaluation. This requires strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education which is entrusted with the responsibility of efficiently managing various organs.

Whereas in sixties there were only four polytechnics under this Directorate, with a limited in-take, today it has to control seven diploma level Institutions and four degree level Institutions with a considerable increase in the number of disciplines offered and students admitted. At present, the total intake capacity in Polytechnics and Institute of Commercial Practice is around 2700 in 45 disciplines. But, the Directorate is functioning with the same staff strength and structure as it did three decades before. The existing infrastructure at the Dte. of Tech. Education(HQ) is too inadequate to meet the challenges of the new situations.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has emphasised the need for proper strengthening of Dte. of Tech. Education 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 on Education.

Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi, is headed by the Director, Training & Technical Education, who is a senior I.A.S. Officer and an Ex-Officio Secretary of the Department dealing with entire Technical Education Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi besides Craftsmen Training Programme and Apprenticeship Programme. To assist the Director of Training & Technical Education, at present, there is only one Joint Director who is a senior PCS Officer and an Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary of the Department. This post of Joint Director has, in fact, been created to look after Craftsmen Training side (with the approval of Ministry of Labour). In the absence of any senior person on Technical Education side, Joint Director has also to look after the work of Technical Education. It has been greatly felt that with the growing sophistication and diversification of Technical Education programme, there is an overall need of Coordination at the top level so that different agencies implementing the

programme are effectively and purposefully linked and developed in a supporting manner. There is, therefore, a necessity for creating a separate post of Joint Director (T.E.) in the equivalent pay scale of Principal Polytechnic (i.e. in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000) to oversee the formulation of policies, planning of schemes and their follow up with different authorities at state, central and regional level for obtaining their approval, conducting inspection of the Institutions and liaison with All India Council of Technical Education, Technical Teachers Training Institute, Northern Regional Council etc. The Secretariate work of - Delhi College of Engineering, College of Art, College of Pharmacy, Delhi Institute of Technology have now been transferred to this Directorate. It is therefore necessary to create separate Branch called Secretariate Branch to deal with all matter pertaining to degree colleges, matters relating to Parliament Questions, Metropolitan Council Questions, Administrative reports, Annual Reports, Vigilance matters and other miscellaneous works. Planning and Academic cell of the Directorate has to play a vital role in formulation of schemes and programmes which have to be viable and effective. Planning Cell has to initiate exercises involving estimation of financial resources, critical review of on-going schemes and their evaluation. Work load of Planning and Academic Cell has been considerably increased due to greater qualitative inputs and diversification in new areas of technology. So these cells needs to be strengthened. It is therefore proposed to provide one Technical Officer in these branches in a scale equivalent of a Lecturer in the Polytechnic. Necessary facilities in terms of furniture, equipment would also be provided in these branches for proper set up. Further, the workload of Group-A gazetted posts has been transferred from the Service Department to this Directorate. Now, the cases pertaining to probation period, crossing of efficiency bar, confirmation, preparation of self-contained note for DPC for group A posts and Court cases are to be dealt in Administration(Tech.) Branch. The workload has increased tremendously. As such this section also needs to be strengthened. The A.R. Department has conducted work study and recommended for creation of additional posts. The proposal for creation of posts is presently under consideration with Finance Department. The workload of posts for Administration(Tech.) Branch would be taken up in 8th Five Year Plan.

The following posts are proposed to be created for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan:-

1.	Jt. Director (Technical)	1	3700-5000
2.	Asstt. Director (Sectt. Branch)	1	3000-4500
3.	Technical Officer	3	2200-4000
4.	Asstt. Tech. Officer	2	2000-3200

5.	Office Superintendent	1	1640-2900
6.	Asstt. Programmer	2	1640-2900
7.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
8.	Stenographer	5	1200-2040
9.	Data Entry Operator	2	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	6	950-1500
11.	Class IV	5	750- 940

The A.R.Department has not considered the workload of the administration (Tech.)Branch, the additional posts required for this branch are as under:-

Assistant	1	1400-2300
Legal Assistant	1	1400-2300
U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
Stenographer	1	1200-2040
L.D.C.	2	950-1500

It is also proposed to create one internal audit cell as HQ. Taking into consideration the workload and number of institutions AGCR has suggested for creation of audit cell in the Directorate. Following posts are proposed to be created under this cell :

1.	Audit Officer (S.A.S.)	1	2000-3200
	1629		
2.	Junior Auditors	2	1400-2600
3.	U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	2	950-1500
5.	Peon	1	750-940

The workstudy and subsequent creation of posts as suggested above shall be taken up in 91-92.

In accordance with the National Policy on Education-1986 and the requirement of present needs, is essential to take up the work of modernisation of office by introducing computer information system. The following areas have been identified in the Directorate for computerisation :-

1. Offering appointments.
2. Medical Exam. of Govt. servants.
3. Character antecedents verification.
4. Opening of a) Personal files b) CR Dossier, c) Service Book.

5. Clearance of probation period.
6. Declaration of Q.P.I.
7. Confirmation.
8. Admission Record.
9. Students Records.
10. Preparation of annual/five year plans.
11. Financial sanctions and budgeting.
12. Pay Roll etc.
13. Annual achievements.
14. Nomination of students.

It is therefore proposed to purchase two computers (PC/XTs with printers) for these works. To operate it, we need two Asstt. Programmers in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 and two Data Entry Operators (1200-2040). It is proposed to buy two Electronic Typewriters, one binding machines, and conversion of 30 Line Intercom set into PABX system through Govt. agency during 1991-92.

Provision of building is reflected in scheme " Capital works programmes of Technical Education".

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
30.00	4.00	3.00	5.00

**7) Strengthening of Board of Technical Education
(Rs.34.00 lakhs)**

The Board of Technical Education was established in 1961 with the objective of conducting examinations for award of certificate/diploma in various Engineering/Non-engineering courses of Government affiliated Institutions. The Board of Technical Education is at present housed in Old Secretariate with a limited accomodation. Scheme proposed by a high powered Committee for better utilisation of the available accomodation has already been implemented and accordingly accomodation for a Computer Centre has been developed.

The Board of Technical Education carries out functions such as :-

- Approval of courses and curriculum.
- Making arrangements for conduct of examinations.
- Awarding Diploma/Certificates for various courses.
- Affiliating Institutes for conduct of courses.
- Monitoring of training and standards of education in this institution.
- Laying down norms for admission to courses of study.

Integration of evaluation with the process of teaching and learning with a view to diagnose the weakness and deficiencies in education needs immediate attention. This requires analysis of results, regular monitoring and evaluation of institution with a view to ensure that they are imparting education as per prescribed norms. This has gained added importance due to addition of many private affiliated institutions and many more are clamouring for affiliation with Board of Technical Education. Further, in view of the fact that All India Council of Technical Education has prescribed norms for any technical institution, Board of Technical Education is expected to play more effective role towards qualitative improvement of technical education. This is possible only if Board of Technical Education can ensure that the institution adhere to prescribed norms in terms of infrastructural facilities and a sound management system. Even for the conduct of examination, the present system is under heavy strain as previously the Board was to conduct examination on Annual pattern for a few Engineering and Non-Engineering courses but now with the introduction of complete carry over system on semester pattern with six year as upper limit for passing three years diploma course, the process of computation of results has become very complex.

Board of Technical Education, Delhi is at present conducting examination for 11 Government Institutions, 9 private affiliated institutions and 5 autonomous institutions. The examinations are conducted for award of certificate/diploma/post diploma for 45 courses of varied nature for about 12,000 candidates. Question papers for about 550 subjects are to be procured and printed every six months.

The existing staff structure of the Board has, therefore, been rendered quite inadequate to handle and cope with the work of examination, curriculum, affiliation, etc. of the vast number of institutions affiliated to the Board.

The objective of the schemes :

- i) to cope with the increased workload and bring efficiency in the functioning of Board of Technical Education.

ii) to exercise better regulatory measures as envisaged in the constitution of the Board on the affiliated institutions.

The above objectives can be achieved by bifurcating the functions of the Board of Technical Education into areas of activities as under :-

i) academic regulation and the accountability of the institutions.

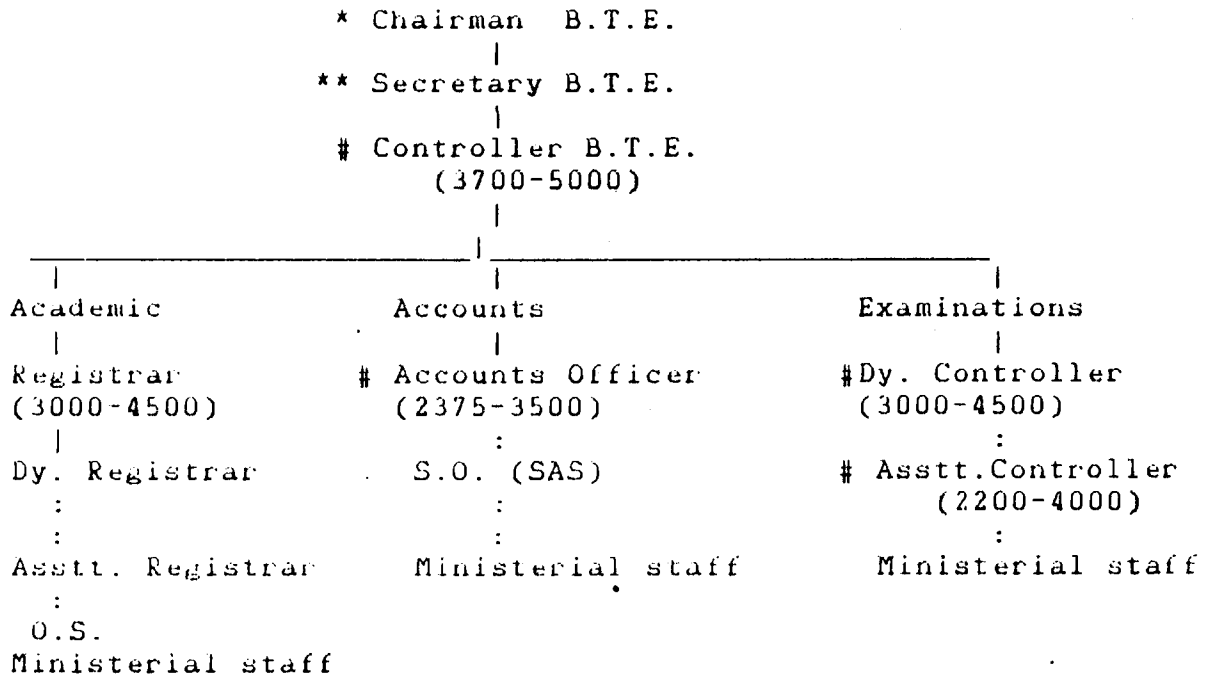
ii) conduct of examination and certification.

The areas of activities of the academic group shall be to periodically raise and approve the curriculum, study and evaluation of schemes, standard tool list, to prescribe entry qualification and intake capacity, to liaise with AICTE, to frame rules for affiliation, students discipline rules, to frame and implement inter-board migration of students.

The areas of activities of the examination group shall be to conduct examination, to moderate and print question papers, development of question bank and declaration of results and award of certificates.

Physical targets to be achieved :

The following structure of the Board has been proposed to meet the above objectives :-



*Chief Secretary Delhi Admn. is the Chairman BTE

**DTTE is the Secretary B.T.E.

Posts proposed to be created.

As integration of evaluation with teaching-learning, conduct of examinations and its proper certification has gained its own importance in the system of education, it is proposed that one post of Controller Board of Technical Education may be created in the parallel pay scale of Principal of the Poly. i.e. Rs. 3700-5000. Work pertaining to examinations and certification has increased manifold and is highly sensitive and secret in nature and, therefore, needs handling by senior professional staff.

Hence, the proposal for creation of one post of Deputy Controller of Examination equivalent to Head of Deptt. in Polytechnic and two posts of Asstt. Controller of examinations equivalent to lecturer in Polytechnic has been mooted. Board of Technical Education is dealing with about 4000 examiners and has a budget of Rs. 12 to 15 lakhs under the sub-head "professional services" as secret account for payment of honorarium to paper setters/examiners/moderators/examination superintendents and printers for printing of question papers. The total budget in the plan and non-plan schemes for the Board of Technical Education is of the order of 27 lakhs. The Board also recovers revenue in the form of Examination fee from the candidates. All this necessitates a very thorough scrutiny of the bills and needs very strict accounting procedure. Hence, the proposal for an accounts officer besides the existing post of S.O.(A/C) has been made.

The Board of Technical Education is to be reorganised for laying proper emphasis for its various functional aspects and is going to be provided its own independent building at a centralised campus at Nizamuddin within ITI Arab Ki Sarai complex. Appropriate provision for the revision of pay scale and additional payment has been made in the salary sub-head. Besides, funds will also be provided for purchase of various non-recurring items including furniture, electronic typewriters, duplicating machine, etc.

The following posts have been created so far during 1990-91 :

01)	Statistical Assistant	- 1	Rs. 1400-2300
02)	Record Keeper	- 1	Rs. 1200-2040
03)	Driver	- 1	Rs. 950-1500
04)	Despatch Rider	- 1	Rs. 950-1500
05)	Store Supervisor	- 1	Rs. 1400-2300

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
34.00	6.00	9.00	9.50

The building component for the office of Board of Technical Education has been provided in the scheme ~Stg. of Directorate of Technical Education~ as the integrated office complex has been proposed to be constructed at Nizamuddin.

8) Strengthening of Manpower Monitoring & Evaluation Cell (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

There has been considerable expansion in the field of technical education in Delhi in the last decade. New courses have been started and intake has been increased where it was felt that there is a growing demand of manpower in a particular field. But, this has been done on the basis of adhoc assessment. There is a need of a reliable information system for identification of technical manpower requirement to aid realistic planning of technical education programmes. With this view Directorate of Technical Education envisaged a scheme which aimed at developing an information system through which it should be possible to ascertain the demand of various types of technical manpower, both current and perspective, so that expansion and diversification of technical education facilities are commensurate with the demand by user agencies.

The objectives of the scheme are as under :

(i) Estimation of Short-Term and Long-Term requirement of different categories of engineering and technical manpower in different fields and branches of specialization by conducting periodic surveys of user agencies.

(ii) Estimation of supply of different categories of engineering personnel by various institutions in the region.

(iii) Collection and analysis of data to match the job requirement with facilities for education and training.

(iv) Assessment of future needs of technical personnel in new emerging areas.

(v) Make recommendations, on the basis of analysis for expansion of intake capacities and facilities for technical education in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(vi) To maintain liason with various related agencies.

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Delhi Administration have accorded sanction for creation of following posts for this cell:

01) Asst. Director	1	3000-4500
02) Research Officer	1	1640-2900
03) Technical Assistant	1	1400-2300
04) U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
05) Stenographer	1	1200-2040
06) Class IV	1	750-940
07) Driver	1	950-1500

Posts from S.No.1 to 6 above have been created and transferred to Non-Plan in 1990-91. Additional post of Driver shall be created during the 8th Plan.

In the 8th Plan it is proposed to fill up all above posts created during 7th Five Year Plan after finalisation of recruitment rules. In order to provide mobility for the staff and fulfil the objectives for which the scheme has been formulated, a staff vehicle is an immediate need for which provision has been reflected. Separate telephone connection, duplicating machine, two typewriting machines, stationery etc would be needed for the cell. A survey shall be got conducted through National Institute of Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE)/National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) of Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) to assess the future technician manpower requirement and demand in and around Delhi.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
5.00	2.00	0.50	2.00

9 Reorganisation and Restructuring the set up of polytechnics/Instt. of Commercial Practice/ College of Pharmacy (Rs.80.00 lakhs)

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, Govt. of India has accorded approval for implementation of revised structure for Delhi polytechnics Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India directed that these recommendations will be implemented in phased

manner 40:40:20 in three years. During 7th Plan 40% of the scheme has been implemented. Rest of the scheme will be implemented in 8th Plan as on going scheme. It is also proposed to implement other recommendations of AICTE (Dogra Committee's recommendations etc.) during the Plan Period.

The object of the scheme is :-

- i) To improve the standard & quality of training in the Polytechnics;
- ii) To revitalise and motivate the faculty system to enable them to tackle the challenges posed in the evergrowing field of Technology.

The New posts required under the revised staffing pattern will be created. Promotional avenue and revised pay scale as per recommendations of Dogra Committee would also be provided to faculty members.

Staffing pattern of Boys' Polytechnic & Women's Polytechnic after 100% implementation of Madan Committee would be as under:-

	Boy's Poly	Women's Poly
Head of Deptt.	20	10
Sr. Lecturer/Workshop- Superintendent	53	10
T.P.O.	3	1
Lecturers	222	62
Foreman Instructor	16	3

Out of this the following posts have already been created:-

	Boys' Poly.	Women's Poly.
Head of Deptt.	4	2
Sr. Lecturer/Workshop- Superintendent	18	8
Lecturers	126	24
T.P.O.	2	1
Foreman Instructor	12	2

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.

For College of Pharmacy:

As per 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/- Special Pay.
2. Asstt. Professor	1	Rs. 3000-5000
3. SO (Accounts)	1	Rs. 1640-2900

For Institute of Commercial Practice:

Similar recommendations have also been proposed for ICP. The proposal is under consideration with Govt. of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
80.00	14.00	4.00	13.40

10) Removal of Obsolescence and Modernisation of Laboratories and workshops (Rs.180.00 lakhs)

One of the high priority area in the new National Policy on Education is removal of obsolescence and modernisation in the institutions by providing equipment and machinery in consonance with the current and futuristic advancement in science and technology. Most of the equipment that was procured at the time establishment of Polytechnic in 1962 has outlived its utility and needs replacement. Some equipment has become outdated due to the advent of new processes and technologies and requires substitution. Concerning modernisation, there is a need to undertake technology forecasting and technology assessment studies and establish laboratories with equipment pertaining to emerging technologies. Modernisation of laboratories and workshops is also undertaken as a consequence of changes in Curricula taking place from time to time to cope with the upcoming technologies. The widespread use of computers in various fields has necessitated setting up of computer laboratories in each institution to provide training in the use of computers for various applications. Use of sophisticated instruments and control systems in an increasing way demands that students are well conversant with their use. National Policy of Education lays stress on universalization of Research & Development Culture in all technical institutions. This is possible

only if infrastructural capability for research is built up in the institutions by providing adequate facilities in the laboratories and workshops.

Thus, the objectives of the scheme would be ;

- i) to replace the obsolete machinery and equipment which have outlived their life with the latest type, and
- ii) to provide additional modern/sophisticated equipment due to advancement in technology.
- iii) to equip the laboratories and workshop with support facilities matching with the equipment procured.

To achieve the above objectives and provide physical facilities of equipment and machinery will be procured by the institutions under the Directorate in the following manner during 8th five year plan.

1. G.B.Pant Polytechnic	- 30.00
2. Pusa Polytechnic	- 30.00
3. Arya Bhatt Polytechnic	- 25.00
4. Women's Polytechnic	- 25.00
5. Kasturba Polytechnic	- 15.00
6. Fourth Boys' Polytechnic	- 15.00
7. College of Pharmacy	- 25.00
8. Institute of Commercial Practice	- 15.00

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
180.00	30.00	35.00	30.00

**11) Establishment of Curriculum Development Cell
(Rs.10.00 lakhs)**

Presently over 45 disciplines pertaining to Certificate, Diploma, Post-Diploma, Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate courses are offered in the various institutions run by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration. The curriculum of these courses have to be regularly updated to

meet the changing demands of industries so as to include latest advancements in the field of technology. To do so data from field in the form of feed back from passed out students and user agencies is to be collected and analysed to update the curriculum. Till now the TTI Chandigarh guided the local faculty for developing/revising the curricula. Since the quantum of work has increased with the starting of new courses and new institutions, the present arrangement is not working well. Having a mechanism at the Head Quarter to undertake curriculum development/revision work has become a necessity which can no longer be ignored. These are determinantal to academic standards. Moreover setting of curriculum development cell at the Directorate of Technical Education in each State is an essential requirement of National Policy of Education.

The object is to 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 advances in educational technology
- identify occupational needs of women and design appropriate formal and non-formal programmes
- develop flexible programmes of study for society and economically weaker sections.
- monitor and review curriculum implementation and undertake curriculum research studies.
- Develop instructional resource material inl Non-text areas.

The proposed curriculum development cell will be established in the Directorate of Technical Education. The cell will collect data needed for systematic design, development, implementation and revision of curricula of technical education programmes in the state. The cell will monitor the progress of implementation and advice corrective measures wherever required. It will also maintain liaison with other agencies at regional and national level. The cell will organise seminars workshops and congregations to develop/review curricula. Besides, this the cell will also develop desk manuals, workshop manuals, laboratory manuals and question bank in different subjects of study. Detailed scheme has been framed and sent to Govt. of India Ministry of Human Resource Development for accord of technical approval. The scheme will however be implemented in the 8th Five Year Plan as a spill over scheme.

To implement this scheme following posts have been proposed for creation.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Head of Deptt.(C.D.) | 1 3000-4500 |
|-------------------------|-------------|

2. Curriculum Development Officer	1	2200-4000
3. Asstt. Curriculum Development Officer	1	2000-3200
4. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
5. L.D.C.	2	950-1500
6. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
7. Driver	1	950-1500
8. Class IV	2	750- 940

Besides the salary of the office staff there is a need for providing office equipment/furniture, van, reprographic facilities and other contingencies.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
10.00	2.00	0.20	2.00

12) Strengthening of Library facilities and Audio Visual Aids (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

The concept of library as a place for storing and issuing of books is outdated. A wide variety of learning resources comprising graphic records in the form of books, periodicals, films, slides, microfilms etc. has brought a radical change in the concept of library. It becomes a workshop where an individual can interact with the media to be successful in his pursuit of knowledge. It is therefore, imperative to extend all possible means to ensure proper environment, accessibility and exposure of graphic needs to the user. The institutions must give priority to library development side by side with laboratory development. The greatest constraints in doing so being lack of necessary funds. The polytechnic library exists on a shoestring budget. It has been observed that libraries in Polytechnics, at present, have a very limited stock of books and journals. There is a need for large number of reference books, technical encyclopaedias, technical dictionaries, directories, handbooks yearbooks and alike for consultation. The organisational set up of library also needs improvement. The staff provided at present is quite inadequate to manage the multi-faceted activities of the library.

The objectives of the good library should be :

- to provide text and non-text material in the form of text books, reference books, journals, films, transparencies, and other audio-visual material.
- to provide adequate teaching resource material to teaching staff.
- to anticipate demand and acquire books/materials in subjects likely to be introduced.
- to assist the readers to get the relevant information and to interpret the reading materials to them.
- to establish links with other libraries in the area for exchange of information.

The library should be able to provide following services :

- to provide list of additions
- to provide reference services
- to provide news briefs
- to provide retrospective bibliography
- to provide selective dissemination of information
- to provide reprographic facility.

The libraries and learning resource centres of all the institutions will be reinforced by providing technical journals (Indian and Foreign) books in Science, Engineering and Technology and other facility such as audio visual aids, educational films, video cassettes, computer aided programmes, CAD/CAM packages produced by Technical Teacher's Training Institutes, UGC, ITIs and other educational research centres, and from other proprietary item manufacturers. It is proposed to create learning resource utilization cells in each institutions. Resource materials may be prepared by the staff themselves or with the help of experts. The cell will prepare materials such as lecture notes, frame slides, video films and film strips etc for use by the teachers in the class rooms. It is also essential to provide adequate trained staff as per the need.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
30.00	4.00	4.00	5.00

13) Strengthening of Hostel Facilities in the Existing Institutions (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

Institutions in Delhi provide for 10 per cent seats for outside students. In addition to this a considerable number of students nominated by various states and foreign nationals also seek admission. There is an increasing demand for hostel facilities by

local students because the workload of studies in technical institutions is more rigorous and students can devote full attention with residential facilities. They get more opportunities for mutual interaction and thus can discuss their difficulties.

Programme of Action for implementation of National Policy on Education -1986 has also indicated that every technical institution should provide for hostel facilities to the extent of 100% for girl students and at least upto 50% for boy students. The hostels should be equipped with furniture and all other basic amenities should be available for proper living and comforts. The inmates should have messing and recreational facilities. Presently only G.B.Pant Polytechnic and Women' Polytechnic have their own hostel building. The accommodation and amenities in all these institutions far from adequate. In the existing hostels about 250 students can be accommodated. In the 8th Plan strengthening of existing hostels and expansion of facilities will be taken up. Proper infrastructure will be created in terms of staff, equipment and space for common room and dining hall.

The following posts have been created during 90-91.

- | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 1. Hostel Superintendent | 2 Nos. | 1400-2300 |
| 2. Class IV staff
(including Sweepers &
chowkidars) | 3 Nos. | 750- 940 |

The additional posts as given below are proposed to be created during the remaining period of the 8th five year plan as the department is constructing hostels in the College of Pharmacy Campus for boys and girls:-

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|
| 1) Hostel Supdt.
(One for boys and one
for girls hostel) | 2 Nos. | Rs.1400-2300 |
| 2) L.D.C. | 1 No. | Rs. 950-1500 |
| 3) Class IV staff including
sweepers and Chowkidars | 6 Nos | Rs. 750-940 |

Other physical facilities

1. Replacing of Condemned furniture and purchase of essential furniture required in the hostel, utensils required in the mess and in kitchen. furniture for dining hall etc.
2. Recreation facilities for the inmates

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
20.00	2.00	2.00	3.00

**14) Strengthening of facilities for SC/ST
(Rs.15.00 lakhs)**

There is a great need for specifically oriented educational effort for reducing disabilities of SC & ST students which cannot be removed only by the provisions for reservation. It has to be recognised that the majority of these students, often, suffer from the after-effects of childhood inadequacies and lack of confidence in realising their academic potentials. These factors often work against their adjustment in the stream of higher education professional work and their performance vis-a-vis others. So some programmes for enhancing the competence of SC/ST students have to be initiated and appropriate steps need to be taken to fully integrate these young people with the others.

This scheme has been initiated to provide increased facilities for SC/ST category students so that they can be motivated to pursue their studies without much of dependence on their parents. During the 7th Plan suitable provision was made to arrange extra coaching after normal working hours to these students to make up the deficiencies, if any, experienced by them. It is proposed to carry over the scheme during the 8th Plan period. In addition to this, these students will be provided with books and other costlier learning aids required during studies.

To organise special coaching programme separate part-time staff will be required who will be recommended as per norms.

Around 1000 students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections would be given special coaching beyond/before regular classes so as to remove their difficulties by engaging part-time faculty. They would also be extended the facility of text books, tool kits, calculators etc during the course of their studies so as to ward off their financial hardships.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
15.00	3.00	3.00	4.00

15) Strengthening of facilities for the students
(Students' Amenities) (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The technical education system should not confine itself to producing only technical knowledge and skill in the student but should also strive towards physical, intellectual and aesthetic development of his personality. He should inculcate besides scientific and technical temper democratic, moral and spiritual values. Efforts should be made to create interest of student in hobbies, games and sports and promote habits for health care, mental application, management of time and conservation of Physical, mental and emotional energy. Institutions must provide congenial environment and good working conditions in which students live and study. The students should not get a feeling that they have to agitate for securing facilities of drinking water, cycledsheds, timely supply of text-books, well cooked meals in hostels, etc. Other legitimate facilities like inexpensive canteen, well managed cooperative store, recreation centre, sports facilities, medical facilities etc. should also be available in the institutions. The students should be encouraged to involve themselves in some useful activities like joining hobby clubs, arranging technical exhibitions, organising quiz competitions and seminars. Under the scheme strengthening of these facilities will be undertaken by providing good common room, renovation of canteen, building of auditorium, purchase of water coolers, establishment of a medical room with provision of a visiting doctor, construction of a cycle/scooter shed and provision of courts and playgrounds.

The objective of the scheme would be :

1. To provide adequate facilities to the students community
2. To maintain proper congenial atmosphere in the institute.

Physical facilities in the form of required items identified by Head of the institutions conforming to the objectives of the scheme shall be provided to the institutions in a phased manner depending on the priorities.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
15.00	3.00	3.00	4.00

16) Stepping up Industry-Institute Interaction
(Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Interaction between engineering institutions and industry is one important objective as laid down in the

new policy on education, 1986 of Govt. of India. At present the technical institutions and industry work in isolation and the linkage is not so strong as it should be. An ideal situation would be that where a technical institution is attached to an industry in the same way as a medical college is attached to a hospital. However, close interaction between institutions and industry can be effectively brought about. A meaningful collaboration can be beneficial both for the institutions and the industry.

The following activities to some extent are being undertaken where some of interaction between industry and institute exists:

1. Arranging industrial visits for students.
2. Industries contacting institutes for recruitment.
3. Teachers deputed for QIP in industry.
4. Inviting people from the field for guest lectures.
5. Industrial/inplant training of students.

The interaction between industry and institute cannot take place until and unless concrete efforts are made in that direction. The existing interaction needs to be enhanced and extended to widen its perimeter. Various collaborative activities that can be initiated and constraints visualized are identified as under:

1. Exchange of staff: Executives and Engineers from industry can be invited to work as guest faculty in the institutions. They can deliver lectures on specialised topics and can associate with the faculty of the institute for accomplishing certain research projects assigned to the students. They can undertake certain projects in the institute. Similarly staff from the institute can spend some time during vacations or for further period in the industry to work in collaboration with the staff there, so that knowledge could be shared to achieve certain tasks.

2. Consultancy offered by Institutions:

Under this activity the institutions can provide consultancy to the industry with the expertise available in the institutions. The institutions can help solve the problems encountered by the industry. The faculty can advise regarding manpower requirement, quality control process control, layouts etc. and can undertake research projects. An effective partnership between the faculty of institution and industry can provide an environment which will promote innovations. Faculty has creative ideas and knowledge reservoirs whereas industry has resources and means to put ideas

into practical shapes.

3. Practical Training: It is important that theoretical knowledge is supplemented by practical experience. The students must be exposed to real life situations and the industrial culture. Students must be able to correlate theoretical knowledge with practical applications. At present this is being done through short stints of practical training in industry during vacations. This training is hardly adequate and more time should be devoted. The curriculum should provide sufficient time and weightage for practical training. There should at least be one semester reserved for such training. The industry will have to be liberal in allowing the students to receive training for long periods. The industry can involve students in solving its problem, and assigning them certain functions to be carried out in the industry. Such training if not properly monitored or supervised will lose the effectiveness and would not serve the desired purpose. So it is essential that some staff members are also associated with it.

4. Training for Technical Personnel:

The institutes can devise and conduct short term training programmes and continuing education programmes for technical personnel of industry to enhance their knowledge and thus improve career prospects. Multi-entry and credit system having modules of study can be very successful for such people.

5. Feed back on curriculum and training needs:

Industry can give valuable feed back to the institution regarding the shortcomings and gaps noticed in the students during their performance in the industry. The students lacking in certain theoretical or practical aspects of study at the institute can be reflected in the feedback given to the institutes so that suitable modifications can be incorporated in the curriculum.

Physical Targets:

a) Separate cell at the Directorate of Technical Education shall be created for planning and execution of activities falling under the ambit of the schemes.

b) There is a need for establishing a committee consisting of representatives of Government, institutions and industries which will lay down guidelines, formulate policies and give advice on issues relating to industry institute collaboration.

c) Necessary infrastructural facilities shall be created in the institute to coordinate such activities.

d) A system shall be evolved to clearly earmark the proportions of finance that will go to the institute and to the individual for consultancy offered.

e) Administrative hurdles and rules and regulations regarding acceptance of consultancy fees will be sorted out. For accepting production work a system of estimates, evaluation of cost and proper accounting will have to be evolved.

f) Enterprenuership Development Wing shall be established in the institutions which will conduct programmes to train the interested people in establishing their own industrial units. The faculty can provide the necessary knowledge and guidelines and help in making viable project reports.

g) The institutes shall create infrastructure to conduct on regular basis refresher courses, short-term training programmes capsule of courses for technical personnel working in the industry, by suitably designing need-based programmes.

1) The curriculum development cell whould develop a mechanism to gather feed back from industry regarding improvements required in the curriculum and training of the students. Instructional resource material can also be accordingly developed.

Infrastructure

		Rs.in	lakhs	A.
Human Resources				
1. Asstt. Director	1	3000-4500	0.60	
2. Project Officer	1	2200-4000	0.50	
3. Head Clerk	1	1400-2300	0.35	
4. L.D.C.	2	950-1500	0.50	
5. Class IV	1	750- 940	0.25	
6. Driver	1	950-1500	0.25	
			<hr/>	
			3.05	
			<hr/>	

Apart from above staff at Head Quarter one person at the level of lecturer in each institute would be assigned the job to coordinate this programme.

B. Physical Resources:

Seperate wing, will be provided at Head Quarter for this programme. Necessary furniture, telephones, electronic typewriter, duplicating machine, one van need to be provided to this cell for performing the jobs as mentioned above.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
15.00	2.00	2.00	3.00

Capital works programme of
Directorate of Technical Education

Directorate of Technical Education in its endeavour to make optimum use of available land with the existing institutions by creating additional space required to expand educational facilities has undertaken many capital works which will be completed during 8th Plan period. The Directorate of Technical Education and the Board of Technical Education are yet to have their own fullfledged buildings. Two new institutions started in 7th Plan period are also to be provided with their own building during 8th Plan. A large number of schemes are required to be earmarked under the New Education Policy which necessitate additions, alterations and improvement in the laboratories and workshops. The existing institutions lack in many basic facilities and amenities which are necessary for an institution to acquire such as Hostel, Canteen, Common room, auditorium.

Under this scheme the following projects are required to be undertaken:-

17. Construction of Directorate of Technical Education building and Board of Technical Education office at Nizamuddin (ITI Arab ki Sarai):(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

Presently the Directorate of Technical Education is functioning in a small rented building at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-2. The building is owned by Dayal Singh Library Trust Society. The space is very limited and does not afford any possibility to expand or consolidate the activities of the Directorate. Besides, equally important is the fact that the owner of the building is also pressing hard to vacate the building to which this administration has agreed. It is therefore necessary that the Directorate should have its own building constructed at the earliest at a suitable place in Delhi. Similar is the situation of Board of Technical Education which is functioning at Old Sectt. and there is no possibility of future expansion there. To save expenditure on use of land a suitable site for construction of Directorate and Board of Technical Education office has been identified at Nizamuddin (ITI Arab Ki Sarai Complex). PWD Delhi Administration has initiated the exercise to work out feasibility and prepare lay out plans and preliminary

commenced for construction of new office complex. The drawings and lay out plans are under preparation with the Sr. Architect of PWD Delhi Administration. The building will cater for the entire space requirement for the full fledged Directorate. The estimated cost of construction of building would be Rs.100.00 lakh. Provision of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan.

18) Construction of 4th Boys Polytechnic at Patparganj : (Rs. 405.00 lakhs)

4th Boys' Polytechnic was started in the year 1987 as a guest institution in Pusa Polytechnic. Land measuring 5 acres was identified by the Delhi Development Authority at Hindon cut in trans-yamuna area in the year 1984-85. However, due to encroachment on this land DDA failed to handover possession of this land. Since DDA could not provide alternative site in trans-Yamuna area, this Directorate has decided to construct separate complex for this institution in the land available at Institute of Commercial Practice in Patparganj. The feasibility has already been identified in consultation with PWD. Preliminary estimates amounting to Rs.4.05 crores have been framed by PWD.S.F.C.memo has been prepared by the department for consideration and approval of the Standing Finance Committee of Delhi Administration. The drawings have already been submitted to local bodies (DDA) for necessary clearance. The work would start during this current financial year. However, the major expenditure would be incurred in the remaining 8th Five Year Plan period. It is planned to complete the construction work during 8th Plan itself. Provision of Rs.405.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th plan, as per the estimates framed by PWD.

19) Construction of Kasturba Polytechnic building in Rohini:-(Rs. 350.00 lakhs)

Kasturba Polytechnic for Women was started in 1987 as a guest institution in the Women's Polytechnic Maharani Bagh. This institution is proposed to be established in West Delhi with a view to have geographical dispersal of institution in Delhi. To provide an independent building and campus for this Poly. land measuring 4 acres has been acquired from DDA in Rohini. Construction of boundary wall at the site is in progress and would be completed during 90-91. However, the main work for the building including class rooms, labs, workshops, hostel block would be taken up in the remaining 8th Five Year Plan period.

Earlier land measuring 9.16 acres was allotted to this Directorate by DDA at Pritampura. DDA has suo-moto cancelled the allotment on the pretext that the area is to be developed as part cum tourist complex. The can-

cellation was formally contested by the department with the DDA. Now the matter is being placed in the standing committee of DDA for restoration of land to this Directorate. This is primeland ideally suitable for establishment of Kasturba Polytechnic for women. If the permission is granted by DDA to build the building at the site at Prilampura, the building can come up much faster within two three years. The estimated cost of construction would be Rs.350.00 lakhs. The same is proposed in the 8th Plan.

20) Construction of hostel building and auditorium in College of Pharmacy :(Rs.80.00 lakhs)

College of Pharmacy has established its own campus on a 10 acre land in Pushp Vihar in South Delhi. This institute has an urgent need for setting up of hostel facilities for students. It is proposed, initially, to have hostel facilities created for 40 boys and 20 girls. Preliminary drawings for construction of hostel have been finalised by PWD. Drawing for construction of auditorium for the institution is also ready. The administrative approval and expenditure sanction for hostel block has already been issued. PWD shall be awarding the work for construction during the financial year 1990-91. The estimated expenditure will be around Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

21) Construction of staff quarters at Okhla :- (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Technical Education initiated the task of providing additional residential flats in G.B.Pant Polytechnic campus in 7th Five Year Plan. Nearly 50% of the work has been completed and the remaining work will be taken up as a spill over in the 8th Plan. The spill over expenditure would be Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

22) Construction of printing technology department at Pusa: (Rs.40.00 lakhs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan there was a scheme for setting up of a separate institute for institute of printing technology at Pitam Pura. But after detailed analysis it has been decided by the Delhi Administration that instead of starting mono-disciplinary institute it would be better to expand and modernise the printing technology department already functioning in the Pusa Polytechnic campus. The printing technology is a fast expanding area which requires to be modernised at appropriate level to meet the requirement of the present industries. The curriculum will also be revised and short-comings of training would be removed and all modern facilities would be provided. The intake capacity of diploma course in printing technology would also be increased. For this purpose the old building of Basic Training

Centre campus at Pusa campus will be demolished and the land utilized in creating a computer block for the Department of Printing Technology there. Provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for this project. Land acquired in Pitampura is being retained in land bank for construction of another polytechnic in the future.

23) Additions & alterations in the existing Polytechnics (Rs.120.00 lakhs)

For maintaining the Govt. technical institutions functioning under this Directorate, additions, and alterations are required in various labs, workshops and class rooms & improvement of other core facilities, Raising of boundary walls, providing generating sets, compound lights, establishments of computer labs, installation of new equipment and machinery, development of play grounds, construction of mini stadla, air conditioning of labs, construction of cycle stand, scooter and bus garage, improvement of drainage system, improvement of canteen and hostel facilities etc., are the various items of works required to be undertaken in the 8th Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 120.00 lakh have been proposed for this work.

24) Integrated Environment Development Plan: (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

Pusa campus one of the oldest institution under this Directorate has acquired a shabby look due to lack of proper maintenance of building and its surroundings. The whole complex having a vast expanse needs land scaping and facelift. This Directorate has embarked upon a scheme to achieve integrated environmental development of Pusa campus, G.B.Pant Polytechnic & College of Pharmacy. The work has been assigned to PWD and includes construction of boundary wall, raising of compound wall, development of play grounds and horticulture. Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the project during 8th Five Year Plan.

25) Extension blocks for Existing Polytechnic buildings: (Rs.60.00 lakhs)

To realise the full potential of ground coverage and expand facilities for increasing the intake of students an additional block is proposed to be constructed at Aryabhata Polytechnic to provide requisite infrastructure to labs, workshops, students' amenities, part time office, canteen, bank extension counter etc. In the Arya Bhatt Polytechnic it is proposed to start additional courses like diploma in garment technology, post diploma in Industrial Engineering etc. It is therefore essential that additional floor may be constructed on the existing building. In the Pusa Polytechnic it is proposed to construct separate canteen block, students' amenities block, and cycle sheds on the rear side of mechanical engineering

block so that rooms occupied for these purposes in the main building can be utilised for training purpose. Similarly in College of Pharmacy there is a need to construct additional extension block during 8th Five Year Plan period in order to accommodate the proposed additional intake in D-Pharma and B-Pharma course and for introduction of M-Pharma courses in new areas. The provision of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed for extension of building in the 8th Plan.

26) Faculty Development Programme (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Performance Improvement and development of staff are basic needs of an educational system. There is a continuous need of training and retraining of teachers to develop, professional, personal abilities and resourcefulness. The training needs may be identified in one or more of the following areas :

- Academic development (Theory & Practice)
- Personal development (Communication skills, interpersonal skills)
- Pedagogical development (knowledge skills & Practice)
- Perceptual development of technician education system.
- Growing institutional needs for development and expansion
- Diversing changing values, learning styles and aspirations of students.

These development needs shall be accomplished by deputing the staff judiciously to one or more of the following programmes.

- Induction training
- Inservice training-conferences, seminars, workshops
- Long-term inservice training programmes-academic, pedagogical
- Attachment to Industry
- Research or Project work

Under the scheme it will be obligatory for the teachers to undergo training programmes organised from time to time. Training profiles of all the teachers will be maintained indicating the area of specialization, subjects of study, practical training received and other related information. The teachers on the basis of their profile will be identified for sponsorship to various training programmes. In addition to short-term training programmes and practical training, teachers will be encouraged to acquire higher qualifications through long-term continuing education programmes. The teachers will, under the scheme, be able to attend conferences, and seminars on topics related to their field which will provide them good opportunity to keep themselves abreast with the latest advances in technologies and know-how. Funds need to be earmarked towards sponsoring/nomination fee payable to organising

agencies.

Teachers who will be required to undergo long term programmes for improving their qualifications will have to be provided training reserves so that teaching work in the institutions does not suffer. Leave and training reserve to the extent of 10% of the total sanctioned staff will have to be provided in each institution.

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development under its quality improvement programme for technical teachers of engineering colleges provides for additional grant over and above the full salary to the teacher deputed for further studies to meet other contingent expenses. However, this scheme is not applicable to polytechnic teachers. It is proposed to extend such benefits to teachers of polytechnics who are deputed to pursue higher studies.

The following training programmes for faculty development are proposed during 8th five year plan per annum.

1)	Deputation of staff for various training programmes arranged by T.T.T.I. including non-teaching staff	200
2)	Deputation of staff to undergo short-term courses, intensive courses/workshops in industries	20
3)	Deputation of staff to undergo part time B.E. programme	5
4)	Deputation of staff to undergo M.E. programme	5
5)	Deputation of staff for Ph.D. programme	2
6)	Deputation of administrative staff to courses organised by central and state governments	10
7)	Deputation of staff for foreign training/study tour	5

Financial Outlay

1.	For conferences, seminars & workshops etc.	
	Recurring Expenditure	= 1.00 lakh
2.	For leave & training reserves	
	Recurring Expenditure	= 5.00 lakh
3.	For Practical training in Industry	
	Recurring Expenditure	= 1.00 lakh

4. For stipend to teachers pursuing higher education

Recurring Expenditure	= 2.00 lakh
Total Recurring Expenditure	= 9.00 lakh

5. Other contingency Expenditure (Non-Recurring)
(office furniture & amenities for faculty members)

= 1.00 lakh

Grand Total = 10.00 lakh

(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
15.00	2.00	2.00	3.00

27) Establishment of new polytechnic at Papankalan (Dwarka) (Rs.65.00 lakhs)

The large population of students running to a figure of 1,12,000 passing out at Secondary and Senior Secondary stages from Delhi schools causes a great rush of admission seekers in the polytechnics. Every year nearly 18-20 thousand students apply for admission in these institutions and only students securing around 80% marks succeed in getting admission. Further, the industrial growth in Delhi has also taken a leap and many industrial towns around Delhi like Faridabad, Gaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon and Ballabgarh have come up. These industries usually absorb middle-level technicians. With the development and advancement of technology, it has become necessary to introduce more courses suited to the requirement of the industries and in specialised areas. Rapid development and advancement in the field of Electronics, Computer, Instrumentation, plastic, medical instrument, food technology, environmental control etc has resulted in increase in a demand of trained technicians in these areas.

It is therefore proposed to start one more polytechnic in Delhi to introduce Diploma and Advanced diploma courses in emerging areas of technologies and areas where exists. Taking into consideration the geographical dispersal of the existing institutions, it is proposed to establish one polytechnic in Papankala (Dwarkapuri) in West Delhi, in order to serve all corners of the metropolis.

Looking to the identified needs of manpower, 5 diploma and two advanced diploma programmes in this new polytechnic are proposed as under :-

S.No.	Name of the course	Intake	Duration
1)	Diploma in Chemical Engg.	30	3 Yrs(Regular)
2)	Diploma in Plastic and Polymers	30	3 Yrs(Regular)
3)	Diploma in Computer Engg.	30	3 Yrs(Regular)
4)	Diploma in Electronics and Communication Engg.	30	3 Yrs(Regular)
5)	Diploma in Mechanical Engg.	30	3 Yrs(Regular)
6)	Advanced Diploma in industrial Engg.	15	11 Yrs (P/Time) 2
7)	Advanced Diploma in Petrochemical Engg.	15	11 Yrs(P/Time) 2

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Immediate survey work will be undertaken to identify the need of technical manpower with diploma and advance diploma qualification in emerging areas and based on this survey, approval of AICTE regarding introduction of new courses would be obtained. Delhi Administration has already requested DDA to allocate 6-7 acres of land in Papankala.

The staff required have been tentatively worked out based on the norms of AICTE i.e.(1:10) ration of staff and students.

Sl.No.	Name of the post		Pay scale
01)	Principal	-01	Rs.3700-5000
02)	H.O.D.	-05	Rs.3000-4500
03)	Sr. Lecturer	-12	*Rs.2200-4000
			(*to be approved by GOI)
04)	Lecturer	-24	Rs.2200-4000
05)	Foreman Instructor	-06	Rs.2200-4500
	TOTAL	48	

Supporting staff

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	Pay scale
01)	Office Supdt.	1	Rs.1640-2900
02)	S.A.S.Acctt.	1	Rs.2000-3200
03)	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
04)	U.D.C.	5	Rs.1200-2040
05)	L.D.C.	6	Rs. 950-1500
06)	Chowkidars	6	Rs. 750-940
07)	Sweepers	4	Rs. 750-940
08)	Peon/Cleaners	6	Rs. 750-940
09)	Despatch Rider	1	Rs. 950-1500
10)	Workshop Instructors and Electricians	15	Rs.1400-2600
11)	Lab. Attendant	6	Rs. 950-1500
12)	Lab. Assistant	6	Rs.1200-2040
13)	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

The expenditure involved on supporting staff would not exceed the 50% expenditure on teaching posts. The summary of recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved for establishment of new polytechnic would be as under :-

Project Cost

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Cost for 5 Years	Remarks
<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
01) Building/Land cost	400.00	
02) Machinery & Equipment	50.00	
03) Van	1.50	
04) Furniture	10.00	
05) Library/Books	5.00	
	Total	466.50
<u>Recurring</u>		
01) Salaries	8.00	
02) Consumables	7.00	
03) Maintenance, operation etc.	5.00	
	Total	20.00
	Grand Total	486.50

During 91-92 detailed survey for establishing the institution will be taken up associating expert agencies like National Institute for Training and Industrial Engineering (NITIE)/Educational Consultants India Ltd. (EDCIL), Institute of Applied Manpower and Research (IAMR). This survey shall enable the department to identify the courses, duration and detailed planning of the institution so that the institution shall be fully functional during the successive plan periods. After receipt of the final approval by AICTE the department shall begin certain courses during the 8th plan itself. Delhi Development Authority has already been approached to allot around 7 acres of land for establishing one more polytechnic in papankalan Project area coming up in the perspective plan of Delhi. Establishing an institute in this area would be justify geographical dispersal of technical institutions in Delhi and would also cater to the growing demand of technician manpower requirement of industries in high-tech area of technologies. Due to non-allocation of suitable land by DDA in Trans-Yamuna area the amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs deposited DDA in 7th Five Year Plan is lying as reserve with them. An additional amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is required for making payment of land cost. In the 8th Five Year Plan the land would be acquired, developed and compound wall would be constructed. Simultaneously the department would take necessary steps to get the approval of AICTE for this project. Subsequently the approval of local

bodies and standing finance committee would be taken up. The provision of Rs.65.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
65.00	0.00	0.00	45.00

**28) Establishment of Maintenance Cell in Institutions
(Rs.10.00 lakhs)**

In the existing polytechnics in Delhi, there are over 100 laboratories and workshops related to physics, chemistry, civil, electrical, mechanical, electronics, computer, instrumentation and control etc. Every year sufficient amount of expenditure has to be incurred. The reasons for the establishment of this maintenance system are (a) lack of skilled manpower, (b) paucity of appropriate tools and equipment for repair of these equipment, (c) non-availability of repair facilities in the local/nearby areas, (d) cumbersome financial procedure for undertaking repairs of equipment.

With the introduction of specialised courses in the polytechnics, a number of specialised laboratories equipped with modern and sophisticated equipment will come up in the coming years. These additionalities are required to be properly installed at various locations in the buildings. In the absence of a separate unit within the system it will not be possible to maintain these laboratories and workshops in good condition and this in turn would create a severe hindrance in the learning process of the students apart from low utilization of equipment.

Presently the maintenance of civil works is handled by the P.W.D. for which separate annual funds are allocated. The procedure followed consists of awarding of work by PWD for annual repairs of buildings to contractors. There is no provision for day-to-day maintenance of the civil works with the result that the immediate repairs have also to wait till the time when annual repairs are undertaken. Also, the provision of funds made available for repairs and maintenance of buildings is too meagre. There is therefore a need to set up a unit for maintenance of buildings and equipment for attending to day-to-day repairs as well as for undertaking essential preventive maintenance.

Such a step will substantially increase the utilisation factor of the available equipment. This activity will also improve the skills of the students due to the availability of essential repair equipments in the laboratories and workshops. The buildings of any other civil work wanting

repairs will be attended to immediately resulting in increased useful life as well as cleanliness of the campus. The unit will also undertake repair of furniture.

Activities of the unit would be :-

- i) To assess the requirements for tools spares and consumables needed for the repair and maintenance of lab and workshop machineries.
- ii) To carry out day to day repair and maintenance of buildings, labs and workshops.
- iii) Shifting and installation of equipments.
- iv) Procure raw material, tools etc required for repair and maintenance.
- v) Engage labour/technicians on daily wage basis, if required for specialised jobs.
- vi) Set up procedure and schedule for repairs of specialised equipment by the central units.

Following staff are proposed to be created under the scheme:

01) Maintenance Engineer	6	Rs.2200-4000
02) Electrician	6	Rs.1200-2040
03) Plumber cum fitter	6	Rs.1200-2040
04) Massons	6	Rs.1200-2040
05) Helper/Class IV	6	Rs. 750-940
06) L.D.C.	6	Rs. 950-1500

Financial implications

Non-Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)

01) Furniture/tools etc - 1.00

Recurring

01) Staff salaries - 3.00

02) Consumables - 4.00

03) Operation, maintenance and other recurring expenditures - 2.00

Total 10.00

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
10.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

29) Establishment of quality improvement centre at Okhla : (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

In the 8th Five Year Plan it has been proposed to establish a quality improvement centre in collaboration with TTTI Chandigarh at G.B.Pant Polytechnic campus. Since land requirement for quality improvement centre is very small. It is therefore proposed to construct this within the campus. This will also save the land cost. The entire revenue component will be provided by Govt. of India Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the capital component is to be met by the State Govts. A separate block including small guest house would be constructed in the G.B.Pant Polytechnic for setting up of quality improvement centre. Guest house consisting of 3-4 bedrooms is essential so that experts from outside participating in workshops, seminars can comfortably stay in the guest house. For construction of Quality improvement centre block provision of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the 8th Five year Plan.

30) Introduction of flexibility (Multi-point entry and credit system) (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The rigid system of programmes does not provide enough flexibility of courses. It also lacks options to the students to learn the courses at their own pace. The rigid system treats different groups of students alike irrespective of difference in their entry level, knowledge and skills. The rigid structure has caused frustrations to some groups and difficulties and problems to others, thereby causing inefficiency and lack of quality in the system. Rapid technological advancement in different disciplines has necessitated the offering of a wide range of programmes of varying duration and different entry requirements to meet the diverse manpower need within and across disciplines. National policy on education also flaxibility in technical education facilities so that access is not restricted to only those who fulfil strict entry requirements as required in for all courses.

In view of above there is a need for introducing modular pattern of education and distance education which provide opportunity to a student to study courses of his choice according to his needs and at a pace which he can cope up with. The modular pattern of programme will have the following features :

- (i) The whole programme will be organised into modules such that several modules constitute the programme.
- (ii) A student would be expected to offer and complete a specified number of modules in order to earn Degree/Diploma.
- (iii) The pattern will enable different students to choose different modules so that each student chooses his own mix of modules to suit his job profiles.

- (iv) If he wishes to leave the course for a short while he can leave and rejoin the course.
- (v) Modular pattern would allow for preparatory course when students come from different backgrounds, particularly those from weaker sections, rural areas or where the previous education contained some deficiencies.
- (vi) The system would also enable to switch over disciplines if a student is not able to pull on in a particular discipline.
- (vii) The student will have to obtain requisite number of credits to complete the course.

It is proposed to introduce multi point entry and credit system in the following disciplines :

- 1) Diploma in Electronics with specialisation in Digital and Micro Process System & Medical Electronics.
- 2) Diploma in Computer Engineering.
- 3) Diploma in Instrumentation and Control.
- 4) Part time diploma course in Electronics & Communication.

Although these programmes are diversified in nature still there is a need for specialisation in certain selected areas considering the present industrial scenario.

Financial outlays:- (Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95 Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved outlay	1990-91 Anticipated expenditure	1991-92 Proposed outlay
01.00	0.00	0.00	0.10

31) Grant-in-Aid to private recognised technical institutes (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

In the Union Territory of Delhi, besides eight diploma level Government Institutions, ten privately managed/autonomous technical institutes provisionally affiliated to Board of Technical Education Delhi are also functioning. The courses managed by private and autonomous institutes and affiliated to Board of Technical Education are as under :

1. Sarda Ukil School of Arts :

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Sanctioned Intake</u>
i) Diploma in Commercial Art (P/T) (one year duration).	20
ii) Diploma in Art for Drawing Teachers	20

2. Tool Room & Training Centre:

Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi

- | | |
|--|----|
| i) Diploma in Tool & Die Making | 30 |
| ii) Post diploma in Computer Application | 15 |

3. Food Craft Institutes, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

- | | |
|---|----|
| i) Trade diploma in Cookery | 24 |
| ii) Trade diploma in Bakery & Confectionary | 24 |
| iii) Trade diploma in Hotel reception & Book keeping. | 24 |
| iv) Trade diploma in Restaurant & Counter service | 24 |
| v) Trade diploma in House Keeping | 24 |
| vi) Trade diploma in Canning & Food preservation | 24 |

4. Prototype Development & Training Centre.

- | | |
|---|----|
| i) Post diploma in Computer Application | 30 |
|---|----|

5. New Delhi Polytechnic for Women, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

- | | |
|---|----|
| i) Diploma in Textile Design (Weaving) | 38 |
| ii) Diploma in Textile Design (Printing) | 38 |
| iii) Diploma in Interior Design | 38 |
| iv) Diploma in Commercial Art | 38 |
| v) Diploma in Beauty Culture | 38 |
| vi) Diploma in Secretarial Practice (English) | 38 |

6. International Polytechnic for Women, South Extension, New Delhi.

- | | |
|---|----|
| i) Diploma in Textile Design (Printing) | 30 |
|---|----|

7. Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan

- | | |
|--|----|
| i) Diploma in Art for Drawing Teachers | 30 |
|--|----|

8. Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology, C-4 Janakpuri, New Delhi.

- | | |
|--|----|
| i) Diploma in Civil Engineering | 60 |
| ii) Diploma in Electronics & Electrical Communication. | 49 |
| iii) Diploma in Pharmacy | 60 |

9. Chotto Ram Rural Institute & Technology, Kanjhwa, Delhi.

i) Diploma in Civil Engineering	60
ii) Diploma in Architecture Assistantship	30
iii) Electronics & Electrical Communication	60

10. Delhi Productivity Council

i) Post diploma in Business Administration	38
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Out of above, grant in aid to only one Institution, namely, Sarda Ukil School of Art is being provided by Delhi Administration since 1973.

Grant is released to Sarda Ukil School of Art as per grant-in-aid rules framed by Ministry of human Resource Development, Government of India as per rules 95% grant for recurring expenditure and 50% grant for non-recurring expenditure is being released to Sarda Ukil School of Art. Delhi Administration has also provided land to Sarda Ukil School of Art for construction of school building at East of Kailash but the management has not constructed the building so far. presently, there is dispute in the management committee, two rival groups are claiming the management of school. Delhi Administration has not recognised any one of them and referred the case for legal advise to Additional Solicitor General. If the Institute is taken over by Delhi Administration, the construction of building would be completed in 8th Plan period and the Institute would be shifted to its premises. Also there is need to strengthen the Sarda Ukil School of Art by providing adequate training material, and equipments. Further, it is possible that other institutions may approach for grant in aid to strengthen their institutions. After the enactment of AICTE act, it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure the standards of Technical Education in their respective states/union territory's. No society or private body is now allowed to open any institutions or start new courses without the recommendations of this Directorate and approval of AICTE. Thus the objective of the scheme is to enlist the cooperation of the Private institutions in developing the Technical Education programmes in a big way.

It is proposed to provide recurring and non-recurring grant to Sarda Ukil School of Art for quality improvement. Recurring = 20 lakhs; Non-Recurring = 30 lakhs.

Proposed Outlay :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-95	90-91	91-92
50.00	-	5.00

: DELHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING :

1. Construction of Buildings for Delhi College of Engineering at Bawana Road (Near Badli Railway Station). (Rs.6600.00 lakhs)

Delhi College of Engineering would be completing 50 years of its service to nation-building in February, 1991. Shifting of the College to its new site at Bawana Road near Badli Railway Station has come to coincide with 50 years of its existence, and, thus, the campus planning is to take into its stride projection of the educational facility in Delhi in general and of the College in particular for at least the next 50 years of its functioning. After all, a new campus for an Engineering College is not built every year - it is indeed expensive.

During the VII Plan period, the plot of land has been duly developed and the boundary wall has been constructed. On 23rd May, 1989, the Hon'ble Vice-President of India laid down the Foundation stone in the new campus heralding the actual construction activity to start. Accordingly, as on date, work has been awarded for the construction of 60 Type-I, 105 Type-II, 45 Type-III, 60 Type-IV, 56 Type-V quarters and also the construction of Guest House and Married students' Hostel. 38 detailed drawings of the Institutional Complex consisting of the Computer Centre, the Library Block, Administrative Block and 5 Typical Teaching Blocks have been submitted to the local bodies for approval. The construction of internal road network has also been almost completed. The landscaping of the entire campus is being given finishing touches such that plantation of saplings can be undertaken during the current monsoon season. The notice inviting tender for the award of the work of storm water drainage system for the entire campus is being finalized. Application has been submitted to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for supplying 6 MVA power in the new campus and the proposed construction of a gas turbine - based power plant of 600 MVA capacity at Bawana (vide 8th Plan proposal of Delhi Administration) may come out handy in this respect since the new campus is located on Bawana Road.

In addition to the Institutional Complex and residences of students and staff, the new campus provides for general facilities like Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Open Air Theatre, Health Centre, Student Activity Centre, Nursery School, Stadium and Play Fields. In the address delivered by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 23rd May, 1989, while laying the Foundation Stone in the new campus, he mentioned that the villagers who parted with their agricultural land for the construction of the new campus should be kept in mind and facilities of learning for the local children to the extent possible should be provided for in the new campus. Thus, many of these general facilities like Nursery School, Play Fields, Open Air Theatre etc. can be made available in a limited scale to the local population. The new campus also provides for a Commercial Complex and a Community Centre. This facility also can be thrown open to the local population in a limited scale till such time the neighbourhood of the new campus is properly developed.

A campus having a student population of 2800 and almost an equal number consisting of teachers, staff and their families, definitely requires provision of a health centre in the form of a 20-bed hospital and an adjoining dispensary. General medical facilities around the new campus near Badli Railway Station do not exist at present and that makes all the more necessary to provide this facility right from the beginning of the campus development.

From time to time, Delhi College of Engineering receives visiting Professors from abroad through Fulbright fellowship schemes, NSF/CSIR exchange programme etc. Guest house facilities for such visiting Professors do not exist in the present campus and the college is wholly dependent upon the courtesy of U.S. Education Foundation in India, C.S.I.R. etc. for such accommodations. This draw back must be remedied in the new campus by providing a decent, air-conditioned guest house with adequate facilities for food and recreational avenues.

The library is a resource centre for students and teachers, and a well-planned library complex will go a long way in providing quality education to all learners. In the new campus, three floors of the library complex are proposed to be provided with Central air-conditioning facility on the basis of 16 hours a day. In the present campus, air-conditioning facility in the library is absent which has proved to be a great handicap in the proper utilization of library facilities including the up-keep of books and journals. In addition, in the years to come, library facilities are proposed to be substantially augmented with the introduction of micro-filming and other associated facilities.

A computer centre on modern lines is a must in the new campus of the college. The college already possesses HP9000, ICIM6000 Computer systems in addition to a host of PC/XTs and PC/ATs. Facilities of local area net-working and terminal emulation are being developed in the present campus itself besides facilities of colour graphic display, laser printer, X-Y Plotter, dot matrix printer, line printer etc. In the new campus, computer facilities are proposed to be further augmented such that the same can adequately meet the demands of students, teachers and the industry. The computer centre must be centrally air-conditioned on the basis of 24 hours a day for the optimum use of installed facilities.

The college auditorium in the present campus serves as the venue of degree distribution function, all India student Seminar, Freshers' Welcome function, inauguration of technical seminars, inauguration of students' Cultural festivals etc. Many dignitaries participate on such occasions. In the present campus, the auditorium is not air-conditioned which is a draw back and should be rectified in the new campus by providing central air-conditioning facility for the auditorium.

The aspect of operation and maintenance for such installed facilities are quite often forgotten and create problems of day-to-day functioning at a later date. Thus, it is suggested that the operation and maintenance staff of central Air-conditioning

plants, Computer Hardware, EPABX and Dish Antenna systems are provided as revenue expenditure right from the planning stage. This, in general, should be true for staff of Electrical sub-stations, Pump Houses, Plumbing services etc.

It has been experienced in the past that for speedy co-ordination / monitoring, full-time personnel under the charge of the Delhi College of Engineering are essential. Accordingly, the following personnel are proposed for this big project. In fact, these personnel would be required after the completion of the project also to take care of this large estate :-

1.	Project Co-ordinator	1	3700-5700
2.	Project Officer	1	3000-5000 :created
3.	Project Facilitator	1	2200-4000
4.	Typist (English)	1	950-1500
5.	Jeep Driver	1	950-1500

Physical Target.

1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
Construction of buildings at Bawana Road to be completed. Shifting of the college from Kashmere Gate to new campus at Bawana Road also to be completed.	Construction of residential zone to be continued.	Construction of residential zone to be completed and construction of Institutional complex to be started and continued.

Financial Outlays

The EFC Memorandum approved a sum of Rs.2699.80 lakhs in 1985 which has now been updated and revised for a total sum of Rs.7019.92 lakhs and is being processed for submission and approval of the competent authority. A sum of Rs.165.80 lakhs has already been spent on the cost of land during the VII Plan. Upto March, 1990, an additional sum of Rs.234.20 lakhs has been spent on the various works mentioned above. The financial outlays for the project are indicated below:

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
6600.00	396.00	1500.00

Details of Plan Outlays

Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
100.00	6.00	15.00

Non-recurring (Capital)

<u>1990-95</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
6500.00	340.00 (voted) 50.00 (charged)	1485.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The establishment charges for the project essentially consist of the salary and allowances of project co-ordination team, office expenses including telephone connections for the same, the cost of a Jeep and room cooler and other miscellaneous items. The total expenditure during 1990-95 as indicated in the updated and revised EFC memo works out to be Rs.14.45 lakhs.

(b) Building - The construction of buildings namely academic complex, staff residences, student residences, Health centre, Electric sub-stations etc. constitute the primary items of the project and the total expenditure during 1990-95 as indicated in the updated and revised EFC memo works out to be Rs.5847.64 lakhs.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - All the existing plant and machinery in the old campus of the college at Kashmere Gate would be shifted at the new campus at Bawana Road and therefore the cost on account of machinery and equipment is not large. However it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs.250.29 lakhs have been earmarked for the purchase of lifts, Central Air-conditioning plant, Stand-by diesel Generator, Uninterruptible Power Supply etc. during the period 1990-95 since these plants and machinery do not exist in the old campus. Accordingly, the above mentioned cost of plant and machinery has been incorporated in the updated and revised EFC memo.

(d) Land Component - It has been mentioned earlier that the total cost of the land for the new campus was Rs.165.80 lakhs and the same was spent during the VII plan. Thus during 1990-95 the cost of land component is very small. Around Rs.50.00 lakhs may be required as "charged" expenditure under the Head Capital Expenditure to meet the requirements of compensation to be paid to land owners as per the directions of the competent authority.

(e) Others - For dismantling the plant, equipment, furniture etc. from the old campus at Kashmere Gate and transporting them and installing them in the new campus at Bawana Road would involve expenditure. [A sum of Rs.63.65 lakhs has been incorporated in the updated and revised EFC memo for this purpose. Additionally, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been incorporated in the updated and revised EFC memo for the induction of the maintenance team consisting of Civil maintenance, Electrical maintenance and Horticulture in the new campus during the period 1990-95, since the various residences in the new campus would become operational during the middle of the VIII plan period and also the various plantations in the new campus are to be regularly taken care of.] The rest of the expenditure is due to Civil and Electrical bulk services, namely providing drinking water supply, storm water sewerage system,

installation of Electrical Sub-stations, providing street lighting and also for providing the necessary expenditure for landscaping.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	3	1	3
Group B	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group C	2	1	2
Group D	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total :	5	2	5

Remarks

The construction of the new campus and the shifting of the college from the cramped old campus at Kashmere Gate is extremely vital for the much-needed growth of the college. For various reasons, the Project of shifting the college in the new campus could not be completed during the VII Plan, however, an all out effort is to be made now, such that the project is definitely completed during the VIII Plan period. As can be seen from above that the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs.6600.00 lakh (Revenue Rs.100.00 lakhs and Capital Rs.6500.00 lakhs). The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs.1500.00 lakhs (Revenue Rs.15.00 lakhs and Capital Rs.1485.00 lakhs).

2. Modernisation of Existing Courses
(approx. Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

Great emphasis has been given on modernisation and removal of obsolescence in the national policy on technical education. The College, being old, naturally has some equipment which are old and out-dated, and call for replacement by new and sophisticated machines and equipment such that the students gain hands-on experience on the modern machines and equipment that they have to deal with in their professional career. Secondly, the national policy on education calls for deployment of various educational technology tools for more effective and efficient teaching-learning process. Such educational technology tools need to be procured, in addition to microfilming and other modern systems of information retrieval from the library. Another very important aspect is training of technical supporting staff in handling such sophisticated equipment in workshops, laboratories, drawing offices etc. Provision, therefore, is being made for the expenditure involved in training technical supporting staff and also for the procurement of latest books and journals. A 20-seater mini bus would be very much useful from the point of view of mobility of personnel in actually arranging special training to the staff in the use of sophisticated machinery and equipment by National Physical Laboratory, Central Water Commission, National Thermal Power Corporation, and other knowledgeable

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industries located around Delhi. Accordingly, the posts of a vehicle driver and a cleaner are being proposed during 1990-95 Plan as indicated below:

1. Driver	1	950-1500
2. Cleaner	1	750-940
<hr/>		
Total:	2	posts
<hr/>		

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
2 posts to be created, machinery procured and installed in the new campus of the College, training of 30 technical staff to be arranged.	Machinery and books to be purchased.	Machinery, books and journals to be purchased.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
300.00	50.00	50.00

Details of Plan Outlays

Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
6.00	nil	nil

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
294.00	50.00	50.00

Non-recurring (Capital)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
nil	nil	nil

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The expenditure under establishment is quite nominal during 1990-95 and the same is estimated to be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(b) Building - The expenditure under building is nil.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - A sum of Rs. 294.00 lakhs is proposed during the period 1990-95 for the purchase of sophisticated equipment, educational technology tools,

microfilming and other modern information retrieval systems, a 20-seater mini bus in addition to latest books and journals.

(d) Land Component - The expenditure under land component is nil.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for technical supporting staff training expenses, running cost of vehicle, and other miscellaneous items.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A - nil		nil	nil
Group B - nil		nil	nil
Group C - 1		nil	nil
Group D - 1		nil	nil
Total:	2	nil	nil

Remarks

This scheme has taken into account modernisation of workshops and laboratories, induction of educational technology tools for effective and efficient teaching-learning process and also updating the skills and training of technical supporting staff. As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 300.00 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

3. Faculty Development (approx. Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Great emphasis has been given on staff development in national educational policy. The AICTE scales of pay at par with the recommendations of the Dogra Commission have been implemented in the College which provides for book grant to the extent of Rs.1,000/- per year per teacher. The same also provides for meeting expenses of attending national seminars for every teacher once in a year, and also attending international seminar/conference for every teacher once every three years. Additionally, the AICTE scales of pay provides for subscription grant for every teacher to various professional societies/institutions. All these activities involve expenditure, the details of which are indicated below:

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
	At least 160 teachers expected to be benefited.	About 50 teachers to be benefited.	About 100 teachers to be benefited.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
30.00	* 0.75	5.00

(* Revised to Rs. 8.56 lakhs in view of implementation of AICTE pay scales with effect from May/June, 1990)

Details of Plan Outlays
Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
30.00	* 0.75	5.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for book grants, travel grants, professional society subscriptions etc. for teachers, librarian and director of physical education.

Remarks

As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

4. Student Welfare (approx. Rs.5.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, better amenities are provided in the boys' common room, girls' common room, hostel common rooms, hostel mess, college canteen etc. Due to increase in student population in the campus over the years, there is a shortfall in student amenities in the campus at present; and it is proposed to augment the same during the 1990-95 Plan as indicated below:

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Rs. 5.00 lakhs to be fully utilised.	Rs.0.80 lakh to be fully utilised.	Rs. 1.00 lakh to be fully utilised.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
5.00	0.80	1.00

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
5.00	0.80	1.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(e) Others - The other expenditure during 1990-95 is estimated to be Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the purchase of water coolers, mess utensils, and other miscellaneous items.

Remarks

As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 1.00 lakh and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

5. Creation of Centres of Advanced Studies, Research, Extension Services (previous name "Consultancy and Advisory Services") (Rs. 231.76 lakhs)

(a): Centre of advanced Studies & Research in Polymer Science and Technology.

Polymer Science and Technology is a fast developing area practically in every advanced country of the world. Although, there are some institutions in India where work in this direction is going on, due to the rapid growth of demand on one side and development of new technological processes on the other side, reinforcements in research and development in this field in some more institutions are required. The specific problems proposed to be studied in depth by this centre are as follows:

Polymers from renewable sources, polymeric alloys, speciality polymers and development of polymer processing.

Polymers from renewable sources offer a challenging method of using some of the raw materials of the country such as castor oil and Cashew nut shell liquid for the production of polymers of a number of grades. It seems also desirable to develop speciality polymers such as Sealants. High temperature polymers and organic super-conductors, which may not be required in very large quantities but some of which can be very critical for many projects. The rheological properties of polymers and their behaviour during processing need to be studied in depth.

The following personnel would be required to man this centre:

1.	Chief Research Officer	1	4500-7300
2.	Senior Research Fellow	2	3000-5000
3.	Junior Research Fellow	2	2200-4000
4.	Junior Research Assistant	1	1640-2900

Total : 6 posts

Physical Target:

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
To create all the 6 posts and establish the centre at the new campus of the college at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station)		nil	nil

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	5	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	1	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil
Total	6	nil	nil

(b): Bio-Engineering Cell.

Use of biological media in the control and prevention of environmental pollution is gaining ground in recent times. Since biology is a part of nature, the preservation of Nature with bio-organisms is nothing but the implementation of nature's inherent principles, of self purification and preservation of the balances of the Eco system.

Unfortunately, biologists were not much concerned with respect to the various possibilities of the use of bio-organisms in the prevention and control of degradation of the Environment till recent times. However, it is gradually becoming clearer that bio-engineering holds immense potentialities in many fields of human activities contributing to pollution of water, air and soil.

There is enough scope for around development of bio-techniques for pollution abatement and rectification. For example

floating and semi-submerged weeds like Water Hyacinth, duck weeds, reeds etc. can be effectively used for treatment and self purification of various industrial wastes like Tobacco waste, Dairy waste, Vanaspati waste, Slaughter House waste, Sugar mill waste, fertiliser waste, steel mill waste and a host of other organic and inorganic wastes. Similarly, bacteria of various types occurring aerobically, anaerobically or facultatively can be used as static or dynamic filter media for treating a large number of domestic and industrial wastes. Development of Trickling filter along with its various recent modifications, Activated sludge process and its subsequent modifications, Dispersed growth aeration techniques, Tube filters (aerators) are only a few that are receiving attention of the Environmental Engineers. Fluidised bed techniques suitable for Indian conditions are still to be experimented and developed. Membrane filtration technique which is rapidly gaining ground is the synthetic version of the natural bio-cell wall permeability mechanism (osmosis).

Delhi College of Engineering has introduced Environmental Engineering as a Post-graduate Programme since 1973. A large number of post-graduates with specialization in Environmental Engineering has come out from this Institute and are occupying important positions in Govt., Semi-Govt. and Private Organizations in India and abroad. The College has three laboratories mainly catering to the needs of Environmental Engineering. One is meant for Under-graduate students, one for Post-graduate students housing sophisticated instruments and the third a semi-open complex, where the post-graduate students perform various indoor and outdoor experiments. The students are mainly engaged in meaningful field research and every year innovative methods of pollution control are presented in the form of M.E. Thesis work. About 12 works - all new, were carried out with Water Hyacinth alone. A couple of them are receiving field trials in full scale plants with encouraging results. Similarly, two works were completed on fluidised bed techniques. On Tubular Aeration Technique, one work has been completed and a couple of other innovations are going on. A number of Ph.D. research works are in progress for evolving an optimised technique of Physico-Chemical -Biological combine system of waste water treatment.

With the above background it is most appropriate to open a cell for bio-engineering with special emphasis on Pollution Control in the Environmental Engineering Section of the Delhi College of Engineering during the VIII Five Year Plan period. The Manpower requirement for the Cell is indicated below:

1.	Chief Development Officer	1	4500-7300
2.	Junior Research Fellow	1	2200-4000
3.	Junior Research Assistant	1	1640-2900
4.	Senior Technician	1	1400-2600

 Total: 4 posts

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
		nil	nil
To create all the 4 posts and procure the machinery required.			
To perform literature survey and work out action plan. Also to locate the Cell in the new accommodation at the new campus site of the College.			

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	2	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	2	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil

Total:	4	nil	nil

(c) Setting up of an Instrumentation Design Development Centre

The College is at present having 6 engineering departments, namely, Electrical, Computer, Mechanical, Civil, Electronics & Communication, and Production & Industrial Engineering. The labs in all these departments are having sophisticated instruments which need constant maintenance and also development where ever necessary. At present the Electrical Engg department is running one B.E. Electrical Engg course in which instrumentation is one compulsory course. Also there is one course on instrumentation in B.E. Mechanical Engg course. One full-fledged M.E. course in Control & Instrumentation is run in the Electrical Engg department. The instrument design and development centre now proposed will further strengthen the area of instrumentation.

The Centre which is of an inter-disciplinary nature will help in achieving the following objectives:

(i) To repair and maintain the sophisticated instruments in the various departments of the college and, thus, save considerable expenditure and delay otherwise incurred in repairs. It will enhance the utilization of the instruments.

(ii) To organize short-term courses for the engineers in industry in the area of instrument design.

(iii) To develop instruments associated with latest technologies like Numeric Control and Robotics.

(iv) To take up sponsored projects from Public Sector and Private organisations as well as to take up consultancy work.

The following personnel would be required to man this Centre:

1.	Chief Design Engineer	1	4500-7300
2.	Senior Design Engineer	1	3700-5700
3.	Junior Research Fellow	2	2200-4000
4.	Senior Technician	4	1400-2600

 Total: 8 posts

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
To create all the 8 posts, plan and procure machinery. Start initial work and shift the centre to the permanent accommodation at the new campus site of the College.		nil	nil

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	4	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	4	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil
Total:	8	nil	nil

(d) Centre of Appropriate Technology, Continuing Education & Extension Services

Area of Activities:

- (i) Environment
- (ii) Habitat
- (iii) Water & Sanitation
- (iv) Transportation

The main objective of the Centre will be to develop appropriate technology for solving the problems of the people living in and around Delhi in regard to the four different areas mentioned above. The day-to-day increasing problems arising out of environmental pollution, lack of habitation, Water Supply and sanitation and transportation in and around the metropolis of Delhi is well known. The Centre will endeavour to find practical solution of these problems in close contact with the users, the various Engg. departments, the various Govt./ Semi-Govt./ Private/ Missionary Organizations dealing with these problems and in collaboration with such institutions who are engaged in field research and development of appropriate technology to mitigate these problems of the Society.

Necessity of such Centres arises from the fact that the conventional courses in Civil Engineering - both at under graduate and post-graduate levels - are oriented more towards development of fundamentals, capacity to analyse and design, build and maintain civil engineering structures of classical nature e.g. Bridges, multi-storied framed buildings, storage dams and irrigation structures, water treatment and sewage treatment plants, railways and highways etc. Students and Teachers remain so pre-occupied in completion of the classical syllabus and passing of the University examinations that they have hardly any exposure to the practical problems facing the society in and around the institution. Most of the engineering colleges in our country are developing in an elitist environment completely cut-off from the social needs and priorities. Unlike a medical student who has the opportunity to serve the hospitals attached to every medical college, an engineering student has practically no touch of the social problems during his study in the College.

The proposed Centre which will be primarily engaged in development of appropriate technology for the society at large will provide an opportunity to the students to see, feel and work for the real life problems facing the community in and around him, so that they develop an urge to serve the society in their career ahead. It will draw the expertise available in the various departments of the Institution and also from outside organisation involved in such problems. It will co-ordinate the activities of various departments for practical applications.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE:

- (i) Survey, Collection, Compilation, Storage, updating and analysis of field data.
- (ii) Development of appropriate technology for solution of field problems in economic and efficient manner in collaboration with various field organizations/ Engg. departments.
- (iii) Offer field problems with field data for project works of B.E./M.E. students as part of their assignments.
- (iv) Offer short term refresher courses for field engineers in collaboration with the various engineering departments/Govt., Semi-Govt. and Private Organizations dealing with the specific subject of the courses to be offered - as part of continuing education programme.

(v) Take up applied research in areas related to environment, habitat, Water & Sanitation & transportation or in inter disciplinary fields involving two or more of the disciplines & feed the various sections of the deptt.

(vi) Maintain liaison between the field organisation dealing with the areas mentioned above and the various departments of the Engineering Faculty.

vii) Hold an annual exhibition displaying the achievements of the Centre and educating the public of the developments.

(viii) Liaison for development of courses/syllabus in collaboration with departments.

The following personnel would be required for the various activities of this centre.

1. Cordinator	1	4500-7300
2. Asstt. Cordinator	2	3700-5700
3. Steno Typist with knowledge of word processing.	1	1400-2400
4. Sr. Technical Assistant	1	1640-2900
5. Sr. Technician	2	1400-2600
6. Van Driver	1	950-1500 : (created)
7. Daftari	1	775-1025
8. Peon	1	750-940

 Total: 10 posts : 1 created

Physical Target:

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 10 posts to be completed. To offer several short term courses to interested parties in the areas mentioned above. To identify the areas of extension services required by various agencies in the related areas. To finally locate the centre at the new campus of the College.	To start preparing a data base in the relevant areas of activity of the centre.	To start offering short-term courses under non-degree programmes. To continue up-dating data base and plan a work schedule.

Employment Generation:

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	3	nil	1
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	5	1	2
Group D	2	nil	nil
Total	10	1	3

(e): Centre for Industrial Tribology, Maintenance Engineering & Management (CITMEM)

Maintenance Engineering has rightly been recognised as one of the CRITICAL areas by the Govt. It would not be out of place to say that in the near future full-fledged Engineering institutions will have to be opened to meet the challenging and important aspects of maintenance engineering.

As a step in this direction, a centre for Industrial Tribology, Maintenance Engineering and Management (CITMEM) is proposed. Tribology (an inter-disciplinary science of friction, wear and lubrication) is the most important aspect of maintenance engineering.

Activities:

CITMEM aims at focussing attention on the following:

1. Effective maintenance of Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics measuring and recording equipment.
2. Maintenance through tribology which includes proper design and maintenance of bearings, CAD, Equipment failure analysis, preventive maintenance, Diagnostic maintenance, Vibration Monitoring, Friction and wear studies of machinery/equipment such as I.C. Engines, Compressors, Boilers, Motors, Video/Audio tapes, Textile machinery, Power Plant etc. Proper selection of lubricants, Material-lubricant compatibility etc.
3. Maintenance cost reduction, planning and control, scheduling; maintenance information systems including maintenance computerisation, Management of maintenance inventory; Application of PERT/CPM, operation research techniques in maintenance, Equipment utilization and replacement, Terotechnology and Tribotechnology etc.

This Centre will be able to provide service to Industry and is expected to augment the resources.

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The following personnel will be required to man this centre:

1.	Chief Maintenance Engineer	1	4500-7300
2.	Senior Maintenance Engineer	2	3700-5700
3.	Maintenance engineer	2	2200-4000
4.	Senior Technical Assistant	2	1640-2900
5.	Senior Technician	2	1400-2600
6.	Lab attendant	2	950-1400

Total: 11 posts

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 11 posts to be completed. The processes of equipment selection and purchase also to be completed. Work planning and installing the Centre at the new campus site of the College also to be completed.		nil	nil

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	5	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	6	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil
Total:	11	nil	nil

(f): Centre for Automation and Robotics Engineering (CARE)

The rapid development of the country depends on the mode of production and control. It is realized now that for international competitiveness both as regards to quality, reliability and cost, the manufacturing technology has to absorb the latest and also has to keep pace with others. Automation is going to answer many of the problems faced by the industry/service. In this context, it is necessary to train the personnel and do research in this emerging area of multi-disciplinary technology. Therefore, a centre of Advanced Studies in CAD/CAM, CIMS, FMS, Robotics, Microprocessor control and Artificial Intelligence-Cybernetics is proposed to be set up at Delhi College of Engineering under the

Department of Production and Industrial Engineering. The proposed centre will draw talent from Production and Industrial Engineering Department, Electronics, Computer Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Departments.

Activities of the Centre

The Centre will be engaged in the following activities:

1. Dissemination of information in CAD/CAM, CIMS etc.
2. Design and development of specific micro-processor controls for industrial processes.
3. Develop software for industrial services.
4. Take up application of robots in specific areas.
5. Engage in research in the field of AI, Pattern Recognition etc.
6. Arranging short-term courses for training industrial personnel.

The Centre should be able to augment some of its expenditure from the services rendered to the industry.

The following personnel would be required to man this Centre:

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. Chief Research Officer | 1 | 4500-7300 |
| 2. Senior Research Officer | 2 | 3700-5700 |
| 3. Research Officer | 4 | 2200-4000 |
| 4. Technical Supporting Staff - about 50% of above in terms of expenditure. | | |

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 15 posts to be completed.		nil	nil
Procurement of machinery required and detailed planning of the work to be undertaken in the first instance are also to be completed. Shifting of the Centre to the new campus site of the College to be completed.			

Employment Generation

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>No. of persons</u> <u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	7	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	6	nil	nil
Group D	2	nil	nil
Total:	15	nil	nil

(a) : Advanced Centre for Development and Applications of Superconductivity .

The phenomenon of superconductivity was discovered in 1911 by Dr. Kanmerlin Onnes when he found that current in certain metals like mercury, tin, lead, flows on and on without any voltage when the metals are put at the temperature of 4.2 K which is the temperature of liquid helium.

There are two main electric and magnetic properties associated with superconductors:

1. The resistivity or resistance of the superconducting material at a certain low temperature (called critical temperature) falls to zero. (Onnes - 1911)
2. The flux density or internal magnetic field in a superconducting material is always zero. (Meissner - 1933)

Further, it was discovered that the transition temperature of a superconductor can be reduced by the application of a magnetic field. If a magnetic field is applied, the material remains in a superconducting state until a critical field is applied. If the applied magnetic field is more than the critical, the material reverts back from superconducting to normal state.

Application of superconductivity in industry lacked, because twenty odd metals and a few compounds containing non-metals have critical temperature from a few K to 21 K upto 1969. Rapid development of superconducting compound during last two decades all over the globe have brought the critical temperature within 77.2 K (liquid nitrogen) and have opened the possibility of many applications at competitive cost.

Activities of the Centre

The Centre will be primarily engaged in the following activities:

1. To develop technologies for the use of superconductors in electromagnets, Generators, Motors etc.
2. To develop energy storage system using conventional and high critical temperature superconductors.
3. To develop microwave antenna and circuits using conventional and high critical temperature superconductors.

It is expected that these activities will lead to reduced sizes of the equipment and reduction in cost. The development of electric storage system in particular has shown high promise. Electric energy can be stored in the night time when load is less. The same energy can be released in day time when load demand is more. This will reduce the capital cost of generating equipment based on load factor. The above system has also less losses compared with other systems.

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Operation of superconducting microwave antenna will be studied in details with reference to its directivity, size, energy loss over wide range of frequencies.

The following personnel would be required to man this Centre:

1. Principal Scientific Investigator	1	4500-7300
2. Scientific Investigator	2	4500-7300
3. Senior Research Officer	3	3700-5700
4. Research Officer	2	2200-4000
5. Senior Research Fellow	2	3200 (fixed)
6. Junior Research Fellow	6	2400 (fixed)
7. Senior Scientific Assistant	1	1640-2900
8. Senior Lab Technician	2	1400-2300
9. Junior Lab Technician	2	1100-1500
10. Lab Attendant	1	950-1400
11. Steno-typist	1	1200-2040
12. Driver	1	950-1500
13. Peon/Daftary	1	750-940

Total: 25 posts

Physical Target

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 25 posts to be completed.		nil	nil
Selecting and purchasing of the equipment to be completed. Detailed work plan to be finalized and installing the Centre at the new campus site of the College to be completed.			

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	8	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	16	nil	nil
Group D	1	nil	nil
Total:	25	nil	nil

(h): Advanced Centre for Production Systems and Entrepreneurship Development.

The unemployment and underemployment amongst the educated youth can not be eradicated unless employment generating entrepreneurial efforts are made by the technically qualified engineers. However, it is necessary that the productivity of such ventures, which would be in small and medium scale, should be high. Therefore, the Production System studies specially suited for small and medium scale ventures need to be carried out and developed. This is in accordance with the national policy of science and technology and also the national policy of industry.. It is therefore proposed that an advanced centre for Production Systems and Entrepreneurship Development be set up in the College under the Department of Production and Industrial Engineering. The centre will be imparting short term courses pertaining to entrepreneurship to our students and others, conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) for engineering graduates, besides providing consultancy services to entrepreneurs in and around Delhi. The centre will offer an optional course on entrepreneurship in our B.E. programmes.

It is proposed that the centre will be headed by a Director, who will be Head of Production and Industrial Engineering Department in the College. This centre will have an advisory committee consisting of the representatives of concerned Departments of Delhi Administration and Govt. of India, Banks etc. The Director will be the member-secretary of this advisory committee, and he/she would be entitled for a special pay of Rs. 500/- per month. The total man power required for running this centre is indicated below:

1. Co-ordinator	1	3700-5700
2. Deputy Co-ordinators	2	3000-5000 (on deputation for 3 years)
3. Asstt Co-ordinator	1	2200-4000
4. Research Assistant	4	3200 (fixed)
5. Steno-typist	1	1200-2040
6. U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
7. Daftari	1	775-1025
8. Peon	1	750-940
9. Driver	1	950-1500

Total: 13 posts

Physical Target:

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
80 persons are expected to be trained in EDP.	nil	To create awareness about the programme, to set up advisory committee and train 10 persons in EDP.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A -	4	nil	nil
Group B -	nil	nil	nil
Group C -	7	nil	3
Group D -	2	nil	1
Total:	13	nil	4

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
231.76	1.35	6.10

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
79.26	1.35	2.10

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
152.50	nil	4.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The expenditure on account of establishment during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 63.96 lakhs.

(b) Building - The new campus of the College under construction at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station) has been planned to provide the necessary building facilities for all these centres and, therefore, the expenditure on account of building is nil.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - The total expenditure during 1990-95 would be around Rs.152.50 lakhs for the purchase of specialized machinery and equipment like Personal Computers with Printers, Plain Paper Copiers, Cyclostyling machines, Overhead Projectors, Slide Projectors, Lubricant Testing machine, Scanning Electron Microscope, Vibration & Signature Analysis Measuring Instruments, Particle Counter, Surface Coating Unit, Electronic Weighing machine, Industrial Robots, Cameras, Force Sensing Equipment, Furnaces, Laser Gun, Microwave Vector Analyser,

Precision LCR Bridges, Cryogenic Apparatus, Power Press, High Vacuum Thin Film Unit, High Power Microwave Source, Battery-driven Vehicles/vans etc.

(d) Land Component - The expenditure due to land component is nil.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 15.30 lakhs is provided during the period 1990-95 for other charges like the running cost of vehicles, stationery items, furniture, books & journals, consumables etc.

Remarks

The centres proposed above would cater to the various non-degree and continuing education programmes of the College. The centres would also provide the much-needed industrial collaboration in emerging fields of science and technology. The extension services would directly benefit the common man in day-to-day living. The centres, thus, would generate a work environment in the College distinct from the merely stereotyped degree programmes. Several of the students' projects, for example, can be taken directly from the field and thus being directly and immediately useful to the industry and the common man. Additionally, one of the centres will provide opportunity to develop attitudes towards self-employment which is a need of the day. It is expected that such a programme will help in employment generation. The total expenditure during 1990-95 would be Rs. 231.76 lakhs, the entire amount being revenue expenditure. The revenue expenditure during 1991-92 would be Rs. 6.10 lakhs only, since great deal of preparation is required for the full-scale establishment of the Centres at the new campus site of the College at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station).

6. Book Bank

(approx. Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to provide text books to students of weaker section of the society on loan for the whole academic session. The text books have to be updated with the passing of time weeding out the old books which become outdated. In addition, new B.E. courses have been introduced in the College during the last few years, namely, Computer Engineering, Production and Industrial Engineering. Thus, additional funds are required for this scheme during 1990-95 Plan; and a large number of students are benefitted by this scheme.

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Rs.5.00 lakhs to be utilized for the purchase of books and racks.	Rs. 0.80 lakh to be utilized for the purchase of books and racks.	Rs. 1.00 lakh to be utilized for the purchase of books and racks.

Financial Outlays

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)	5.00	0.80	1.00

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)	5.00	0.80	1.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is contemplated during 1990-95 for the purchase of text books (multiple copies) and book racks.

Remarks

The book bank facility of the College has been utilized by a large number of students in the past, and it is expected that this facility would continue to be utilized by the student body in the years to come. The total Revenue expenditure under 1990-95 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs, Capital component being nil. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 1.00 lakh and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

7. Part-time Degree Course (approx. Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Due to persistent demand from in-service diploma holders in engineering for an avenue to upgrade their knowledge and qualification, the Parliament in 1980 decided that part-time degree courses shall start in Delhi College of Engineering. The University of Delhi formulated a 5-year part time B.E. (Tech) degree programme for the purpose. Accordingly, the proposal with staff and financial requirements was submitted to the Govt. In 1980, some of the teaching posts were sanctioned and duly created. The first batch of 120 part time students was admitted in 1982. The batch passed out in 1987 and, as a result, many of them got departmental promotions and some have secured new posts with higher pay scales.

Another batch of 45 students was admitted in 1989 and are currently undergoing the course. In 1990, for the first time the University of Delhi introduced an entrance examination for admission to these courses and the College conducted the test on 15-7-1990. Around 500 candidates sat for the entrance examination for 15 seats each in Civil/Mechanical/Electrical/Electronics & Communication Engineering courses. The admission process is currently in progress and keenness is observed from the candidates employed in approved Engineering Works in and around Delhi to get a seat in this course.

Recently 15 additional teaching positions have been created for these courses for the financial years 1990-91 and 1991-92. The student intake for these courses are being increased in a phased manner and the annual intake at the end of 1990-95 Plan is expected to reach a level of 135 as per the details indicated below:

(i) Civil Engineering - Intake 30 per year. During 1990-91, 15 students are being admitted.

(ii) Electrical Engineering - Intake 30 per year. During 1990-91, 15 students are being admitted.

(iii) Electronics & Communication Engineering - Intake 30 per year. During 1990-91, 15 students are being admitted.

(iv) Mechanical Engineering - Intake 30 per year. During 1990-91, 15 students are being admitted.

(v) Production & Industrial Engineering - It is proposed to start B.E. Tech part-time course in Industrial & Production Engineering during the VIII Plan with an annual intake of 15 students. Presently, diploma course in Production & Tool Design are offered by Board of Technical Education and there is persistent demand from such students for improving their qualifications. The detailed courses are being prepared for the approval of the University of Delhi for this course.

The following additional man power would be required for this programme during 1990-95:

1. Professor	7	4500-7300
2. Asstt Professor	14	3700-5700
3. Lecturer	25	2200-4000

Total: 46 posts

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Student intake to be increased to 135 per year.	Student intake 60.	Student intake 60

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
200.00	28.70	31.00

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
200.00	28.70	31.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The bulk of the expenditure is due to the salary component of the teaching staff. The total expenditure during 1990-95 under establishment works out to be Rs. 160.00 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for special services, office expenditure, consumable items etc.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	46	21	36
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	nil	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil
Total:	46	21	36
	(cumulative)	(cumulative)	(cumulative)

Remarks

Continuing education for the technical personnel is extremely important in view of the explosion of knowledge and fast changing technological scenario in the present age. With the new campus of the College coming up at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station), the College looks forward to significantly expand the educational facilities including facilities for updating knowledge of in-service personnel. In the new campus, the annual intake can easily be increased to 150 students. As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 31.00 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

8. Creation of Posts for Computer Centre
(approx. Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

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, Govt. of India. With this objective, computer training has been made compulsory for all the under-graduate and Post-graduate students. The college possesses HP-9000, ICIM-6000 computer systems in addition to a host of PC/XTs and PC/ATs. Facilities of local area networking are existing in the present campus itself besides facilities of colour graphic display, laser printer, X-Y plotter, dot matrix printer, line printer etc. During the last plan period 1985-90, it was proposed to create some posts (full-time), out of which only the post of 'Head of Computer Centre' has been created. It is proposed to run the centre to its optimum capacity, and for that purpose the following full-time posts are required:

1.	Head of Computer Centre	1	4500-7300 : (created)
2.	System Engineer	1	3700-5700
3.	System Analyst	1	3700-5700
4.	Programmer	1	2200-4000
5.	Computer Operator (Sr.)	1	1600-2900
6.	Computer Operator (Jr.)	1	1400-2600
7.	Job Receptionist	1	1200-2040
8.	Tape/Disc Librarian	1	1200-2040
9.	Data Entry Operator	2	1100-1500
10.	Supporting Administrative Staff	3	950-1500
11.	Trainee Programmer	1	1000(fixed)
12.	Trainee Operator	1	800(fixed)
13.	Peon/Daftary	1	775-1025
14.	Lab. Attendant	1	950-1400

 Total: 17 posts : 1 created

A detailed discussion in the Ministry of H.R.D., Govt. of India was held in this connection, as a result of which, the post of Head of Computer Centre was created and recruitment rule has been sent for approval.

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of the rest 16 posts and shifting to the new computer centre in the new campus.	Creation of 3 posts.	Creation of 7 posts.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
40.00	5.10	5.00

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
30.00	5.10	5.00

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
10.00	nil	nil

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The bulk of the expenditure is the salary component and the total expenditure under establishment during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - The expenditure on account of machinery and equipment would be Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for furniture and computer stationery.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	4	1	3
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	11	2	4
Group D	2	nil	nil
Total:	17	3	7

Remarks

For proper computer education for all the engineering students, the creation of the above posts are essential. A modern computer centre having a provision of 24 hour operation is being planned for the College at the new campus site at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station). As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 40.00 lakhs, the entire amount being Revenue expenditure. The expenditure for 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the entire expenditure is also Revenue expenditure.

9. Renovation of Old College Building
(approx. Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

Most of the buildings of the College at Kashmere Gate are more than 30 years old and they require major repair and

renovation to keep them functional. Moreover, the B.E. students intake was increased in 1989 to 320 from the previous intake at 280. Two new undergraduate courses, namely B.E. in Production and Industrial Engineering and B.E. in Computer Engineering have been started with effect from 1987 and 1989, respectively. One new postgraduate course in M.E. in Polymer Technology was started in 1986. Therefore, more class rooms are required to be provided by renovating and altering the existing buildings and workshops. Accommodation is also to be provided for an examination cell in the College. However, in view of the construction of buildings at the new site of the College at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station) currently under progress, it is proposed to provide a minimal expenditure for the renovation of old College building at Kashmere Gate during the VIII Plan. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose as detailed below:

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Rest of the repair work in addition to listing under 1990-91 & 1991-92.	To provide open-air stair in M.E. Block for Exam Cell, four small classrooms in viewing gallery of Auditorium Block, Computer labs in Computer Centre and M.E. Blocks, partition in Smithy shop to locate Carpentry shop, classrooms and teachers rooms in old Carpentry shop, Seminar room in Civil Block.	Major repair of main office & Chemistry Blocks.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
35.00	15.00	7.00

Non-recurring (Capital)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
35.00	15.00	7.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(b) Building - The entire expenditure, i.e., Rs. 35.00 lakhs is under the head of Building.

Remarks

Although the new campus of the College is under construction at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station), the College still

has to function at the old campus at Kashmere Gate for the next few years. The main office Block and the Chemistry Block are particularly very old structures and the entire roof heavily leaks during intense showers and thus posing a threat to the stability of these Blocks. Improvised classrooms, rooms for teachers are also to be provided since a large number of new teaching positions have been created to teach the new courses introduced and also to teach at evening hours to part-time degree students. The examination cell is very urgently required and some manpower has already been created. Space is to be provided for this Cell also. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided during 1990-95 and the entire amount is Capital expenditure. The expenditure should taper off from year to year and the provision for 1991-92 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs (Capital expenditure).

10. Expansion of Educational Facilities at Delhi College of Engineering
(approx. Rs.415.20 lakhs)

To meet the shortage of technical manpower in the emerging areas of technology, the following courses are proposed to be either spilled over to VIII Five Year Plan from the VII Plan or started afresh during the VIII Plan:-

B.E. COURSES (U.G.)

(i) COMPUTER ENGG. - Intake 30 per year and started from 1989-90 and is to be continued during VIII Plan.

(ii) PRODUCTION & IND. ENGG - Intake 30 per year & started from 1987-88, is to be continued during VIII Plan.

The Expert Committee of All India Council for Technical Education recommended the starting of B.E. in Production and Industrial Engineering and B.E. in Computer Engineering and accordingly from the year 1987-88 students have been admitted for B.E. Production and Industrial Engineering Course, although due to shortage of teaching staff the College could admit twenty students as against the approved intake of 30 students per year. Similarly from the year 1989-90 students have been admitted for B.E. Computer Engineering course, although for the shortage of teachers in the College the admission has been limited to twenty students as against the sanctioned intake of 30 students per year. It is proposed to continue B.E. Production and Industrial Engineering and B.E. Computer Engineering courses at Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi during the VIII Plan.

(iii) ENVIRONMENTAL ENGG. - Intake 30 per year; is in process at the level of University of Delhi and is to be spilled over to VIII Plan.

Earlier, the Ministry of Human Resource Development encouraged the College to start the course of B.E. in Environmental Engineering at Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi.

An All India Seminar was also conducted by the Ministry in this regard in which the College was invited to participate. Due to acute shortage of teachers in the concerned department of the College, the idea of starting B.E. in Environmental Engineering could not be pursued during the VII Plan period. However, the College wishes to start B.E. in Environmental Engineering during the VIII Plan period and the process of finalising the curriculum is in process at the level of University of Delhi. The intake proposed is 30 per year which is similar to the intake of B.E. Production and Industrial Engg. and B.E. Computer Engg. It is proposed to start the admission process during the year 1992-93 and therefore sufficient time is available to get the necessary approval of Govt. of India.

(iv) POLYMER TECH. & CHEMICAL ENGG. - Intake 40 per year - The scheme is pending with the University of Delhi and is to be spilled over to VIII Plan.

The B.Ch. Engg. under the University of Delhi was continuing in this College before the establishment of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, when the department enblock was shifted to IIT, Delhi. With the rapid development of chemical industries in general and petrochemical industries in particular, it is proposed to restart the course with the nomenclature of Polymer Tech. and Chemical Engg. in Delhi College of Engineering under the VIII Plan. The scheme of examination and curriculum are pending with the University of Delhi and it is proposed to start this course towards the fag end of VIII Plan. There is a proposal of shifting of the College to a much bigger campus for which the working drawings of the various teaching departments are in the process of being finalised. Thus in the new campus, there would be no constraint of space for setting up chemical pilot plants and various processing labs.

(v) INSTRUMENTATION & CONTROL - Intake 30 per year; course approved by the University of Delhi. It is proposed to start at Delhi College of Engg., Delhi under the VIII Plan.

The course already stands approved by the University of Delhi. Since Delhi College of Engineering is already running one M.E. course in Instrumentation and Control for the last several years, it has the necessary lab. facilities to start the B.E. course in Instrumentation and Control without any difficulty. Teachers as per norms of the Govt. of India would however be required and it is proposed to admit students to this course from the year 1991-92.

P.G. COURSES

(i) M.E. POLYMER TECH. - Intake 10 per year - course started from 1986, is continuing and is to be continued during VIII Plan. (Ministry also sanctioned an intake 5 per year for a 5 semester part-time M.E. course in Polymer Technology and the admission are being made currently.)

M.E. course in Polymer Technology has already started in Delhi College of Engineering from the year 1986 with an intake of

10 full-time students per year and five part-time students per year. Sanction of Ministry of Human Resources Development for the faculty positions and purchase of equipment already exists. It is proposed to continue this course during the VIII Plan and the course is receiving wide response from the student community on one hand and Polymer Technology industries including tyre industries in particular on the other.

(ii) M.E. IN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM ENGG. - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi and is to be spilled over to VIII Plan.

With the introduction of B.E. course in Production and Industrial Engineering, it would be easier to develop lab. facilities for the M.E. course in Industrial System Engineering. Sanction of Government of India according to the norms is however required. It is proposed to start this course during the year 1992-93 and therefore sufficient time is available to get the necessary sanction of Govt. of India.

(iii) M.E. IN POWER APPARATUS & SYSTEM - Intake 10 per year - course is approved by the University of Delhi and is to be spilled over the VIII Plan (Admission to 5 semester part-time M.E. in Power Apparatus & System is continuing for the past several years.)

Delhi College of Engineering is offering one M.E. course in Power Apparatus & Systems to engineers employed in Delhi on a part-time basis for the last several years with an intake of 5 students per year. It is now proposed to offer the same M.E. course to full-time students during the VIII Plan period with an intake of 10 students per year. The course naturally is approved by the University of Delhi. Since no teaching position was sanctioned for teaching the part-time students and the faculty was putting additional efforts with a view to establish liaison with the relevant industries and Govt. departments in and around Delhi, it would now be necessary to have teachers according to the norms of Govt. of India for offering this course to the full-time students. Since all lab. facilities for running this course already exists, it is proposed to start the full-time course of M.E. in Power Apparatus & Systems at Delhi College of Engineering from the year 1991-92.

(iv) M.Sc. IN APPLIED PHYSICS - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi and is to be spilled over to VIII Plan. (Annual intake of 10 students for 5 semester Part-time M.Sc. in applied Physics is continuing for the last several years.)

Delhi College of Engineering is admitting 10 students every year for employed scientists in and around Delhi on a part-time basis to the course of M.Sc. in Applied Physics. Admission to this course has continued for the last several years and thus the lab. facilities exist and naturally the course is approved by the University of Delhi. Similar to the course of M.E. in Power Apparatus and Systems as at present, there is no sanction of teaching positions for the course of M.Sc. in Applied Physics.

also. The College proposes to continue this course and extend to full-time students during the VIII Plan period with an intake of 10 students per year. It is proposed to start the full-time course of M. Sc. in Applied Physics from the year 1991-92. Sanction of Govt of India as per norms would be required.

(v) M.E. IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi. It is proposed to start this course during VIII Plan.

The University of Delhi has approved the course of M.E. in Computer Application and Delhi College of Engineering has already set up a good computer centre with Hewlett Packard 9000/560 series computer with various ancilliary facilities like graphic printer, magnetic tape drive, laser jet printer, plotter etc. In addition to H.P. System, a large number of IBM compatible PC/XTs besides independent computing units can be used for terminal emulation for the main HP system. Further, the centre has been provided with local area net working facilities. The Department of Electronics, Govt. of India was consulted by the College in the matter of establishing the primary facilities of this computer centre. There is huge demand all over the country for similar courses on Computer Applications since this technology is bound to play a big role in many areas of human activity during the fore-seeable future. This College proposes to start a Full-Time course of M.E. in computer Applications with an intake of 10 students per year at the earliest. However, sanction of teaching positions by the Govt. of India as per norms is required. Delhi College of Engineering is very eager to start the course of M.E. in Computer Applications from the year 1991-92 at the latest.

(vi) M.E. GEOTECH. ENGG. - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi. It is proposed to start this course during VIII Plan.

The University of Delhi has approved M.E. course in Geotechnical Engineering, a subject which is in great demand since large scale irrigation projects all over the country are being thought of during VIII and subsequent Plan and many such projects including micro-hydel projects in the foot hills of Himalayas require specialised training in Geotech. Engg. In addition, developments in the field of Geo-synthetics in India and abroad has thrown new opportunities to improve bearing capacities of relatively weak soil masses. The College proposes to start one M.E. course in Geotechnical Engineering during the plan period with an intake of 10 full-time students per year. Basic lab. facilities to start the course exist in the college. Sanction of Govt. of India according to the norms is however required. It is proposed to start this course during the year 1992-93 and therefore sufficient time is available to get the necessary sanction from Govt. of India.

(vii) M.E. OIL HYDRAULICS & PNEUMATICS - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi - It is proposed to start this course during VIII Plan.

(viii) M.E. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT DESIGN - Intake 10 per year - course approved by the University of Delhi - It is proposed to start this course during the VIII Plan.

The University of Delhi has approved both the M.E. courses in Oil Hydraulics & Pneumatics and Industrial Equipment Design. During the VIII Plan it is proposed to start both the courses. Both the courses have good deal of demand in the industry. Many of the basic lab facilities for both the courses exist in the college. Sanction of Govt of India according to the norms is, however, required. The teaching of these two courses is proposed to start from the year 1993-94 and, therefore, sufficient time is available to get the necessary sanction from Govt of India.

PH.D PROGRAMMES

During the last decade, the teachers of the College have guided about ten Ph.D theses mostly under the Faculty of Technology of the University of Delhi. These Ph.D students mostly were teachers serving in the College and conducted the Ph.D work on a part-time basis. From time to time requests are being received from students for admission to Ph.D Programme on a full-time basis. Several such proposals have been discussed in the board of research studies under the Faculty of Technology of the University of Delhi, and it has been observed there that such Ph.D scholars must receive scholarships and then only they can be treated as Ph.D scholars of the University of Delhi. This College has suitable expertise in several areas of science and technology to guide doctoral level research. Thus it is proposed to admit 12 Ph.D scholars in the College in the various disciplines in emerging areas of technology & science. Provision for Ph.D registration exists at the University of Delhi through Board of Research Studies. Each scholar will be admitted for a full-time three-year programme. However, the total number of Ph.D scholars in the College at any point of time would be limited to 25 during the VIII Five Year Plan.

The following teaching posts are proposed to be created during the VIII Plan for the above-said purpose:

For under-graduate course :

1.	Professor	6	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	9	3700-5700
3.	Lecturer	17	2200-4000
4.	Tech. Supporting staff	as per norms	
	(about 50% of above in terms of expenditure)		

For Post-Graduate course:

1.	Professor	7	4500-7300
2.	Asstt. Professor	7	3700-5700
3.	S.S.A.	8	1640-2900

Total: 22 posts

Ph.D. Programmes

1. Ph.D Scholars 25
(scholarship)

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
At the end of the period	B.E.:320	B.E.:320
annual intake at B.E. level	M.E.: 60	M.E.: 90
would reach 425, at full-time	Ph.D.:12	Ph.D.:25
M.E.level would reach 120 & at		
Ph.D. level would reach 25.		

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
415.20	69.00	56.30

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
315.20	48.30	36.30

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs)		
100.00	20.70	20.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The bulk of the expenditure is due to the salary component of teachers, technical supporting staff and the scholarship component of M.E. and Ph. D. students. The total expenditure during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 305.20 lakhs.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - The expenditure on account of machinery and equipment during 1990-95 would be about Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for furniture, special services etc.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	53	nil	10
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	50	nil	6
Group D	10	nil	1
Total:	113	nil	17

Remarks

With the new campus of the College coming up at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway Station), the College looks forward to significantly expand the educational facilities leading to annual intake of 425 at B.E. level, 120 at full-time M.E. level and 25 at full-time Ph.D. level. There would be enough space in the new campus to expand laboratory, library and computer centre facilities. Thus, expansion of educational facilities is one of the main thrusts of the College in the VIII Plan, next only to the construction of the new campus. As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 415.20 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 56.30 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

11. Special Component Plan (Coaching classes for weak students)
(approx. Rs. 2.54 lakhs)

There is need for separate intensive coaching for students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society. Such classes are quite regularly arranged in the College, normally between 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on working days. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the 1990-95 Plan period. The details of expenditure for this scheme are indicated below:

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
About 500 students are expected to be benefited.	About 100 students are expected to be benefited.	About 100 students are expected to be benefited.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
(Rs. in lakhs) 2.54	0.30	0.60

Details of Plan OutlaysRecurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
2.54	0.30	0.60

Summary of Plan Outlays

(e) Others - A sum of Rs. 2.54 lakhs is contemplated during 1990-95 for special services, stationery, and other miscellaneous items.

Remarks

As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 for this Special Component Plan is estimated to be Rs. 2.54 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 0.60 lakh and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure.

12. Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration (Rs. 19.00 lakhs)

Having started as a technical school in 1940/1941, the college has gradually acquired the status of one of the leading engineering institutions in Northern India. It now not only caters to the teaching and training of undergraduate courses but also imparts instructions at postgraduate level in several specializations. Besides, full-time research leading to Ph.D. is also under active considerations in various areas of engineering and applied sciences. The college undertakes the responsibility of continuing education; and B.E.(Tech) part-time courses at undergraduate level and part-time postgraduate courses are offered to serving engineers for the said purpose. At the end of the VIII Plan, the annual intake for the various courses would be as follows:

B.E. (Four-year course)	425
M.E. (1½ -year course)	120
M.E. (Full-time sponsored)	25
Ph.D. (Full-time with scholarship)	25
B.E. (Tech) (5-year part-time course)	150
M.E. (2½-year part-time course)	55
Ph.D. (Part-time)	6

The total full-time student population in the college would then be 2,015 and the same excludes the students from friendly and developing countries that are admitted in B.E. and M.E. programmes with the approval of the Govt of India.

The existing Administrative structure was designed long time ago to cater to the needs of the College when it had only three degree level courses with an annual intake of 180. Therefore, it

is proposed to strengthen the General and Hostel Administration and also to revise the staff structure for educational administration including the examination cell (the examination cell is provided under the plan head "Examination Cell").

Since the present state of General Administrative set-up in the College is not at all conducive for further growth and development of technical education as envisaged under the New Education Policy, it is proposed to strengthen the same under the VIII Five Year Plan in the following manner:

1. Director - It is proposed to upgrade the post of the Principal to the level of Director with pay scale of 7300-7600. He/She will be the Head of the Institution and would be responsible for all the activities of the College.

2. Registrar - It is proposed to create a new post of Registrar in the pay scale of 3700-5700. He/She would be responsible for looking after the entire Administrative work arising out of Academic Departments, Services, Hostels, Establishments etc. This particular linkage is totally absent in the College today and thus making the work load of the Head of the Institution exceedingly heavy and tiring.

3. Deputy Registrar - It is proposed to have one Dy. Registrar (Administration) and one Dy. Registrar (Academic) in the pay scale of 3000-5000. At present the College has one Administrative Officer in the pay scale of 3000-4500. It is now proposed to upgrade the post of Administrative Officer to the scale of 3000-5000 with the changed designation of Dy. Registrar (Administration). This upgradation is quite justified in view of the fact that the D R (Admn) would look after the work of (i) Asstt Registrar (Legal), (ii) Asstt. Registrar (Purchase), (iii) Asstt. Registrar (Stores), (iv) Asstt. Registrar (Public Relations), and (v) Hostel Superintendent. Asstt. Registrar (Legal) would be a newly created post. Asstt. Registrar (Purchase) would also be a newly created post. Asstt. Registrar (Stores) would be an upgraded post corresponding to the existing post of Stores Officer. Asstt. Registrar (Public Relations) would be a newly created post. The post of Hostel Superintendent exists.

It is proposed to create a new post of Dy. Registrar (Academic) in the pay scale of 3000-5000. The D.R. (Academic) would look after the work of (i) Asstt. Registrar (Under Graduate), (ii) Asstt. Registrar (Post Graduate and Research Cells), (iii) Asstt. Registrar (Continuing Education and Council). The post of Asstt. Registrar (Under Graduate) would be an upgraded post corresponding to the existing post of Dy. Administrative Officer. The post of Asstt. Registrar (Post Graduate and Research Cells) and Asstt. Registrar (Continuing Education and Council) would be newly created posts.

4. Asstt. Registrars - It is proposed to have a few Asstt. Registrars in the pay scale of 2200-4000. As mentioned above, the following posts are proposed to be newly created, namely A.R. (Legal), A.R. (Purchase), A.R. (Public Relations), A.R. (Post Graduate and Research Cells) and A.R. (Continuing Education and

Council). A post of Stores Officer in the scale of 2000-3200 exists in the College and it is proposed to upgrade the same to 2200-4000. This is fully justified due to significant increase in the activity of the College as mentioned earlier. A post of Dy. Administrative Officer (D.A.O.) in the scale of 2375-3500 exists in the College which is proposed to be upgraded to 2200-4000. This is also fully justified in view of the significant increase in the intake at the Under Graduate level over the last several years.

5. Financial Adviser - As a consequence of greatly increased academic activity of the College over the years, the total budget of the College has naturally grown manifold. For efficient Financial Administration of the College, it is proposed to create a post of Financial Adviser in the pay scale of 3700-5700 who would be directly reporting to the Director just like the Registrar mentioned above. This would be a newly created post who would be assisted by Accounts Officer (existing) and Junior Accounts Officer (existing). The present pay scale of Accounts Officer is Rs.2375-3500 which according to the present proposal is to be upgraded to 2200-4000 (the same as the other Assistant Registrars). This is a marginal increase and would be desirable to have the same for the sake of similarity of pay scales of different officers of the College having comparable work load and responsibilities.

Summarizing, it may be stated that the following plan posts are proposed to be created during the VIII plan:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.of the post</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>
1.	Registrar	1	3700-5700
2.	Financial Adviser	1	3700-5700
3.	Dy. Registrar	1	3000-5000
4.	Asstt. Registrar	5	2200-4000

Total: 8 posts

Physical Target.

	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 8 posts to be completed.		nil	Dy. Registrar :1 Asstt.Registrar:3 Proposed to be created

Financial Outlays

	<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
	19.00	nil	3.00

Details of Plan Outlays

Recurring (Revenue)

	<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
	19.00	nil	3.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The bulk of the expenditure indicated above refers to establishment only. Thus the expenditure under establishment during 1990-95 works out to be Rs.18.00 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for office furnishing and Miscellaneous items.

Employment Generation

		<u>No. of persons</u>		
		<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	B		nil	4
Group B	nil		nil	nil
Group C	nil		nil	nil
Group D	nil		nil	nil
<hr/>				
Total:	B		nil	4
<hr/>				

Remarks:

The strengthening of General and Hostel Administration as mentioned above would go a long way in providing the right support for the much needed growth of the College and the same can easily be done at a quite nominal cost. The New Campus of the College has already been planned to provide the necessary accommodation for these officers. As can be seen from above that the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs.19.00 lakhs (Revenue Rs 19.00 lakhs and Capital nil). The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs (Revenue Rs. 3.00 lakhs and capital nil).

13. Examination Cell
(approx. Rs. 18.50 lakhs)

Being convinced regarding the dire need of an examination Cell in the College, Delhi Administration created five posts for this purpose on 12-7-1990. In the mean time, the University of Delhi decided to introduce the mode of Combined Entrance Examination (CEE) for admission to B.E. courses for the candidates passing Board examination from schools located in Delhi. The CEE was conducted on 02-6-1990 and the College had to provide massive support in organising this big task. Again, the University of Delhi introduced Entrance Examination for admission to B.E. (Tech) part-time degree course, and the College was asked to conduct this Entrance Examination taking the complete responsibility. This Entrance Examination was conducted on 15-7-1990. The number of CEE bulletins sold was around 9,000 and the same for B.E. (Tech) part-time Entrance Examination was about 1,100. Both these entrance examinations were conducted successfully and it is expected that these modes of entrance to B.E. and B.E. (Tech) part-time courses would become the norm in

future years. In addition, the University of Delhi has decided to handover the semester examination work to the College in a big way and the College is executing this work for the last several semester examinations. Lastly, the Faculty of Technology, University of Delhi, has passed a flexible type of examination reform for the B.E. courses which takes into its stride continual evaluation of a student throughout the semester in accordance with the guidelines of the National Educational Policy of the Govt. A space for Examination Cell to function is being carved out from the available space in the old campus of the College. Quite elaborate space for these activities has been planned in the new campus of the College currently under construction at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station). Considering all these points, the following manpower is proposed for the Cell during 1990-95 Plan.

1. Officer-in-Charge (Exam)/ Deputy Registrar (Exam)	1	3000-5000	
2 Dy Admn Officer (Exam)/ Asstt Registrar (Exam)	2	2200-4000	:1 post created
3. Data Entry Operator	2	1200-2040	:1 post created
4. Superintendent	1	1640-2900	
5. Console Operator	2	1640-2900	:1 post created
6. Typist (English)	1	950-1500	
7. Dattri	2	775-1025	:1 post created
8. Peon	4	750-940	:1 post created
9. Unskilled labour	2	750-940	
10. Driver	1	950-1500	
<hr/>			
Total:	18 posts		:5 created
<hr/>			

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 18 posts to be completed.	Filling up of 5 posts already created.	Creation and filling up of 4 additional posts.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
18.50	5.00	6.50

Details of Plan Outlays Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
12.00	3.50	4.50

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
6.50	1.50	2.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The total expenditure under establishment during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - The expenditure on account of Machinery and Equipment like Computer systems, Printers, Plain Paper Copiers, Cyclostyling machines, motor vehicle etc. during 1990-95 is estimated to be Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the period 1990-95 is contemplated for computer and other stationery, furniture, travel and other miscellaneous items.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A - 3		1	2
Group B - 1		nil	1
Group C - 6		2	3
Group D - 8		2	3

Total:	18	5	9
	(cumulative)	(cumulative)	(cumulative)

Remarks

As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 18.50 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 6.50 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The Examination Cell is expected to play a vital role in all examination matters relating to about 2,000 in-house students in addition to the conduct of Entrance Examinations.

14. Revision of Staff Structure (approx. Rs.14.00 lakhs)

In conjunction with the item 12 above (Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration), the following proposal is being submitted for the purpose of further streamlining the day-to-day functioning of the College:

The H.O.D.s presently have to spend lot of time in going through the routine matters involving individual students of the concerned Department, much of which require centralized decisions. Thus, a large number of teachers to-day are performing similar kind of activity and the time thus spent could be better utilized for Lab development, Upgradation of course content, Preparation of teaching modules utilizing various educational technology techniques, Arranging extension lectures etc.

Additionally, the Faculty of Technology of the University of Delhi, has recently approved of a flexible kind of examination reform which calls for a greater monitoring of individual student's academic performance, which will all the more increase the work load of H.O.D.s. To overcome this, it is proposed that four of the existing Professors be named as Deans, say for a term of three years, who would be fully concentrating on the type of activities mentioned above, and, cosequently, relieving the H.O.D.s substantially from such activities. After all, the norm for teaching for H.O.D.s is 10 hours per week, as against 12 hours per week for the rest of the Professors. The following further details are put forward towards this end.

(i) Dean (Undergraduate Studies):

He/she will be responsible for co-ordination of all academic administration in regard to all B.E. (four year course) programmes, and monitoring individual student's academic performance together with counselling.

(ii) Dean (Postgraduate Studies and Research)-cum-Bursar:

He/she will be responsible for co-ordination of all academic administration in regard to all M.E., M. Sc.(Applied Sciences) and Ph.D. programmes, and monitoring individual student's academic programmes and release of scholarships. He/she would also be responsible for bringing out annual report of the College.

(iii) Dean (Students' Welfare):

He/she will be responsible for co-ordinating activities related to students' welfare programmes, such as Games and Sports, N S S / N C C programmes, Cultural festivals, Film shows, U-special bus service, Annual exhibition, Degree distribution, issues related to students' discipline etc.

(iv) Dean (Continuing Education and Council):

He/she will be responsible for all part-time evening programmes, refresher-type short term courses, seminars and conferences in addition to preparation of agenda and keeping records of decisions taken in the Council meetings. It may be stated here that for the last one year or more, the College has sucessfully experimented on a Council mode of decision-making. This is also in accordance with the guidelines recently circulated by the University Grants Commission.

It is proposed that the Deans be offered a special pay of Rs. 500/- per month. The only additional man power required would be one steno-typist, one U D C and one peon attached with the office of each of the four Deans. Thus, the following plan posts are proposed to be created during the VIII Plan:-

1. Steno-typist	4	1200-2040
2. U D C	4	1200-2040
3. Peon	4	750-940

:1700:

Physical Target

<u>1970-95</u>	<u>1970-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Creation of all the 12 posts to be completed.	nil	Steno-typist: 2 U D C : 2 Peon : 2 Proposed to be created.

Financial Outlays

<u>1970-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1970-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
14.00	5.70	2.00

Details of Plan Outlays

Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1970-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1970-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
14.00	5.70	2.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The total expenditure under establishment during 1970-95 works out to be Rs.13.00 lakhs.

(e) Others - An expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the period 1970-95 is contemplated for office furnishing and miscellaneous items.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1970-95</u>	<u>1970-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A - nil		nil	nil
Group B - nil		nil	nil
Group C - 8		nil	4
Group D - 4		nil	2
Total : 12		nil	6

Remarks

Just like the item "Strengthening of General and Hostel Administration" (Item 12), this proposal also would go a long way in streamlining the day-to-day functioning of the College increasing the creativity part of it and that also for a nominal cost. The new campus of the College has already been planned to provide the necessary accommodation for such activities. As can be seen from above that the total expenditure during 1970-95 is Rs. 14.00 lakhs, all Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs, again all Revenue expenditure.

15. Installation of Electronic Switching System
(approx. Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The College is at present having 15 external telephones, which can not cope with the demand of the College. The College is having 41 Professors in the pay scale of 4500-7300, 60 Asstt Professors in the pay scale of 3700-5700 and 70 Lecturers in the pay scale of 2200-4000 besides Administrative Officer, Deputy Administrative Officer, Stores Officer plus newly created posts of Accounts Officer, D A D (Examination), Hostel Superintendent. In order to have efficient communication system in present campus, it is necessary to have small EPABX/EPAX systems in each teaching Department so that maximum number of teachers/officers can have effective communication amongst themselves and also with the outside agencies. Further, in the new campus of the College, an EPABX system of about 200 lines and an EPAX system of about 400 lines would be required. For their regular maintenance and repairing, man power is required as indicated below:

1. Operator	2	1400-2600
2. Foreman	1	1640-2900
3. Senior Technician	2	1400-2600

Total:	5	posts

Physical Target

<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
EPABX/EPAX systems would be installed in 6 Blocks. Creation of all the 5 posts to be completed.	One EPABX & one EPAX are to be installed.	One additional EPABX and one additional EPAX are to be installed.

Financial Outlays

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
13.00	1.00	2.00

Details of Plan Outlays

Recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
2.30	nil	nil

Non-recurring (Revenue)

<u>1990-95</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
10.70	1.00	2.00

Summary of Plan Outlays

(a) Establishment - The total expenditure under establishment during 1990-95 works out to be Rs. 2.30 lakhs.

(c) Machinery and Equipment - The expenditure on account of machinery and equipment during 1990-95 would be Rs. 10.70 lakhs.

Employment Generation

	<u>No. of persons</u>		
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Group A	nil	nil	nil
Group B	nil	nil	nil
Group C	5	nil	nil
Group D	nil	nil	nil

Total:	5	nil	nil

Remarks

As mentioned earlier, a much bigger EPABX/EFAX system would be required in the new campus of the College under construction at Bawana Road (near Badli Railway station). It is proposed to gain experience of installing, operating and maintaining smaller units of similar systems in the old campus. As can be seen from above, the total expenditure during 1990-95 is Rs. 13.00 lakhs and the entire amount is Revenue expenditure. The component of expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs and here also the entire amount is Revenue expenditure

(III) DELHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Delhi Institute of Technology was started in 1983 for education and research in the generic areas of Emerging Technology. A decision has been taken by the Board of Governors to prepare a sharply defined profile of growth of the Institute keeping in view the thrust in the areas of Electronics, Communication, Computer and Instrumentation Engineering which is being felt all over the world. A committee consisting of eminent persons in the country has held prolonged deliberations to evolve a suitable Profile of the Institute in order that the Institute becomes an excellent centre in the areas of Emerging Technology. The profile of growth of the Institute matches the present and future requirements. It also conforms to the character of the City of Delhi. The VIII Plan proposal is in line with this Profile. Some of the objectives of the Institute are as given below which focus the special features of the Institute.

- 1.1. to provide for excellence in instruction at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels, undertake and sponsor research in such branches of engineering and technology, applied sciences and management sciences and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches according to the provision thereof in the rules and regulations of the Society with primary emphasis on emerging Technology;
- 1.2. to set up a science and technology park;
- 1.3. to organise and undertake extra-mural teaching and extension services;
- 1.4. to undertake industrial R & D and consultancies;
- 1.5. to lend support in identifying and starting small scale industries around the Institute through Entrepreneurship programmes;
- 1.6. to undertake technology transfer programmes;
- 1.7. to develop suitable programmes for effectively utilizing the built in infrastructural facilities in the Institute;
- 1.8. to establish linkages between the Institute, Industries, R & D Organisations and other Universities/ Institutes of higher Technical education for teaching and research programmes in India/abroad.

Instruction programmes have been divided into undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral programmes with a provision of cross migration from different disciplines. Post graduate Programmes would be tailored and run in co-operation with Industries and R&D organisations as far as possible. Special courses of variable duration and modular nature would be developed. Research and development centres have been conceived to build special thrust and to undertake execution of certain Missions in chosen areas. B.E. Programmes of 4 year duration in each department would admit 100 students in phases and provide specialization in various related streams

by means of optional courses in the IIIrd and IVth years of the programmes. Likewise M.E. Programmes with an intake of 50 students in phases would be organized in specialized topics in each department. The regular programmes will cater to full time students whereas P.G. Diploma Programmes will cater to the sponsored candidates from Industries who have adequate experience in the practical aspects of the subject and therefore, the thesis/project requirement may not be essential for such students. The P.G. certificate programmes would be designed for those sponsored candidates from the Industries who need only an exposure to selected specialized set of courses.

Integrated M.Tech. Programmes will be a combination of B.E. and regular M.E. programmes so that the entire material may be completed in 5 years, by motivated students, instead of 5-1/2 years.

The Institute has been conceived to develop as:

- (i) as an Institute for the promotion of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Education, Continuing Education, Training and Research in Engg., Applied Sciences, Management Science, Humanities and Social Sciences with multi-level entry vertically and a system of flexible migration in the various disciplines horizontally.
- (ii) as an Institute for the promotion of a Co-operative Programme of Education with Industries and R&D Organisations for offering tailor-made Courses keeping in view Societal needs.
- (iii) as an Institute for an integrated Undergraduate and Postgraduate programme in Engineering with Management, Design Engineering and Research methodology supported by a System of Counselling and Guidance.
- (iv) as a Research Institute encompassing a Chain of Advanced Laboratories/Centres with a focus on "Technology Transfer", Research Methodology, Design Engineering, Ergonomics and Technology Forecasting.
- (v) as a Supporting Agency for the Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park that would help to nucleate the "Technology Transfer" programme.

2. The academic programmes are divided into two categories Under* Graduate Programmes and Post Graduate Programmes in the following manner.

2.1. Under Graduate B.E. Programmes (Continuing Education)

2.1.1 Division of Electronics & Communication Engineering with specialization in Communication System, Telematics, Microwave and Radar, Satellite Communication, Optical Communication, Signal Processing, Microprocessor, VLSI - intake of students 60.

2.1.2 Division of Computer Engineering with specialization in Microprocessor Application, A.I. & Robotics, System and Application Software, Advanced Computer Architecture, CAD, Computer Commn., ISDN and Expert Systems - intake of Students 60.

- 2.1.3 Division of Instrumentation and Control Engineering with specialization in Aerospace and Elect. System, Remote Sensing, Consumer Elect., Power Electronics - intake of students 60.
- 2.1.4 Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation with Specialization in Manufacturing Process CAD/CAM, Process Automation, Work and Motion Studies, Expert System for Industrial Application - intake of students 45.
- 2.1.5 Schools of Humanities and Social Science, Management and Entrepreneurship as well as of Applied Sciences will support courses required in various B.E. Programmes, Entrepreneurship, Co-operative programmes in Tech. forecasting, and Masters Programmes in Applied Science, Mathematics, Management and Entrepreneurship.
- 2.2 Post Graduate M.E. Programmes
- 2.2.1 School of Applied Science with specialization in Opto Electronics, Computational Science - intake of students 10 + 10.
- 2.2.2 Division of Electronics & Communication Engineering with specialization in Communication System, Telematics, Microwave and Radar, Signal Processing, Microprocessor, VLSI - intake 15 students:
- 2.2.3 Division of Computer Engineering with specialization in Microprocessor application, A.I., Robotics, System and Application Software, Advanced Computer Arch, CAD, Computer Communication, ISDN and Expert Systems - intake 15 students.
- 2.2.4 Division of Instrumentation and Control Engineering with specialization in Aerospace and Elect. System, Remote Sensing, Consumer Electronics and Power Electronics - intake 15 students.
- 2.2.5 Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation with specialization in CAD/CAM, Process Automation. Work and Motion Studies, Expert systems for Industrial Appl - intake 15 students.
- 2.3 Besides the above academic programmes, it includes establishment of the following facilities:-
- 2.3.1 Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP).

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS:

1. Land and Buildings (Rs.4200.00 lakhs)

Land:- 145 acres of land has been allotted by DDA to DIT at Dwaraka (PapanKala) at a cost of Rs.1380.00 lakhs. The payment towards land cost has been fully made during the 7th plan.

Land Development:- It is proposed to develop the land with necessary infrastructure such as boundary wall, development of site, drainage, sewerage, roads, water supply, street lighting, environmental development besides shifting of overhead HT transmission lines passing through this area. A sum of Rs.606.00 lakhs has

been provided, for this purpose during the VIII Plan.

Building:- It was proposed to take possession of the land at Palam and to complete the 1st phase of the Institute Buildings at a cost of Rs.1364.00 lakhs in the VIth Plan. Due to late allotment of land, construction of buildings could not be taken up in Phase I. Therefore, it will have to be carried over to the VIII Plan and clubbed together with Phase II in order to make up for the delays in starting the construction of the Project. For this purpose Rs.3594.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the following manner.

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Amount</u>
I Development of Land and Construction of area 61,647 S.m.)	Rs.4,200.00 Lacs
II - do - 50,906 S.m.)	

(It may also be mentioned that construction of buildings will still spill over to 9th Plan also under Phase III costing around Rs.844.32 Lakhs. Requirement of manpower are given under item 5).

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for development of land. The construction activity of the buildings for the Institute will continue. A provision of Rs.900.00 lakhs for construction activity is being made. It includes construction of academic wing, administrative wing, as well as residential accommodation of staff and hostels for students. The provision of development of Land & Construction of Buildings for 1991-92 is Rs.1000.00 lakhs.

The year-wise break up of total requirements is given below:-

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
310.60	1000.00	1400.00	1180.00	309.40	Rs.4200.00 Lakhs

2. Renovation of Old Buildings and Airconditioning (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

Both the academic and administrative blocks of the Institute are now located in the Old I.G. Block at Kashmere Gate. Till the buildings under Phase I and II are completed at the new site, works are required to be carried out in the existing buildings. This necessitates renovation of the existing buildings as well as room airconditioning for which a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided in the 8th plan which may be approved.

The completion of buildings at DWARKA is likely to take some time. Till then the academic activity of the Institute has to continue in the present campus where the Institute is functioning currently. The existing building are being renovated to meet the academic requirements like Laboratories etc. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1991-92 to make the accommodation usable for academic requirements, viz labs etc.

The year-wise break-up is given below:

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
10.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	Rs.30.00 Lakhs

3. Consolidation (Salary, allowances, office expenses, other charges, miscellaneous expenses and advances)
(Rs.300.00 lakh)

In addition to expansion in the existing courses, the Institute proposes to take up Post Graduate Programmes also during the VIII Plan. The strength of the students will be 900 under graduates and 160 Post Graduates. Proportionate to this, strength of staff will increase during the 8th Plan period. Keeping this in view Rs.300.00 lakhs has been provided under salaries, allowances, office expenses, other charges, advances etc. under the single head "Consolidation". Details of the man power requirement are given below:-

A) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

The present intake of students for all three disciplines (Electronics & Communication Engg. Computer Engg., Instrumentation & Control Engg.) is only 45 each. Considering the national plans and priorities and the envisaged pattern of growth, additional seats are required for engineering students. To meet this requirement it is proposed to increase the intake as follows:

	Present seats	To be increased to
Electronics & Comm. Engg.	45	60
Computer Engineering	45	60
Instrumentation & Control Engg.	45	60
Manufacturing Process & Automation	-	45
Total :-	135	225

This would require augmentation of the existing lab. facilities besides additional staff. Financial implications for this are given below:

$$\text{No. of additional students/per year} = 3 \times 15 + 45 = 90$$

$$\text{Total no. of additional students (For 4 years course)} = 90 \times 4 = 360$$

$$\text{Additional faculty requirement} = 36$$

6 Professors + 10 Asst. Professors + 20 Lecturers
(Some of the posts already approved to be created for an intake of 135 students are in the process of creation)

The posts of one Registrar and one librarian are also required to be created.

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
1	2	3	4

a) Salaries (Teaching)

1.	Professors	6	4500-730
2.	Asst. Professors	10	3700-570
3.	Lecturers	20	2200-400

4. Librarian	1	3700-5700
5. Registrar	1	4500-7300

Salaries (Faculty) Rs.14.00 lakhs

b) 50% of Teaching Component (Salary of Non-teaching staff)	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Annual Salary	Rs.21.00 lakhs

c) Maintenance expenditure @ Rs.1000/- per student (225X1000)	Rs. 2.25 lakhs
Total Annual expenditure	Rs.23.25 lakhs

Total for last three years of 8th Plan 23.25X3 Rs.69.75 lakhs (A)

B) POST GRADUATE, ME PROGRAMMES

The intake of students for various post-graduate ME programmes is proposed as follows (each programme having a number of specializations).

i) School of Applied Science	20
ii) Division of Electronics & Comm. Engg.	15
iii) Division of Computer Engineering	15
iv) Division of Instrumentation & Control Engg.	15
v) Division of Manufacturing Process and Automation	15
Total ME students intake =	80
Total ME students for 2 years = 2X80	160

No. of additional faculty required for each of the above divisions/schools keeping in view the various specializations as mentioned in 2.2.

(2 Professors+4 Asst. Professors)
Total additional faculty required = 30
(10 Professors + 20 Asstt. Professors)

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
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1	2	3	4
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a) Salary of teaching staff

1. Professors	10	4500-7300
2. Asst. Professors	20	3700-5700

Salary (Faculty) Rs.14.00 lakhs

b) Salary of non-teaching staff

50% of Teaching Component Rs. 6.40 lakhs

c)	Maintenance expenditure (@ Rs.1000/- per student: 160X1000)	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
	Annual Expenses	Rs.22.00 lakhs
	Total for last three years of 8th Plan	Rs.66.00 lakhs (B)

C) WORKSHOP AND LABS

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
1	2	3	4
1.	Professors	5	4500-7300
2.	Asst. Professor	9	3700-5700
3.	Sr. System Analyst	1	3000-4500
4.	Foreman Instructors	1	2200-4000
5.	Astt. Admn. Officer	1	2000-3500
6.	Estate Security Officer	1	2000-3500
7.	Sr. Scientific Asstts.	4	1640-2900
8.	Console Operator	1	1640-2900
9.	Mechanic 'A'	3	1400-2300
10.	Mechanic 'B'	4	1400-2300
11.	Mechanic 'C'	5	1150-1500
12.	Cleaner (H.Gr.)	1	800-1150
13.	Cleaner (L.Gr.)	4	775-1025
14.	Demonstrator	2	1640-2900
15.	Tech. Asst.	3	1400-2600
16.	PA to Dir./H.Clerk	3	1400-2300
17.	UDC	4	1200-2040
18.	LDC	5	950-1500
19.	Chokidar	4	750-940
20.	Sweeper	4	750-940
21.	Peon	4	750-940
22.	Gestener Operator	1	775-1025
23.	Farash	2	750-940
24.	Class IV	3	750-940

Total Annual Salaries Rs.16.00 lakhs

Total for last three years of 8th Plan Rs.48.00 lakhs (C)

D) WORKSHOP AND LABS

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
1	2	3	4
1.	Supdt Manufacturing Process	1	3700-5700
2.	Foreman Instructors	2	2200-4000
3.	Scientific Officers (with flexible complementation)	5	2200-4000

4. Sr.Scientific Asstts.	6	1640-2900
5. Asst. Professor		
Training & Placement	1	3700-5700
6. Jr. Software Engineer	2	2000-3500
7. Console Operators	2	1640-2900

Total Annual Salaries Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Total for last three years of 8th Plan Rs.15.00 lakhs (D)

E) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ENGINEERING STAFF

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
1	2	3	4
1.	Supdt. Engineer	1	3700-5000
2.	Asst. Engineer (Civil/Elect.)	2	2000-3500
3.	Jr. Engineers (Civil/ Elect./ Horticulture)	3	1400-2300
4.	Jr Accounts Officer	1	1640-2900
5.	Jr. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
6.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
7.	L.D.C.	1	950-1500
8.	Draftsman Gr. I	1	1600-2660
9.	Class IV	2	750-940
10.	Mason	2	950-1500
11.	Fitter	1	950-1500
12.	Sewerman	1	775-1025
13.	Helper (Beldar)	5	750-940
14.	Electrician	1	1200-180
15.	Asst. Wireman	1	800-1150
16.	Khallasi	2	750-840
17.	Mali	2	750-940

Total Annual Salaries : Rs. 4.00 lakhs

Add 20% contingencies : Rs. 1.00 lakhs (Say)

Maintenance Materials : Rs.10.00 lakhs "

Annual Expenses : Rs.15.00 lakhs "

Total for last three
years of the 8th Plan : Rs.45.00 lakhs (E)

F) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ENGINEERING STAFF

S. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts	Scale
1	2	3	4
1.	Executive Engineer (Civil/Elect.)	1	3000-4500
2.	Asst. Engineer (Civil/Elect.)	2	2000-3500

3. Jr. Engineers (Civil/ Elect./ Horticulture)	6	1400-2300
4. Jr. Stenographer	1	1200-2040
5. U.D.C.	2	1200-2040
6. L.D.C.	3	950-1500
7. Draftsman Gr. I	1	1600-2660
8. Class IV	3	750-940
9. Carpenter	2	950-1500
10. Fitter	1	950-1500
11. Sewerman	1	775-1025
12. Helper (Beldar)	4	750-940
13. Electrician	1	1200-1800
14. Wireman	2	950-1400
15. Asst. Wireman	1	800-1150
16. Khallasi	2	750-840
17. Mali	4	750-940

Annual Salaries	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Total for last 3 years of 8th Plan	: Rs.15.00 lakhs(F)
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	Rs.258.75 lakhs
i) Salaries & Maintenance	: Rs.258.75 lakhs
ii) Travelling Expenses	Rs. 5.25 lakhs
iii) Running Expenses & Misc. office expenses	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
iv) Purchase of Vehicles and contingencies	Rs. 5.00 lakh
v) Professional and Specialist Services	Rs. 16.00 lakh

	Rs. 300.00 lakh

It is proposed to implement expansion of existing course and to introduce post graduate programmes. Staff strength will be simultaneously required to increase. The provision has to be made for salaries, allowances, office expenses, other charges under this scheme. Posts are also to be created to augment the engineering staff. The following posts are to be created under this scheme. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed which may be approved for 1991-92.

i) Workshop and Labs at (C) above	- Rs.30,07,700/-
ii) Financial Implications of Engineering Staff at (E) above	- Rs.12,39,800/-
Annual Expenses	: Rs.12,39,800/-
i) Salaries & Maintenance	: Rs.42,47,500/-
ii) Travelling Expenses	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iii) Running Expenses & Misc. office expenses	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iv) Purchase of Vehicles and contingencies	Rs. 2,00,000/-
v) Professional and Specialist Services	Rs. 3,52,500/-

	Rs.50,00,000/-
	i.e. Rs.50.00 lakhs

The year wise requirements of the scheme:

1990-91	20.00 lakhs
1991-92	40.00 "
1992-93	80.00 "
1993-94	80.00 "
1994-95	80.00 "

Total	300.00 "

4. Procurement of Machinery and Equipment (Rs.768.00 lakhs)

The courses which are taken up and proposed to be taken up by this Institute need various machinery and equipment for which Rs.768.00 lakhs has been kept during the 8th Plan. Some details are given below. The details are indicative and exhaustive about Labs. and equipments.

I NAME OF THE LABORATORY : CAD/CAM

A) TARGETS:

1. To make the computational power available to all the students and faculty members easily.
2. To train the students in the latest environment using the latest computational tools.
3. To develop utility tools.
4. To train the students in trouble shooting the Computer Hardware.

B) JUSTIFICATION

The number of students and faculty members at DIT is increasing. With the induction of a new B.E. Programme in Instrumentation & Control it has become very much essential to increase the computing power in the Institute. The total number of students is approximately 540 which is going to be increased to 900 undergraduate and 160 post graduate students. Hence, the total number of computer users is going to be substantially increased. Keeping in view further increase in R&D activities, the requirement of computing power would be much more. Keeping these facts in mind it is very much essential for the Institute to acquire more terminals/computers urgently.

These days the Unix and the LAN are two environments very popular in the industry. A large number of tools are available on both environments. The industry needs trained manpower in both of these environments. There is a need to have another powerful Unix machine supporting at least 30 terminals with graphic facilities. At least five of these terminals should be able to support advanced graphics.

To train the students in LAN environment, at least 20 Nodes working on a LAN with tools like distributed database management system are needed.

With increasing number of very sophisticated tools becoming available for specialized areas of CAD/CAM, it requires a highly sophisticated dedicated hardware to support and develop advanced application software. At least 5 Nos. of 32 bit CAD workstations with a variety of CAD/CAM and AI software are needed.

In order to train students in the area of high resolution image processing, graphics and open ended high performance hardware innovations currently happening in the computer industry, atleast 5 Nos. of 486 based EISA, high resolution image processing workstations are required.

Robots & CNC machines are increasingly finding their use in the industry. It requires trained man power to make these tools useful and more powerful for the industry.

A hardware trouble shooting facility has to be developed for in house hardware maintenance for the computer and to train the students also in hardware maintenance. Therefore the following m/cs would be needed during the VIII Plan period for these set of activities.

C) <u>FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS</u>	<u>Approx cost</u>
1. Installation of LAN of 20 Nodes	Rs. 25 lakhs
2. Installation of UNIX mini computer with 30 terminals	Rs. 25 lakhs
3. Advanced Graphics terminals (5 Nos)	Rs. 15 lakhs
4. CAD workstations (5 Nos)	Rs. 30 lakhs
5. High Resolution Image Processing workstation (486 EISA BASED) with i) VGA Monitor (1024x768 Resolution Card) ii) 32 Bit EISA high resolution graphics adaptor iii) 32 Bit EISA Local Area Network Adaptor (five system)	Rs. 22 lakhs
6. Robots	Rs. 10 lakhs
7. CNC machines	Rs. 5 lakhs
8. Trouble Shooting Trainers	Rs. 3 lakhs
9. Vision System	Rs. 10 lakhs

	Total Rs.145 lakhs

II. NAME OF THE LABORATORY : VLSI DESIGN LABORATORY

A) TARGETS

- 1) To initiate activity in the field of VLSI Design
- 2) To create infrastructure for interaction with the industry and other organizations.
- 3) To support courses on VLSI design to be offered to B.E. & M.E. classes.
- 4) To undertake R & D activities in this area.

B) JUSTIFICATION

The impact of evergrowing chip complexities has profoundly influenced the human civilization not only on technological fronts but social and political as well. Whereas the fabrication aspects of LSI/VLSI chips are too costly and need to be undertaken by specialist agencies/industries, the expertise in design and characterization of semiconductor chips can be acquired at a relatively low cost by teaching institution. Furthermore, the efforts by the universities in 'VLSI Design' can be complimentary and hence useful to the industries/agencies engaged in the production of such chips.

The proposed activity in 'VLSI Design' at DIT is therefore in tune with the national requirements in this area of vital importance. It is, thus envisaged in the 'Profile of Growth Document' (Dec. 1989) of DIT that this activity would receive considerable attention in Phases II & III of the overall plan. A specialization in B.E. in 'VLSI Design' is proposed in Phase II and an M.Tech in Phase III, with the setting up of a special lab/centre in Phase II itself. In due course of time the lab would be able to support R & D programmes as well.

In continuation of the above, it is planned to start a modest 'VLSI Design Activity' in 1990-91, which would be strengthened in 1991-92 and thereafter. After 1991-1992, an additional supporting activity in the area of 'Semiconductor Device & Chip Characterization' would be initiated. Both these activities are expected to mature by 1995, i.e. the end of Phase II. During this duration, interaction with industries/R&D organisations would also be initiated. In Phase III, this activity is expected to be on firm footing with partial support from industries and other R&D organizations of the country.

Decision about starting some activity related to the 'fabricational aspects' would be considered during the maturing of the 'Design and Test' activity at an appropriate time.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Equipments to be procured</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u>
1. PC ATs (386/486 based) with Networking and high Resolution Graphics Terminals	4	10.00
2. U P S (Uninterrupted Power Supply)	1	1.00
3. Software VINYAS from ITI	1	1.00
4. Printer	1	1.00
5. APPOLLO/SUN work station or equivalent	3	35.00
6. Plotter	1	
7. Software options		
i) Professional (VTI/Mentor)		25.00
ii) Other Sources		0.20
8. Infrastructure/Misc.		2.00

	Total	Rs.75.20
		=====

III. NAME OF LABORATORY : EXPERT SYSTEM LABORATORY

A) TARGETS

1. To make the teaching of various courses truly computer oriented.
2. To make a dent into vital areas like Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems and Robotics.
3. To meet the Computer time requirements of all the theory and laboratory courses.
4. To undertake consultancy work

B) JUSTIFICATION

For making the teaching of various courses truly computer oriented it is desirable to develop and test related software. For this purpose an exclusive use of IBM model PC/XT micro computer system will be highly desirable.

For some lecture courses there are associated laboratory courses. For others there are no such laboratory courses. However to give computer orientation students have to be assigned problems requiring considerable amount of computer time. In assessing the computer needs this aspect needs to be properly considered. The Computer time requirements are much beyond the prescribed laboratory hours. It is suggested that the present computer facilities be augmented by mini system comprising two Microvax II or IIIs. This will enable proper attention being given to areas like Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems, Robotics, consultation to industry besides fulfilling additional computer time requirements indicated earlier.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u> (Rs. in lacs)
i) IBM Model PC-XT/AT microcomputer system	Rs.10.00
ii) Microcomputer System Comprising of Microvax IIs or IIIs	Rs.40.00
Total :	----- Rs.50.00

IV) NAME OF LABORATORY : DIGITAL LAB

A) TARGETS:

1. Using Palasm Software for conducting most of the experiments in DIC Lab.
2. Use of HDL Software for conducting DIC II experiments.
3. Use of logic analyzer for the analysis of circuit boards.
4. To create infrastructure to promote R&D activities.

B) JUSTIFICATION:

A recent and fascinating innovation in the digital electronics field is the development of programmed logic devices. PAL design is facilitated by the use of Amaze/Palasm software, a PAL assembler. Moreover, the recent trend for the design of digital circuits is the use of hardware development language (HDL) software package all over the world. So the use of Palasm and HDL software is becoming an integral part of teaching. For the fulfilment of the purpose, the lab is to be totally computerized.

The second target set for the lab is to make it sufficiently equipped for the students to design sophisticated and reliable printed ckt boards. For the design and testing the boards, signature analyzer, soldering stations, probes etc. are required. This will also help to create the infrastructure for research & development activities in the lab.

Following is the projected requirement of equipments during the VIIIth Plan.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u>
1. PC's (AT with Printer)	02	1,50,000
2. Ultra violet erasers	02	4,000
3. Digital Storage Oscilloscope	01	2,06,000
4. Signature Analyser	01	3,00,000
5. Miscellaneous Items:- (Probes, wire wrapping tools, Displays, stepper motors, PCBs, bread boards soldering stations various components including Pal devices)		5,00,000
6. Automatic Testing equipment	01	5,00,000
7. HDL Software	02	5,00,000
8. Wave Soldering Machine	01	3,00,000

	Total	24.60,000 lacs

V) NAME OF LABORATORY : LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAB.

A) TARGETS:

1. To make PSPICE simulation an integral part of all experiments in LIC lab.
2. To establish use of PSPICE simulation in all courses and Lab. works related to Electronics Circuits (such as PEE, Electronics I, Electronics II, LIC, Filter Design, Bipolar and MOS Analog ICS, etc.)
3. To prepare the LIC lab to support the forthcoming course of Bipolar and MOS Analog Ics (for VI Sem BE (EC)).
4. To update the existing facilities in the Lab, including establishment of one fully automated test bench. for strengthening the ongoing R&D activities of the Lab.
5. To undertake at least one sponsored project.

B) JUSTIFICATION

The worldwide recent trend in the teaching of courses related to Electronics circuits (both discrete and integrated) is to incorporate the use of circuit simulation packages as an integral part of the instruction. Out of several commercially available circuit simulation programmes, the PSPICE (which is essentially a PC version of the University of California, Berkely, SPICE) is undoubtedly the most easy to learn, the most popular and is currently being regarded as the defacto Industry standard. The target set would be to make the use of PSPICE an integral part of all experiments in the LIC Lab of the Institute. Subsequent to the procurement of the Production version of PSPICE (which is currently in process) its use will be extended in all courses related to Electronic circuits.

The second target set for the Lab is to make it sufficiently well equipped so that it can also cater to the requirement of the forthcoming course of Bipolar and MOS Analog ICs (for VI Sem. BE (EC)). As this course is closely related to the course on Linear ICs to be offered to V Sem BE

(EC), it is logical that the Lab work related to both the courses be conducted at the same place.

Since the Research and Development activities have already been started with the available infrastructure in the Lab, the third target set for this year is to strengthen it further so that in due course, the Lab could become a place for not only conducting academic research but also undertaking Industrial R&D projects and consultancy work.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

a) <u>Equipments to be procured</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost.</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. HP Modular Test System	1	25.00
2. Sun Workstation	2	4.00
3. Digital Storage Oscilloscopes	3	3.50
4. Semiconductor Parameter Analyser	1	6.00
5. Software for interfacing all programmable equipments with a PC	4	1.50
6. Programmable curve tracer	1	6.00
7. Digital LCR-Q meters	2	1.00
8. IC testers	2	0.50
9. Network/Spectrum Analyser	1	7.00
10. Dynamic Signal Analyser	1	12.00
11. PCs (AT with printer)	3	2.50
12. Programmable Function Generators	6	3.00
13. PSPICE	5 copies	4.00

	Total:	Rs. 76.00

VI NAME OF LABORATORY : MAINFRAME COMPUTER LAB.

A) TARGETS:

1. To establish networking with UNIX 386-based machines already existing.
2. To establish connection with 386-SX based Novell LAN.
3. To implement organizational DATA BASE of DIT.
4. To streamline programming/software development classes.
5. To design case-studies for packages like PERT etc. for instruction in course related to systems design.
6. To establish point-to point link with VME-based mainframe ICIM-6080 at IIT Delhi.

B) JUSTIFICATION

This Institute has to build a major thrust in the area of Computers. This Programme is specially needed to strengthen the Computer Application Programme.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. Cables, junction boxes		2.00
2. Modems	2	2.00
3. Expander	1	3.00
4. High Speed Synchronous Link	1	3.00
5. Gateway	1	10.00
6. Maintenance		2.00

	Total	22.00

VII) NAME OF LABORATORY : ADVANCED MICROPROCESSOR LAB.

A) TARGETS:

1. To develop VCR to PC/AT interface
2. To develop CCD camera to PC/AT interface
3. To develop PC/AT to VCR interface'
4. To develop Digital IC tester

B) JUSTIFICATIONS

This lab is intended to provide basic infrastructure to facilitate development of specialised projects mentioned above and subsequently, to become a centre where activities concerning microprocessor research and training could be undertaken.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<u>Equipments to be procured</u>		<u>Approx. Cost.</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. Digital Storage Oscilloscope	2	2.00
2. Logic analyser	-	2.00
3. Ethernet cards	-	1.00
4. Multiprocessor architecture modules	-	1.00
5. Visual, pressure and force sensors	-	1.00
6. Motion actuators	-	1.00
7. Soldering and desoldering equipment	-	0.50
8. A PCB manufacturing setup	-	1.00
9. Software for sensors and actuators	-	1.00
	Total	----- Rs.10.50

VIII) NAME OF LABORATORY : MICROWAVE LAB.

A) TARGET

To start the Microwave laboratory at DIT to support various courses in this area and to carry out R & D activities in Microwave Engineering.

To enhance the facilities for Microwave Measurements, to meet the additional requirement of advanced experiments and to cater to the needs of Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP).

B) JUSTIFICATION:

It is intended to procure equipment for experiments in basic measurement of standing wave ratio/impedance barer and quality factor (Q) measurements and also auxilary measurements like frequency, attention and noise figure etc. and acquaintance with microwave solid state and tube devices and also various types of microwave passive components.

The special facilities for Microwave experimentation/measurement with particular reference to transmission/reception antennas and computer aided design for S,X and Ku Bands of frequencies are to be established.

Advanced research facility for design and characterisation of microwave oscillators and amplifiers

using Gunn, IMPATT and MESFET devices will be carried out. The bias-post mounted and resonant-cop mounted microwave circuits will be used to build Oscillators and amplifiers. Highly stabilized injection locked and reflection mode amplifiers will be developed and the frequency bands in which experiments will be carried out is in the X, Ku & K bands.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u> <u>(Rs.in lacs)</u>
1) Microwave power meter HP 432 A (Thermistor type)	2.00
2) Microwave Frequency Counter HP/Adantese	2.00
3) Microwave Network Analyser with work station (HP)	24.00
4) Microwave Spectrum Analyser (HP/TEK)	10.00
5) Microwave Noise figure measuring equipment	6.00
6) Sweep Sources (HP)	3.00
7) Microwave Test benches for (From HP) VSWR/Impedance measurement, Q - measurement and others	5.00
8) Microwave IMPATT, Gunn & MESFET active devices	3.00
	----- 55.00

IX) NAME OF THE LABORATORY : PHYSICS LABORATORY

A) TARGETS

1. Setting up of the physics lab
2. Implementation of Computer based experiments
3. Introduction of LASER based experiments

B) JUSTIFICATION

Currently, the physics classes are being held in Delhi College of Engineering. This is causing great inconvenience to students and faculty. Therefore, Physics Labs are required to be established.

To make the physics courses computer oriented, the development & testing of related software are required. An IBM PC microcomputer system costing Rs.1 Lac (Approx) will have to be procured.

Four IBM-PC microcomputer system will be required for expansion and implementation of computer based experiment for students. One LASER based experiment will also be introduced.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Cost (approx.)</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Power supplies (Regulated) (Range 0-10, 30, 300 V)	10	0.50
2. C R O (5MHz, 10MHz, 20MHz)	4	1.00
3. V T V M (AC/DC)	6	0.30
4. Electromagnet with regulated power supply (20 K gauss)	4	0.80
5. B-H Curve expt (complete set)	3	0.50
6. Potentiometer	6	0.12
7. Multimeter	6	0.10
8. G-M Counter	1	0.60
9. Four probe expt with supply (complete set)	3	0.30
10. e/m by Helical Method (Complete set)	2	0.20
11. Regulated DC power supply (5V/2A; 3V, 10V)	12	0.15
12. Ballistic Galvanometer	6	0.06
13. Refrigerator (285 ltr)	1	0.10
14. Gauss meter with Hall probe.	2	0.10
15. Water distillation plant (Capacity 10 lt)	1	0.10
16. Resistance box } different Decade Resistance box } range Mega ohm box. } Rheostat }	10 each	0.20
17. Capacitance box (different range)	10 each	0.25
18. Cadmium cell, standard cell Acid battery.	6 each	0.20
19. Voltmeter/Ammeter/Galvanometer (diff. range)	10 each	0.30
20. Lamp & scale arrangement	6	0.06
21. Gas (LPG)	2	0.02
22. Hot Plate	4	0.04
23. IBM PC (AT) microcomputer system	5	5.00
24. Laser based expt. (complete set)	2	2.00
	Total:	Rs.13.45

X) NAME OF LABORATORY : ELECTRICAL ENGG. LAB AND WORKSHOP

A) TARGETS

1. To set up experiments related to Electrical Measurements courses.
2. To improve the Electrical Engg.' and 'Machines' Labs.
3. To complete setting up of 'Electrical Workshop'

B) JUSTIFICATIONS

Presently the measurements lab is conducted at DCE, causing lot of inconvenience to the students & faculty. It is highly desirable to have an independent 'Measurements' lab established at DIT.

In keeping pace with the policy of the Institute to introduce computer simulation as an integral part of experimentation in all the courses, it is intended to design

computer-oriented experiments in the Electrical Engineering and Measurement Labs also.

The work on setting up of 'Electric Workshop' is already in progress. Additional resources are required for enhancing the existing facilities.

<u>Equipments to be purchased</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost</u> <u>(Rs.in lacs)</u>
1) LCR Meter Digital type auto balance	1	0.65
ii) A.C. Potentiometer (student type)	1	0.30
iii) LCR meter for experimental work	1	0.40
iv) Null detector	2	0.40
v) CROs	6	3.00
vi) Calibrator	1	0.75
vii) Components for fabrication		1.00
viii) Oscillators	3	0.50
ix) Power supplies	3	0.50
x) Multimeters	4	0.20
xi) Lloyd-Fisher Magnetic	1	0.20
xii) IBM Compatible PC AT's	4	3.00
Multirange AC/DC meters		0.50
Fixed & Variable resistors		0.10
Variable & Fixed inductive loads		0.20
Synchronous alternator		0.40
DC Motor Generator sets		0.40
CROs		0.75

	Total	Rs.13.25

XI) NAME OF LABORATORY: MICRO COMPUTER LAB

A) TARGETS:

1. To procure uninterrupted power supplies so that Lab can be run smoothly during the power failure.
2. To meet the growing demand of students for IBM-PC, convert Quattro's to PC's.
3. To add Graphics hardware and software in the Laboratory.

B) JUSTIFICATION:

During the summer season the load shedding is quite frequent. As a result many important jobs are not completed in time. With the use of uninterrupted power supplies, students and staff will be able to do their important jobs without any interruption. IBM compatible machines are needed because most of scientific softwares can be run on IBM-PC compatible without modification. Simultaneously, it is also essential to upgrade five existing machines to 80386 based machines so as to make efficient use of these machines.

Course on Computer Graphics is being taught to all the students. With the use of SUN workstation and 3D Graphics software students will be able to learn quite well in this course. This can also be utilised in the Research Work by the Faculty.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<u>Equipment to be procured</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Approx. Cost.</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
1) Uninterrupted Power Supplies	10	1.00
2) Laser Printer	1	1.50
3) Upgradation of Quattros into PC/ATs 80386 based	5	3.50
4) SUN WORKSTATION	2	6.00
5) 3D GRAPHICS SOFTWARE	1	2.00

	Total:	Rs.14.00

XII) NAME OF LABORATORY : CONSUMER ELECTRONICS LAB

A) TARGETS

1. To set up Consumer Electronics Lab to support courses on consumer electronics offered to BE EC&IC students.
2. To create infrastructure for interaction with the industry and other organizations.
3. To provide facilities for development of new products in this area.

B) JUSTIFICATION

Consumer Electronics occupies a very substantial area of growth in Electronics. It has become quite specialized to demand a separate attention. There is no centre for Consumer Electronics in the Country. It is only too well known that Japan has overtaken rest of the world in this area. A time has come when an organized centre for R & D in Consumer Electronics has become inevitable. The proposed center will bring together all the available expertise and resources in the area of Consumer Electronics at one place. There will be ample opportunity to develop new products and pass them on to the relevant industry. This would not only encourage the young minds towards entrepreneurship but also help the centre towards creating a new breed of students with hands-on experience on practical problems of the industry.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

<u>Items to be procured</u>	<u>Approx. Cost.</u>
1. PC - ATs with networking and high resolution Graphics terminals	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
2. Plotters	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
3. Monitors and Softwares	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs
4. TV, Digital TV	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
5. VCR, Video Camera, Video Tape Recorders	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
6. Sweep Generators	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
7. Chroma Circuit alignment equipment	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
8. Sweep and Sweamer Generators	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs
9. Pattern Generators	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
10. Dynamic signal analyser	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs
11. Cathode Ray Oscilloscopes (15,50MHZ)	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs
12. Wobble scope	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs

Total	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs

XIII) NAME OF LABORATORY : FIBRE AND OPTICAL COMMUNICATION
LAB

A) TARGETS

1. To initiate activity in the field of fibre and optical communication.
2. To cater to the needs of UG and PG programmes in these areas.
3. To create infrastructure for collaboration with other institutions/organisations working in this area.
4. To undertake R&D activities in this area.

B) JUSTIFICATION

The proposed laboratory will be developed to cater to the needs of B.E. and M.E. programmes, to conduct research and development in the area in joint collaboration with DOE. While a lot of work has been done in developing Optical Fibres with low loss, a lot of work remains to be done on terminal equipments. As the bandwidth of Silicon chips is limited, GaAs chips would be used to obtain higher bandwidth in the terminal and repeater systems. Furthermore, the centre would work on Digital Communication, Coherent and Non-Coherent Receiver Block Coded signalling, Error Control coding Modulation Techniques, Solid State Lasers, Detectors, GaAs high speed circuits, Multiplexing/Demultiplexing Techniques, Low - loss Fibers, and related topics. Emphasis would be given to practical aspects of the technology and laboratory experience.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Electrical to optical and optical to electrical convertors	2.00
2. Optical oscillators	4.00
3. Laser diode sources	3.00
4. Laser diode/pumped & Q - switched mode	2.00
5. IR diode laser	1.00
6. Diode linear array (10W, CW)	1.00
7. Pulse laser diode (25-100 W output)	3.00
8. DC controlled Radiometer	2.00
9. Digital photometer/radiometer & probes	1.00
10. High accuracy laser powers meters	4.00
11. Spectrometer following upto 3 graftings	1.00
12. Instrumentation systems for optical measurement.	3.00
13. Spectrum analyser (high quality)	4.00
14. Electro-optic, rotators & Isolators	1.50
15. Low risetime photomultimeter	0.50
16. Low-noise micro laser	2.00
17. Optical and Lock in Amplifiers	1.00
18. Helium Neon, Argon Lasers	3.00
19. Compact CO ₂ lasers	2.00
20. Tunable diode lasers	3.00
21. Thermo-electronic cooling system for lasers	0.50
22. Vacuum pumps	0.50
23. Laser pumps	1.00
24. Optical monitor and tapping systems	0.50
25. Optical power and Joule meters	0.50
26. Programmable Power supplies	1.00
27. Miscellaneous equipment	2.00

Rs.50.00

XIV) NAME OF LABORATORY : ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ROBOTICS (AI & ROBOTICS)

A) TARGETS

- 1) To support UG and PG courses in this area.
- 2) To develop prototypes of Advanced Robots
- 3) To create infrastructure for interaction with the industry and other organizations.

B) JUSTIFICATION

The Centre will be created to build prototypes of advanced Robots to be used for computerized factory, automation systems, remote operation in nuclear power stations, coal mines, deep-sea operations etc. The Centre would take up projects from automobile and other industries/R & D organisations and will work closely with the proposed Center for Microprocessor Application. The Center will also participate in the PG programme in Artificial Intelligence.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Various types of Robots	15.00 lakhs
2. Sensing equipment	10.00 lakhs
3. Vision sensing	4.00 lakhs
4. Adept vision systems	3.00 lakhs
5. 7 Axis machine	4.00 lakhs
6. Emulators	9.00 lakhs
7. Supervisors	1.50 lakhs
8. Val Generators	0,20 lakhs
9. Work stations	1.30 lakhs
10. Softwares	2.00 lakhs

Total	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

XV) NAME OF LABORATORY : WORKSHOP

A) TARGETS

To set up a workshop to have not only traditional facilities but to also have computer controlled machines.

B) JUSTIFICATION

Workshop facilities are inseparable part of the instructional activities.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Computer Numerical Controlled Machines (CNC-Machines)	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
2. Universal Lathes	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
3. Milling machines	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
4. Drilling machines (various sizes)	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
5. Computer Facilities for the workshop	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs
6. Computer Softwares for CNC Machines	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs

Total	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs

XVI) NAME OF LABORATORY: COMMUNICATION & SIGNAL PROCESSING
(CASP) LABORATORY

A) TARGETS

- 1) Procurement of Test & Measuring Equipments to set up 3 Experimental benches.
- 2) Procurement of Computer Aided Instruction/Learning packages for all the experimental offered to students.
- 3) Procurement of basic equipments for research purposes in the areas of Digital Communications and Signal Processing.
- 4) Strengthening of the infrastructure of the lab. for running undergraduate courses.
- 5) Procurement of sophisticated equipments for project works undertaken in the lab. by final year B.E. students
- 6) Procurement of equipments for carrying out research in the area of Digital Communication, Signal Processing & Data networks.

B) JUSTIFICATION:

The main objective in this five year plan is to equip the lab. with an infrastructure of equipments, reading material, and visual/audio self-learning aids to students in understanding the fundamental concepts in the emerging important areas of communication and signal processing, and to provide research facilities in these areas to students and faculty. During this period the major efforts would primarily be diverted to the procurement test and measurement equipments, computer Aided Learning packages that lucidly help students in grasping the concepts fundamental to the areas of communication and Signal Processing. Also, in the same period efforts would be made to procure equipments and reading material that provide support to students undertaking projects in these areas in their final year course work. Besides strengthening this infrastructure efforts would be aimed at equipping the lab. with hardware research facilities so that research and consultancy works from outside agencies could be undertaken in the lab.

C) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

(Rs. in lacs)

1. Test & Measuring Equipments	Rs.15.00
2. Computer Aided Learning	Rs. 2.00
3. Packages/Equipments	Rs. 5.00
4. Experimental Modules	Rs. 4.00
5. Virual Audio Self learning packages	Rs. 4.00
6. Reading Material	Rs. 0.50
7. Signal Processing Chips	Rs. 1.00
3. Reading Material/Components Manual	Rs. 0.50

	Rs.32.00

XVII) NAME OF LABORATORY : SPECIAL LABORATORIES FOR
MANUFACTURING PROCESS AND
AUTOMATION

An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs is to be made for establishment of special laboratories for the new course on manufacturing process and automation engineering which is to be introduced in this plan - Rs. 25.00 Lakhs

XVIII) INSTALLATION OF MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENTS

The installation and maintainance of equipments is required for the above laboratories. A sum of Rs.12.00 Lakhs has been provided for the same.

SUMMARY OF LABORATORIES

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory	Proposed outlay (Rupees in Lakhs)
I.	CAD/CAM Laboratory	Rs.145.00
II.	VLSI Design Laboratory	Rs. 75.20
III.	Expert System Laboratory	Rs. 50.00
IV.	Digital Laboratory	Rs. 24.60
V.	Linear Integrated Circuits Laboratory	Rs. 76.00
VI.	Mainframe Computer Laboratory	Rs. 22.00
VII.	Advanced Microprocessor Laboratory	Rs. 10.50
VIII.	Microwave Laboratory	Rs. 55.00
IX.	Physics Laboratory	Rs. 13.45
X.	Electrical Engineering Laboratory & Workshop	Rs. 13.25
XI.	Micro Computer Laboratory	Rs. 14.00
XII.	Consumer Electronics Laboratory	Rs. 50.00
XIII.	Fibre & Optical Communication Laboratory	Rs. 50.00
XIV.	Artificial Intelligence & Robotics (AI & Robotics)	Rs. 50.00
XV.	Workshop	Rs. 50.00
XVI.	Communication & Signal Processing (CASP) Lab.	Rs. 32.00
XVII.	Special Laboratories for Manufacturing Process and Automation.	Rs. 25.00
XVIII.	Installation & Maintenance of equipment	Rs. 12.00
TOTAL		Rs.763.00

The increase of intake in the existing courses and introduction of post graduate programmes is to be taken up. This will be accompanied by introducing more laboratory facilities. A sum of Rs.103.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this activity in 1991-92.

The following laboratories are proposed to be established:

- i) Linear Integrated Circuits Laboratory - Rs.76.00 Lakhs.
- ii) Communication & Signal Processing (CASP) Laboratory - Rs.32.00 Lakhs

For 1991-92 Total requirements is - Rs.103.00 Lakhs

Year-wise Break-up of the Scheme

1990-91	92.00 Lakhs
1991-92	103.00 Lakhs
1992-93	250.00 Lakhs
1993-94	159.00 Lakhs
1994-95	159.00 Lakhs
Total	763.00 Lakhs

5. Setting up Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) (Rs.250.00 lakhs)

The Department of Electronics, Govt. of India vide letter No.25(14)/89/MP/I dt.1.9.1989 suggested that the Delhi Institute of Technology may establish a Centre for Electronics Design and Technology in the Union Territory of Delhi, as availability of trained man power in adequate number would be one of the pre-requisites for further growth of Electronics activity. For this purpose it has been contemplated that the Delhi Admn. should provide suitable piece of land for buildings and accommodation facilities for students and staff of the centre while 50% contribution in respect of capital as well as revenue expenditure will be met by the Department of Electronics. A project report has accordingly be prepared and submitted. According to this project report, the cost of this project as envisaged by the Department of Electronics comes to Rs.5.00 crores. Since the Department of Electronics will bear 50% cost thereon, it is necessary to bear the remaining expenditure of Rs.250.00 lakhs by DIT. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been earmarked and provided under the 8th Plan as part of DIT expenditure.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been earmarked and provided as part of DIT expenditure for 1991-92.

The yearwise break-up is given below:-

1990-91	1.00 Lakhs
1991-92	25.00 Lakhs
1992-93	74.00 Lakhs
1993-94	75.00 Lakhs
1994-95	75.00 Lakhs

	250.00 Lakhs

6) Setting up of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) (Rs.152.00 lakhs)

The Government of India has been taking quite a few measures to promote entrepreneurship among science, technology and engineering graduates in our country. Equally important issue is to convert the Technical Human Resources into a regenerative unit which would speed up industrialization and thereby bring in more employment and prosperity. One such measure that is being thought of today is to establish Science and Technology Entrepreneurs' Park (STEP). It is mainly intended to encourage science and engineering commercial ventures based on research and developmental work conducted by R & D as well as academic institutions.

Delhi Administration is in the process of putting up a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs' Park in the close vicinity of the Campus of DIT. The Department of Industries, Delhi Administration, Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, Industrial and Financial Institutions as well as DIT will be actively associated with this project. STEP will be registered as a society and managed by a broadbased Managing Committee. STEP will initially concentrate on the following thrust areas:

- i) Microprocessor Application,
- ii) Computer Application,
- iii) Digital Instrumentation,
- iv) Electro-medical Instruments.

The major objective of STEP is to create an element of trust and confidence among Academic/Research Institutions, Financial Institutions and Industrial Enterprises. The STEP is expected to bring about a sort of interaction & interfacing between Educational/Research Institutions on the one hand and industrial units on the other. The basic concept is that STEP would assist in translating the research and developmental outputs from the institute into industrial production, effect changes in industrial processing and also in improving the quality of the product. Besides encouraging fresh graduates to become engineer-entrepreneurs, the STEP may stimulate the existing industries also to take to induction of latest scientific and technological knowhow.

STEP shall devote its attention not only to transfer knowhow to the industries but also to encourage technical graduates to take to entrepreneurship. It is proposed to provide certain infrastructural facilities and act as a sort of consultancy organisation providing guidance and assistance to the prospective entrepreneurs on technical, financial, commercial and managerial aspects. STEP will also provide assistance to the scientists/engineers entrepreneurs in getting financial assistance from leading agencies and also arrange marketing tie ups for the outlet of their products. STEP can help the entrepreneurs by providing proper guidance in Technology assessment, technology evaluation, technology upgradation, diversification, avoidance of investment in wrong places etc.

The Institute (DIT) would spot the young talented entrepreneurs, during their educational career, who believe in innovation, creativity and business and are capable of taking risks, and nurture them to grow as potential employers. These entrepreneurs would stay in the park for 3 to 5 years during which the initial problems are expected to be overcome and then they will migrate elsewhere in order to make room for new entrepreneurs. Thus, we hope to open a new vista for our engineering graduates so that they can become a source for generation of products and services to the society and a source for generation of wealth and employment instead of swelling the queue of job seekers.

This project is supposed be undertaken in Co-operation with the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Industries Department, Delhi Administration. The expenditure will be shared on the basis of 50% with the Department of Science & Technology and Union Territory of Delhi. The contribution of DIT will be limited to the extent to be decided in consultation with the Industries Department.

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE	-	Rs.260.00 Lacs
RECURRING EXPENDITURE	-	Rs. 44.00 Lacs

Components on the Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenses are given below:-

A) <u>NON-RECURRING</u>	<u>Rs. in Lacs.</u>
1. Main Building -	Rs.43.00
2. Other facilities -	Rs. 5.00
3. a) Development - Rs.63.00 } b) Electrical - Rs.32.00 } Charges }	Rs.95.00
4. Supervision charges 8% -	Rs.12.00
5. Contingencies 3% -	Rs. 4.00
6. Vehicles -	Rs. 2.50
7. Machinery Equipment -	Rs.40.00
8. Installation charges 15% -	Rs. 6.00
9. Cost of 5 acres of land @ Rs.9.50 per acre -	Rs.47.50
Total -	Rs.260.00

B) RECURRING:-

1. Salaries and wages -	Rs.18.51
2. Material and stores -	Rs. 4.50
3. Conveyance & Transport -	Rs. 3.50
4. Office & Administrative -	Rs. 6.50
5. Maintenance Expenditure -	Rs. 4.99
6. Ground Rent @ 2 1/2% -	Rs. 6.00
Total -	Rs.44.00

The expenditure is proposed to be met from the State Plan Fund of the Union Territory of Delhi and grant-in-aid from the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The staff component is mentioned below :-

S. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Pay Scale	Annual Expenditure
1.	Co-ordinator	1	Rs.4500-7300	Rs.1,10,000/-
2.	R & D Chiefs	2	Rs.4500-7300	Rs.2,20,000/-
3.	Project Leaders	3	Rs.3700-5700	Rs.2,62,000/-
4.	Sr. Scientific Officers (with flexible complementation)	4	Rs.2200-4000	Rs.2,75,000/-
5.	Accounts Officer	1	Rs.2375-3500	Rs. 51,000/-
6.	Foreman	2	Rs.2000-3500	Rs. 96,000/-
7.	Sr. Technical Asstt./PA	2	Rs.1640-2900	Rs. 82,000/-
8.	Technical Asstt./Draftsman/ Mechanic/Operator/Diemaker/ Fitter/Mechanic Welder/ Carpenter/Painter/Office Asstt./Cashier/Store Keeper/ Typist/Driver	20	Rs.1400-2300	Rs.6,80,000/-
9.	Helper/Watch & Ward/Peon/ Gardener	5	Rs.750-940	Rs. 75,000/-
				Rs.18,51,000/-

The Institute (jointly with Industries Deptt.) will need provision of 50% of the estimated over all requirements. The balance will be met from Grants-in-aid from the Deptt. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

	Overall (Rupees in Lacs)	50%
Non-recurring funds	Rs.260.00	Rs.130.00
Recurring Funds	Rs. 44.00	Rs. 22.00
Total :	Rs.304.00	Rs.152.00

In order to interface STEP with DIT, the Dept. of Science and Technology has sanctioned creation of a small Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Cell for which a grant of Rs.1.15 lakhs has been made for 1989-90. Rs.50.50 lakh has accordingly been provided for 1991-92 to meet the cost of 5 acres of land & other recurring requirements.

Yearwise break-up of fund requirements

	<u>(Rs. in Lakhs)</u>					
	Total	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Non-recurring	130.00	-	47.50	70.00	12.50	-
Recurring	22.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Total	152.00	1.00	50.50	74.00	17.50	9.00

New Scheme

7) Continuing Education Programme (CEP) (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

A centre for extra mural teaching & extension services, is to be established at DIT with the support of Deptt. of Electronics (DOE) to meet the following objectives.

- 1) Training of teachers in various Engineering Institutes for improving their effectiveness in teaching specialised courses in the areas of Electronics, Computers, Instrumentations, Communication, Information Technologies etc.
- 2) Training of teachers in various Science Colleges and Polytechnics for improving their effectiveness in teaching specialised courses in the areas of Electronics, Computers, Instrumentations, Communication, Information Technologies etc.
- 3) Updating knowledge base of practicing Engineers, Managers and Executives working in different industries contributing to the field of Electronics, Computers, Instrumentations, Communication, Information Technologies; Integration of academic curriculum with requirements of industries.
- 4) Development of highly concentrated package for distance education for Teachers and Practising Engineers, Managers, Executives in the field of Electronics,

Communication, Computers, Instrumentation, Information Technology etc.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

It will be essential to augment the strength of competent manpower in order to pursue this programme at a higher level of efficiency. This augmentation would be necessary to build a proper thrust and direction for the programme. The annual expenditure including the salary of staff and other expenditure would be Rs.5,52,400/-. Dept. of Electronics has already sanctioned 90% of the expenditure for two years amounting to RS.9.94 lakhs. It is expected that this support would forthcoming for the rest of the plan period.

DIT has to provide for 10% of the expenditure amounting to Rs.55,240/- per year. Thus, for the whole plan period the requirement would be Rs.2,76,200/- say Rs.3.00 lakhs.

D.O.E. Govt. of India will support to establish the Centre for extramural teaching & extension services by providing 90% of the requirements. Provision has been made to meet the balance of 10% requirement which amounts to Rs.3.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh will be needed during the period 1991-92 which may be concurred.

The yearwise break-up is given below:-

1990-91	1.00 Lakhs
1991-92	1.00 Lakhs
1992-93	1.00 Lakhs
1993-94	--
1994-95	--

	3.00 Lakhs

3) Library System and Book Bank (Rs.31.00 lakhs)

The role of library is very crucial for the development of the Institute. Library facilities will have to be quite modern. Computer based catalogue will help the researchers in locating the material of their interest. Photo-copying facilities will be readily available to the library users.

In this Institute, the Library would play a crucial role. Since the thrust of DIT would be in Electronics, Computers, Communications and Instrumentation, its Library also should concentrate on acquiring books and journals in these areas.

While the Library should be equipped with hard copy publications based on paper of a conventional nature, every effort would be made to acquire publications in non-paper media such as computer tapes, CD-Roms, Video tapes, audio tapes, micro-films, micro-fishes and the like. Accordingly, the Library must have instruments and equipment such that users of the Library (Faculty, research scholars and students) may get access to the material stored in electronics and other media. Facilities would be provided for readers to the hard copies made if they so desire.

Even though some thrust areas have been identified for DIT's growth, it must be realised that emerging technologies are largely inter-disciplinary in nature. For instance, any scholar in bio-electronics may wish to seek access to information regarding latest research in human anatomy (say, neuro-sciences). It would be physically impossible, and indeed infructuous, for DIT to stock all publications even remotely connected with the major subjects of DIT's focus. Therefore, it becomes necessary to link DIT Library to the Delhi Library system (in which libraries such as the National Medical Library, National Science Library, Defence Science Library etc. are nodes) and also to the national and international networks.

The DIT Library must also be hooked on to other Networks.

While interconnection to other networks would be necessary, DIT Library would also be equipped with the following:

- (a) Micro-film readers
- (b) PC/AT with a number of terminals and facility to read CD-ROMs.
- (c) Photo-copiers (both black & white and colour)
- (d) VCRS & TV monitors
- (e) Slide viewers
- (f) Audio Tape-recorders etc.

The design of DIT library should cater to future expansion and modification.

1. Books/Reference books	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
2. Journals/Transactions/Proceedings & Periodicals.	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
3. Encyclopaedia	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
4. Electronic Media for Instruction	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
5. Photocopying facilities	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

Total of 10.2	Rs. 31.00 lakhs.

- i) It is proposed to build a Book Bank in this Institute to assist the needy students for supply of books to them.

The Institute Library needs to be strengthened with adequate number of required books and journals etc. for this purpose.

- ii) It is envisaged to enlarge the academic knowledge of the faculty members by up dating the academic and professional skill. Therefore they need to be deputed for attending Seminars, workshops, special courses, summer schools, training and industrial visits etc.

To meet the expenditure on these items, a sum of Rs.7.40 lakhs has been provided for the financial year 1991-92.

The year-wise break-up is given below:-

1990-91	3.60 Lakhs
1991-92	5.00 "
1992-93	7.00 "
1993-94	7.00 "
1994-95	8.40 "

Total	31.00 Lakhs

9) Collaboration and Faculty Development - (Rs.12.00 Lakhs)

This Institute is in the process of establishing collaboration, for research and development activities with other Institutes, Universities, R&D organisations in India as well as abroad. This is in pursuance of the objectives No.3 (viii) of the Institute as set out in the Memorandum of Association which reads as follows:-

- viii) "To establish linkages between the Institute, Industries, R&D Organisations and other Universities/Institute of higher technical education for teaching and research programmes in India & abroad."

A sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs for 1991-92 has been earmarked.

The year-wise break-up of provisions is given below:-

1990-91	0.40 Lakhs
1991-92	0.60 Lakhs
1992-93	2.00 Lakhs
1993-94	4.00 Lakhs
1994-95	5.00 Lakhs

Total	12.00 Lakhs

10) Setting up of Computer Educational Network and Project Cell (CEN) (Rs.20 Lakhs)

The Institute is in the process of developing a co-operative programme in the following areas:-

- i) Micro-processor Training/Application and Design/Development of Systems/Sub-systems, utilizing Microprocessors.
- ii) Development of various types of Systems and Application softwares.
- iii) Design/Development of Communication equipment/sub-systems/interface/terminal equipments.
- iv) Fiber Optics
- v) Micro-electronics design/CAD,CAI, Artificial intelligence Robotics, Computer, Architecture fifth generation computing etc.

In order to pursue this cooperative programme it is essential to establish a computer communication network between DIT and the Department of Electronics, Govt. of India. The students are required to be involved in the curriculam activity of project work which is being covered in this scheme. It is proposed to develop projects jobs which have technical and viability for ultimate development as prototype. For this purpose a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been earmarked, which may be agreed to.

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the financial year 1991-92.

Yearwise brea-up is given below:

1990-91	10.00 Lakhs
1991-92	4.00 Lakhs
1992-93	2.00 Lakhs
1993-94	2.00 Lakhs
1994-95	2.00 Lakhs

Total	20.00 Lakhs

11) Awards/Scholarship/Research Associateships - (Rs.5.00 Lakhs)

The scheme for merit/merit-cum-means scholarships is proposed to be introduced for students. Certain awards are also proposed to be extended to deserving students. Associateship according to U.G.C. norms are also proposed to be awarded. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked which may be approved.

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has accordingly been provided for this purpose for the financial year 1991-92.

1990-91	0.40 Lakhs
1991-92	0.50 Lakhs
1992-93	1.00 Lakhs
1993-94	1.50 Lakhs
1994-95	1.60 Lakhs

Total	5.00 Lakhs

(IV) COLLEGE OF ART

College of Art is situated at 20-22, Tilak Marg, New Delhi and is administered by Delhi Administration. It is an institution for advanced training in Visual Arts (both creative and applied) leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.) and M.F.A. Degrees of the University of Delhi.

In the beginning of 7th Five Year Plan this College got the approval of the Delhi Administration and University of Delhi to start long due Master's Course in specializations viz. Painting, Sculpture, Applied Art, Photography/Print Making and History of Art. Out of these six specializations, the College has since introduced Master of Fine Art Courses only in Painting, Applied Art & Sculpture with an intake capacity of maximum seven for each. Such post graduate courses have been taught in several Universities and Art institutions in other parts of the country for more than decade. They have been demanded for a long time in order to meet the need of the Capital region as well as foreign Countries under the cultural agreements signed by Government of India.

Considering the importance of developing such an important institution and that too in the Capital City, which would be unique of its kind in the country, it is imperative to make all efforts and provide possible resources to it at this point. Progress and achievements in this area will feed and substantially improve the manpower to provide quality for social, cultural and industrial schemes for our country.

Scheme-wise details are given below:-

(1) Construction & Development of Building of College of Art (Rs.254.19 lakhs - Capital)

All the development schemes and expansion of academic and professional training of the College under Plan are connected with the additional accommodation. The Ist Phase alongwith the Lift Block of the Permanent Building was completed in 1976 and Phase II & III consisting of studios and administrative Block, Foundary Workshops and the development of Landwas completed and occupied in 1986.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan, the College proposed to be provided for the following essential projects of Capital Works within the existing Campus:-

- (i) Completion of the continuing projects, additions and alterations and re-allocation of studios and workshops in view of the increase in intake, introduction of new Courses and installation of new machinery and equipments for professional Courses (Rs.50.00 lakhs).
- (ii) Central Block to house an auditorium, exhibition gallery and Studios for the post-graduate Courses. It will be constructed in the premises of 22, Tilak Marg, after demolishing the existing more than 100 years old single storey buildings. It was approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan but because of appointment of suitable architect, it was withheld.

The approval for appointment of suitable architect has since been received and preliminary action in the matter has since been initiated (Rs.98.69 lakhs).

- (iii) New Block to be constructed after demolishing existing one storey temporary blocks. It will provide accommodation for the College Canteen, power House and existing workshops in them as well as in the central old building which is to be demolished. New boundary wall to replace more than 100 years old wall for the combined Campus now on 20 and 22 Tilak Marg (Rs.50.00 lakhs).
- (iv) After discussions with the P.W.D. architect we are able to find land for constructing a housing complex in the South-West of the College campus itself. However, it can be possible after demolishing the Central old building and temporary blocks, which are due and reflected in items II & III. It will provide housing for essential services staff, garages, the Principal artists-in residence and some faculty members of the College because under the master plan regulations, the land use of this area is institutional. Accordingly, only 25% of the covered area can be used for residences. Provision of housing for College staff has been a continuing Scheme from the Fifth Five Year Plan (Rs.55.50 lakhs).

This College has not achieved the progress to the extent it had desired due to lack of accommodation but much of this has to be made up during this Plan period.

The outlay proposed for 8th Five Year plan under the Scheme would be of Rs.254.19 lakhs, out of which a provision of Rs.11.50 lakhs has been approved for 1990-91 and a provision of Rs.21.77 lakhs has been proposed for 1991-92.

(2) Re-organisation of existing academic courses (Rs.65.41 lakhs - Revenue).

With the affiliation of the College to the University in 1972 it became necessary to reorganise the existing pattern of staffing so as to bring it in conformity with the approved pattern of the University. Accordingly, the existing four posts of Lecturers (Ordinary Scale) which existed in the College have since been abolished and instead other posts of Lecturers, Assistant Professors created as per recommendations of the Madan Committee followed by the Dogra Committee pay scales with matching structure of staffing in respect of ministerial and other categories of supporting staff. Besides the intake capacity at B.F.A. level, which has been increased from 60 to 80 by the end of Seventh Five year Plan and has to be increased further considering the ever increasing demand from the profession.

Accordingly, the College proposed to have the following new posts to be created and filled up during the VIIIth Five Year Plan because of the starting of post-graduate Courses expansion of academic programmes,

restructuring of courses according to the approved syllabus:-

1.Registrar	1No	in scale of	Rs.3000-5000
2. Deputy Registrars	2Nos	-do-	Rs.2200-4000
3.Store Superintendent	1No	-do-	Rs.2000-3000
4.Research Officer(Plan)	1No	-do-	Rs.1640-2900
5.Instructor(Printing)	1No	-do-	Rs.1400-2600
6.Instructor(Ceramic)	1No	-do-	-do-
7.Instructor(Welding & Black Smith)	1No	-do-	-do-
8.Instructor(Weaving)	1No	-do-	-do-
9.Instructor(Carpentary)	1No	-do-	-do-
10. Attendants	10Nos	-do-	Rs. 750-940

Since a lot of spade work is involved in getting the above posts filled in is involved therefore, the College has now proposed to make a provision of 3 months during the current financial year and for full year in next year for these posts.

For incorporating the professional needs, introduction of new technology and new innovations including computers etc. have become necessary in the Art Education programmes. The need of Computer in this College is not of general nature as it will consist of Photo Setting, Graphic Design, Animation 2D & 3D Slide Transfer, Video, Colour separation etc. The cost of such type of Graphic Computer is estimated Rs.50.00 lakhs. Thus an additional amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is required to meet the said expenditure alongwith savings out of the sanctioned budget of this year. Apart from the above, this College which has inherited the equipments, machinery and furniture etc from three to four decades old Polytechnic and latter has to replace them now. Therefore, the College intends to purchase (i) proper furniture for studios, Workshops, Seminar room and assembly hall (ii) Audio Visual equipments, Air Conditioners and furnishings (iii) New Equipments for Sculpture, Ceramic, Kilns, Carpentary, Smithy (Welding and Grinding machines), Weaving (looms) for Mural Section (iv) for Photography Studios, Camera-Movie, Video and still, plus laboratory equipments (v) for Applied Art - Copiers, Computers, Printers type-setting equipments editing and synthesizers TV Graphics and animation kits alongwith raw material for all the workshops/studios etc of the College.

Apart from the above, a new staff car in place of the old one which was purchased at the cost of Rs.30,455/- on 5.4.1976 is also required because the existing Staff Car seems to have become obsolete. On its repair since purchased, an expenditure of Rs.52,671/- has been incurred and has covered 88,784 Kilometers uptill now. This Staff Car is 14 years old and often remains out of order. The action for its condemnation is being initiated and new Car will only be purchased as and when the Car in question is declared condemned after the inspection report from the Technical Officers of Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration and D.T.C. is obtained as required under the rules. The College has, therefore, proposed a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the same during the year 1991-92.

The total proposed outlay under this Scheme for 8th Five Year Plan - 1990-95 is Rs.65.41 lakhs, out of which Rs.18.59 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1990-91 as against the approved outlay of Rs.8.12 lakhs and Rs.12.09 lakhs has been proposed for 1991-92.

(3) Development of Library & Acquisition of specimen of Indian Art (Rs.15.66 lakhs - Revenue).

This is continuing scheme of Fourth Five Year Plan. Although considerable progress has been achieved in their implementation, they need to be continued in the VIIIth Five Year Plan. 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 for meeting the post graduate research requirements. The College has also to make slide and film Library of selected works of Art from all over the world.

The acquisition of selective works of traditional and contemporary Indian Art has been going on to become quite a significant collection for the air-conditioned College Art Gallery. This Scheme started in IVth Plan and has to continue for acquiring new works as well as for filling up of important gaps in the college collections. They are needed for education and enlightenment of students, artists, teachers and even for interested public. Provision is also to be made for pedestals for sculptures, mounting, framing and restoration of Painting and Graphics. The gallery has also to be furnished and provided with suitable display boards and stands. The entire collections of the Art Gallery has to be listed, documented and published in comprehensive catalogues as well as exhibited periodically. For all this, the following posts are proposed to be filled in under this Scheme as per the requirements explained above, as well as for research by post graduate students and for the department of History of Art:-

1. Librarian (Senior)	1 No	in scale of	Rs. 2200-4000
2. Audio Visual Assistant	1 No	-do-	Rs. 1640-2900
3. Exhibition & Publication Officer	1 No	-do-	Rs. 2200-4000

The proposed outlay for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 under the Scheme is Rs.15.66 lakhs which includes Rs. 2.31 lakhs for the year 1990-91 and Rs.3.23 lakhs proposed for the year 1991-92.

4. Students & Faculty Development Programme (Rs.6.23 lakhs - Revenue.)

Under this continuing Scheme partially modified, the following programmes are planned to initiate long over-due development of students and faculty members of the College ~~etc~~ which is extremely important for improving the quality of teachers as well as taking them out of academic and professional isolation.

- a) Visit of teachers to other important Colleges in India and abroad to learn specific techniques and methods in the field of their specializations.
- 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.
- c) Publication of College magazines to include articles of Art Education, History, Criticism, creative matters interaction with other arts.

d) To cover the expenditure on art materials and equipment, boarding and lodging for conducting compulsory educational tour for one class a year since the travel expenditure for the students is being incurred on the Non-Plan side as per the Government rules & rates vide their letter No.F.5(52)/66-II dated the 16th July, 1957. Short time tours for students and staff to go to places of academic, cultural and professional interest in India for research and study.

The total proposed outlay under this Scheme for 1990-95 is Rs.6.23 lakhs, out of which Rs.1.10 lakhs is anticipated during the current financial year as has already been approved for the year 1990-91 and Rs.1.10 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

5. Schemes for Academic Development of SC & ST students of the College (Rs.0.75 lakhs - Revenue)

Good Art Materials and equipments are quite expensive but important to produce quality work. It is, therefore, planned to give to all SC & ST 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 who are found to be weak in them. The proposal for the materials and equipments to be purchased and given to the above students as an assistance to them is under consideration of the Delhi Administration for their administrative approval and expenditure sanction thereof.

For the VIIIth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been proposed under the Scheme, out of which Rs.0.15 lakhs has been approved for 1990-91 and for the year 1991-92 the College has proposed an outlay of Rs.0.15 lakhs.

6. New Courses of Studies (Rs.57.76 lakhs - Revenue)

Because of the increasing demand from the academies and profession the College proposes to start the three pending post-graduate courses during the VIIIth Five Year Plan with an intake of 7 for each in the following disciplines:-

1. Photography (Cinematography/Vedio)
2. Print Making Graphics.
3. History of Art.

These Courses are already approved by the University of Delhi. In addition to above, there have been a great pressure on the admission to our B.F.A. Courses specially Applied Art. All our graduates have been finding suitable jobs and there is need for more. The Courses Committee of the College has thought about it. It is, therefore, proposed to start a new course of Applied Design with an intake of 25 for B.F.A. degree. Both these above courses of M.F.A. & B.F.A. have not been started in the current academic session for want of approval of competent authorities.

The infrastructure already built up in the College will support the above mentioned courses. However, as per the norms of the approved staffing pattern, the following new posts will be required to fill up:-

For M.F.A. Courses

1. Professors

3 Nos in the scale of Rs.4500-7300.

2. Assistant Professors	3Nos	in the scale of	Rs.3700-5700
3. Cameraman	1No	-do-	Rs.1640-2900

FOR B.F.A. COURSES

1. Professors	1No	-do-	Rs.4500-7300
2. Assistant Professors	3Nos	-do-	Rs.3700-5700
3. Lecturers	6Nos	-do-	Rs.2200-4000

Besides the College also invites experts, Professionals and Part-time teachers, to take special classes and give lectures as well as to fill up the gaps of leave vacancies and unfilled posts. Funds are to be provided for it and the proposed estimate for this is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Stipends to all eligible post-graduate students will be paid as per the rates and conditions approved by the Ministry of Human Resources, Government of India, New Delhi.

Since the approval to start the above courses is still awaited, this College has not proposed any provision for the current financial year as against the approved outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.57.76 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes a provision of Rs.12.26 lakhs for draft Annual Plan 1991-92.

Centrally sponsored schemes

Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has provided Direct Central Assistance during 7th Five Year Plan for implementation of the following schemes :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of the scheme	Central Assistance Received.	Amount utilized upto 89-90
01)	Removal of obsolescences and Modernisation of labs and workshops	81.50	28.28
02)	Community Polytechnic (rural) at Aryabhat Poly	11.25	1.65
03)	Community Polytechnic at G.B.Pant Polytechnic for minority	7.00	0.38
04)	Strengthening of Curriculum Development Cell	1.00	--
05)	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0.35	0.15

The balance amount will be utilised during the remaining part of the 8th Five Year Plan. During 8th Five Year Plan, no Direct Central Assistance is sought.

World Bank Assistance

Government of India, with a view to achieve excellence in Technician Education System has obtained the support of World Bank. Eight states covering 230 polytechnics have already been included for the Bank's assistance in the first phase. Union Territory of Delhi has been included for this assistance during the second phase of the project. The project proposal for improving the Technician Education system was deliberated in various meetings held with the World Bank team and Ministry of Human Resource Development. An outlay of Rs.2360.00 lakhs has been agreed upon under the assistance programme which is likely to be take off from April 1991. The project proposals have been prepared under 3 major components namely Capacity Expansion, Quality Improvement and efficiency Improvement to cover various sub-components involved in the development of the system. All these proposals have been reflected in the 8th Five Year plan document proposed for the Directorate of Technical Education (polytechnic). Approval of Delhi Administration has also been obtained for seeking World Bank assistance for strengthening of Technician Education Programme.

IX. 4. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES :

The schemes under this sector envisage 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 approved outlay and year-wise actual expenditure incurred during the 7th Plan is indicated below :

S.No.	Agency.	7th Plan app. out- lay.	Actual Expenditure				
			85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Dte. of Edn.	400.00	15.73	39.39	32.18	78.35	168.46
2.	M.C.D.	25.00	3.22	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75
3.	N.D.M.C.	28.00	1.00	4.00	31.00	72.50	20.90
4.	NCC Deptt.	60.00	1.83	1.96	54.94	7.12	15.82
TOTAL :-		513.00	21.78	49.85	123.12	161.47	209.93
		<u>Total</u>					
		9.					
		334.11					
		20.93					
		129.40					
		81.67					
TOTAL: 566.15							

A sports complex in Trans-yamuna Area is being constructed by the DDA on behalf of the Dte. of Education. The total cost of project is Rs. 5 crores. During 1989-90, Rs. 100 lacs was paid to DDA and the work is in progress.

From the Annual Plan, 1990-91 and onwards five schemes of NCC Deptt. earlier shown under General Education Sector have been transferred to Sports and Youth Welfare Sector as per the recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and the Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92 :

For the Annual Plan 1990-91 the approved outlay under this sector is Rs. 300 lacs which is likely to be utilised in full.

During 1990-91, 186 posts of various designations have been created under the scheme "Delhi Council of Sports & Promotion of Sports".

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For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 2200 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 including Rs. 500 lakhs for the Annual plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is approved for this sector during the Annual Plan 1990-91. The agency-wise break-up of the same is as under :-

S.No.	Agency.	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		8th Plan proposed outlay.	Annual plan 1990-91 App.outlay.	Annual Plan 1991-92 proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Dte. of Education.	1455.00	233.00	365.00
2.	MCD.	300.00	25.00	50.00
3.	NDMC.	110.00	12.00	22.00
4.	MCC Deptt.	335.00	30.00	63.00
TOTAL :-		2200.00	300.00	500.00

The agency-wise/scheme-wise details are as follows :-

IX. 4. SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES :

1. DELHI COUNCIL OF SPORTS & PROMOTION OF SPORTS :
(Rs. 305 lakhs) :

(A) The object of this continuing plan scheme is the promotion and popularisation of Sports & Games in the U.T. of Delhi by providing opportunities and facilities to the young & talented players to learn, train & improve their standard in Sports & Games.

The need for this scheme is the universally accepted fact that besides the general education, physical education is as much important for the all-round development and improvement of the state of health, mental faculties of the individuals who form the society & nation. Sports & games are the specialised fact of physical education which helps in producing the healthy, mentally alert and confident citizens.

For this purpose, under this plan-scheme various regular activities/programmes are conducted every year. During 1990-91 also the Deptt. will conduct/organise regular programmes like running of coaching camps, select teams for participation in various national level tournaments etc. The details of the activities programmes/ tournaments proposes to be conducted in the Annual Plan 1991-92 of the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 are as follows :-

- i) Rural Sports Competitions.
- ii) Women Sports Festival.
- iii) To establish 'Day Sports Schools' & 'Sports Institutes'.
- iv) Localised Special Coaching Programmes for the outstanding student players by appointing the experienced and outstanding players with the help of sports Associations.

- v) Refresher's Course for the inservice P.E.T's to equip them with the latest knowledge including attending seminars and special training courses.
- vi) To organise the invitational tournaments including the inter-national tournaments.
- vii) To organise Distt./Inter-Distt. tournaments.
- viii) To organise National School Games in Delhi.
- ix) To participate and organise various national level tournaments such as Mini & National School Games, All India Rural Sports, All India Women's Sports Festival Etc.
- x) To organise sports competitions in every metropolitan constituency in Cross-country Races, one major and one minor game.
- xi) To organise sports competitions at micro-level of the school students of Education Deptt.
- xii) To conduct regular coaching camps round the year.
- xiii) To purchase sports materials for coaching camps, centres and schools.
- xiv) To provide playing Kit and other essential equipments to the players.
- xv) Reception and award to the outstanding players who won I, II & III position in the National & International tournaments.
- xvi) To organise/conduct sports tournaments for the Delhi Admn. employees and provide financial assistance to Delhi Admn.'s teams for participating in various all India Civil Services tournaments.
- xvii) Incentives to P.E.Ts & Coaches.
- xviii) Incentives to the schools winning first positions in the Inter-Distt. Tournaments.
- xix) G.I.A./Financial Assistance for purchase of sports materials for SC/ST & economically backward students @ Rs. 25/- per head per year and Rs. 10/- per head per year for other students.
- xx) To purchase Jeep/Matador Vehicle for Sports Branch.
- xxi) To bring out a magazine.
- xxii) Staff for various schemes.
- xxiii) Other Misc. & unforeseen and emergent events such as stationery, medicines, medical-aid, petrol/diesel, maintenance of vehicles & typewriters, telephones, cyclostyling machines, Electronic bilingual typewriter etc.

Due to problem of distances and two tier school system i.e. one in morning for girls & other in evening for boys, the department is unable to impart effective physical fitness training and specialised sports coaching to our players who are selected for the Inter-State, Mini & National School Games, All India Rural Sports Tournaments/ International Meets. To give them intensive

& specialised coaching in 8 disciplines at the initial stage, it is proposed to start a residential coaching programme from 1991-92. Residential facility will be provided to the selected players in the available rooms of Chhattarsal stadium which are currently lying vacant. For this purpose 2 wardens (1 male & 1 female) in the scales of Rs. 2000-3500 and 2 Attendants in the scale of Rs. 950-1500 and expenses on diet @ Rs. 25/- per head per day are proposed.

For conducting the above regular activities an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is required in 1991-92.

(B) The following 186 posts of various categories created in the Sports Branch in 1990-91 are likely to be filled up in 1990-91 :-

S.No.	Name of the Posts.	No. of Posts.	Pay scale.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Addl.Dir. of Education (Sports & Youth Welfare).	1	Rs.3700-5000
2.	Dy.Director(Admn.),DANICS.	1	" 3000-4500 plus Rs.200/- P.M.as spl. pay.
3.	Sr.Sports Teachers.	8	Rs.2000-3500
4.	Sports Teachers.	36	" 1640-2900
5.	Jt.Sports Teachers.	58	" 1400-2600
6.	Superintendents.	1	" 1640-2900
7.	Head-Clerk.	2	" 1400-2300
8.	Jr.Accounts Officer.	1	" 1640-2900
9.	UDC-cu-store Keeper.	12	" 1200-2040
10.	LDC.	15	" 950-1500
11.	Stenographer.	1	" 1200-2040
12.	Stenographer Sr.	1	" 1400-2300
13.	Gestetner Operator.	1	" 950-1500
14.	Despatch Rider.	1	" 950-1500
15.	Chowkidar.	5	" 750- 940
16.	Peon-cum-Messenger.	8	" 750- 940
17.	Sweeper-cum-Frash	11	" 750- 940
18.	Mali-cum-Groundman.	23	" 750- 940
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About Rs. 50.00 lakhs are required towards salary during 1991-92.

(C) In addition to the above posts, the following staff is also required for strengthening the sports programme at grass root level i.e. at the each Sports Distt.level during 1991-92 as well as 8th Plan period.

1.	Education Officer. (Rs. 3000-4500)	5 (One in each Distt)
2.	Sr.Sports Teacher. (Rs. 2000-3500)	15
3.	Sports Teachers (Rs. 1640-2900)	14
4.	Jr.Sports Teacher (Rs. 1400-2600)	42
5.	Mali-cum-Groundman (Rs. 740-950)	27
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The above staff will work in different distts., Zones and sports complexes to organise and supervise various regular sports & Youth programmes mentioned above. A token sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for salary of the above posts is required in 1991-92.

(D) In order to prepare players of National & International level, it is proposed to start a Special Nutrition Programme for the selected talented and promising students players from 1991-92. In the schools run by the Dte. of Education, the bulk of the students come from the lower income group. In view of the requirement of higher level of physical fitness of the competitors/players the diet given by the family, many a times leave them under nourished and unfit for undertaking extensive exercises to built up the necessary stamina. The standard of International Sports has left us far behind and accordingly the department needs to supplement as well as complement various programmes. In the same chain it is proposed that the potential players/competitors may be allowed supplementary nutrition at the playgrounds/coaching centres. The details of total number of schools and students are as under :-

	<u>No. of Schools.</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
Urban Area .	738	4.44 lakh (approx)
Rural Area	160	1.48 lakh (approx)

It may be seen that despite of large number of students population, the desirable level of sports has not been attained basically due to under-nourishment. It is felt that by providing the supplementary diet the department will be able to impart strenuous training to the young & promising student players to bring them to a level wherefrom they can compete in the Inter-national competitions and bring laurels to the country. This scheme will be a small step in the efforts to promote and increase the standard of proficiency of sports in U.T. of Delhi. The number of sports disciplines presently being taken up by the Sports Branch are : Athletics, Table Tennis, Wrestling, Cricket, Volleyball, Weight Lifting, Basketball, Badminton, Hockey & Swimming.

To begin with, in the entire area of Delhi 200 players will be identified in the each of 16 disciplines at various centres and will be provided supplementary nutrition @ Rs. 7/- per head per day for 240 days in the Annual Plan 1991-92. A sum of Rs. 53.76 lakhs for providing supplementary nutrition to 3200 students players is required in 1991-92.

(E) It is also proposed to start from 1991-92 weekly medical checks/examination of the players in each groups and in all the sports disciplines in order to maintain their health compatibility with National & International standards. For this purpose the services of one male & one female Doctor in Junior Grade of Rs. 2200-4000 be required, who will be supervised by specialised medical person (Rs.3000-4500)- specially in Sports medicine. They will be appointed either on

deputation basis from Dte. of Health Services or by Direct Recruitment.

Further various electronic equipments like strengthening testing equipments with allied equipment will be purchased for testing the strength & stamina of the young players.

For this purpose, a total provision of Rs.11.00 lakhs i.e, Rs. 1.00 lakh as token provision towards the salary of medical personals and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the equipments, is required for 1991-92.

(F) Computerisation of Sports Data : in order to effectively identify potential competitors/players in each event (16 events) in all the three groups i.e. Sub Junior, Junior, Senior and to maintain the records of 5.62 lakh students, it is necessary to make use of electronic data-processor i.e. PCL-XT. By using this equipment, it will be able to identify, classify & maintain the records of all the players of the schools of Delhi Admn. and compare with the international standards. This facility will enable us to use this data effectively for each player for a period of more than 6 years & utilise the same immediately. It will also be able to know the economic conditions of the students his past performance & his requirement for special nutrition/ special coaching/health care/ fitness/dis-qualification as per national and International standards. This facility will ultimately help us in saving the expenditure on players who are not likely to give good results in future. At the same time, it will help in concentrating on probable modal winners of Delhi Admn. for the country. This facility will also be used for maintenance of records of coaches posted at the various centres and maintenance of records which need strengthening.

Initially PCL-XT with printer and two are required computer operators, one to handle sports data & other to handle financial & establishment matters. The total cost of the two PCL-XT with printers will be about Rs. one lakh & the total expenditure on the salary will be Rs. 51,600/- approximately. As a supervisory officer, the department has DDE(Sports Admn.) who has undergone training in PCL-Computer.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is required in 1991-92.

An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs under Revenue Head is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 305 lakhs for 8th Plan.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS, SPORTS COMPLEXES, SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM HALLS ETC. (Rs. 400.00 LAKHS) :

This scheme aims at the development of the under developed school playgrounds, sports complexes, swimming pools, gymnasium Halls for providing effective & adequate facilities to the young & talented school players of Delhi in order to achieve the main object of popularising and promoting sports & games.

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It is proposed to construct one Sports Complex, Gymnasium Hall & Swimming Pool in each of 28 education zones. It is also proposed to provide more facilities such as change-rooms & toilets separately for boys & Girls, Office Blocks, at the existing Sports Complexes/ coaching Centres.

The National and International level competitions in Athletics and Tennis are conducted on synthetic running tracks & synthetic courts. Therefore, it is proposed that the synthetic running track and synthetic tennis courts will be laid down at the Chhattarsal Stadium in 1991-92 in order to provide the latest modern sports coaching to our players in commensurate with the international standard. Canteen and Squash Courts will also be constructed at Chhattarsal Stadium.

For this atleast Rs. 20 Crores will be required. At the initial stage for the year 1991-92, Rs. 400 lakhs under Capital Head is required.

The Sports Branch of the Education Deptt. has two Stadia i.e. Chhattarsal & Thyagraj Nagar at the present while work at the Sri Niwaspuri is in progress which is likely to be completed by 1991 for both the stadia, it is proposed to provide sub-station for adequate Electric Supply.

Costly sports material and facilities are maintained and stored here and large number of sportsmen come to these places every day. In order to check the unwanted elements from entering these stadia and also for proper security of both men and material it is proposed to employ security guards at each of the open gates of these stadia. They will be employed in 2 shifts each of 8 hours. As such a total of 20 security guards will be required for strengthening the security at these stadia in the year 1991-92 (On the analogy of Sports Authority of India).

Further funds for maintenance of the playgrounds where coaching courses are run by the Sports Branch and the Sports Complexes, Gymnasium Halls, Swimming Pools & Chhattarsal Stadium are also required to supply the basic amenities like lime powder, earth roller etc. etc. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is required for 1991-92.

An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs under Revenue & Rs. 65 lakhs under Capital) is proposed for 1991-92 out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs for 8th Plan Period.

3. YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMME : (Rs. 200 lakhs) :

This ongoing scheme envisages to inculcate the spirit of Adventure, self-confidence and self-dependence amongst the youth of Delhi particularly school students and give them opportunities to interact and understand each others culture more harmoniously.

To achieve this object, following programmes are conducted :-

- 1) Trekking, Rock-Climbing and Mountaineering programmes.

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- 2) Orgn. of camps through J.R.C. Scouts and Guides.
- 3) Participation in camps through J.R.C.
- 4) To hold Seminars/youth festivals for youths.
- 5) Inter-state cultural programmes.
- 6) Goodwill tours.
- 7) To purchase furniture and jeep for youth hostels.
- 8) Winter & Water games.

It is also proposed to organise camps for scouts & guides and sports of various categories to inculcate the spirit of self confidence, self dependence and inter-act with students of other parts of country.

The Lt.Governor has emphasised on the need of conducting the trekking, Rock-Climbing and mountaineering programmes regularly for the school students. There is a/remarkable response for this programmes from school students, So more programmes will be organised in 1991-92. Rs. 20 lakhs are required during 1991-92.

It is also proposed to construct youth hostels and sports hostels at Tuglakabad, Tyagraj Nagar and Sri Niwas Puri for which an initial outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs under Capital Head is needed for the Annual Plan 1991-92. To implement the scheme properly the following staff shall be required:-

1) Supervisor	- 3	6) Peon	- - 10
2) UDC	- 6	7) Mali	- 4
3) LDC	- 9	8) Kitchen-	- 4
4) Storkeeper	- 3	Staff.	
5) J.A.O.	- 2	9) Driver	- 1
		10) Chowkidar-	8

Total Posts :- 50

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 40 lakhs under Capital) for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed out of the total outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs proposed for 8th Plan.

4. RURAL SPORTS STADIA:(Rs. 250 lakhs) :

Under this continuing scheme wrestling Institutes at Bawana and Pahladpur are proposed to be constructed to provide training and coaching to the young student wrestlers of rural area. The preparatory work in this regard is under progress, The L.G./C.E.C. has already laid the foundation stone of the Wrestling Institute at Bawana. The sports needs maximum weight-age in rural area where it is neglected as most of the players are from rural areas.

It is proposed to construct Sports Stadia/complexes in other rural blocks of Delhi also. One has already been constructed at Najafgarh. Staff needed for these wrestling Institute and Sports Complexes will be created according to the norms. Rs. 50 lakhs are under Capital Head are required 1991-92.

There is no staff and proper Coaching Centre in Rural Area. Delhi has been divided into 5 rural Blocks. In each Block particularly Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Nangloi & Alipur the number of the villages is more than 100. Each village has population of more than 2000. There

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is no proper playing facilities for the young students of villages.

There is a scheme to promote sports in villages and in collaboration with S.A.I. each state organises Rural Sports Competitions without staff. These competitions are only on papers because the number of participants is negligible in the absence of staff and organiser.

Most of the National players are from Rural Area. But in Delhi it has been completely neglected. To make the result oriented scheme in Sports the following facilities should be provided in Rural Area immediately:-

- i) Special Coaching.
- ii) Development of Playgrounds.
- iii) Sports Material,
- iv) Regular competitions in Rural Area.

Under item No.(i) special coaching & item No.(iii) Sports material a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92 for the following purpose :-

- a) Sr.Sports Teacher - 4 (one in each block)
(Rs. 2000-3500).
- b) Sports Teachers - 20(5 in each block)
(Rs. 1640-2900).
- c) Jr.Sports Teachers-40(10 in each block)
(Rs. 1400-2600).
- d) Groundman-cum-mali-60(15 in each block)
(Rs. 750-940).

In case there is problem of permanent staff it is proposed to have necessary staff on part-time basis other details given below:-

The salary of the Sports Teachers(Coaches) Rs.800/-P.M. and for casual Labour Rs.28.85 per day and the four Sr.Sports Teachers may be given Honorarium @ Rs.300/- P.M. to supervise the work of the Block.

For the Wrestling Institute at Bawana, the following staff are required as soon as the Institute come into existence:-

1. Liaison Officer	-	1	
2. Administrator Stadia	-	1	
3. Stadium Manager	-	1	
4. Superintendent	-	1	
5. Head Clerk	-	1	
6. UDC-cum-storekeeper	-	3	
7. L.D.C.	-	3	
8. Steno	-	2	(One Eng. & One Hindi)
9. Jr.Accounts Officer	-	1	
10. Messenger	-	2	
11. Peon	-	2	
12. Groundman	-	20	
13. Mali	-	8	
14. Sweeper	-	10	
15. Farash	-	1	
16. Chowkidar	-	8	
17. Gestetner Operator	-	1	

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18.	Wrestling Coach	6
19.	Librarian	1
20.	Library attendant	1
21.	Electrician-cum-Mech.	1
22.	Receptionist	1
23.	Driver	2
24.	Swimming coach	2
25.	Life Guard	2
26.	Athletic Coach	4
27.	Volleybal Coach	2
28.	Basketball Coach	2
29.	Doctor	1
30-	Nurse	2

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About Rs.10 lakhs under revenue head for salary etc. is required for 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.40 Lakhs i.e. Rs.10 lakhs under Revenue & Rs.30 Lakh under capital is proposed for 1991-92 out of the totals of Rs.250 lakhs proposal for 8th plan

5. Construction of sports complex in trans Yamuna Area (Rs.200

Special provision has been made under capital head as per detail given below:-

1989-90	1 Crore (Paid to LLA as an advance)
1990-91	72 Lakhs to be paid to L.D.A
1991-92	2 Crore (Capital Head)

It was decided that a sum of Rs.5 Crore will be paid to LLA for the construction of the sports complex. The work is in progress upto July LLA has incurred an amount of Rs.1.5 Crore. About 15 lakhs population live in this area & there is no proper playing facilities for the people of this area. With the development of this facility the people of this area particularly student community will be benefitted.

This sports complex is located in the trans-Yamuna area near Suraj Mal Vihar. The total area of the complex is 27.58 hectares. It is ideally located in the heart of the trans-yamuna area and is approachable from allround. This open Air Stadium has been designed for 30,000 spectators. It is proposed to construct a building at three levels to accommodate facilities and seating arrangement for 12000 spectators. A sum of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1991-92 and Rs.200 lakhs for 8th plan 1990-95.

6. Development of Physical Education (Rs.100 Lakhs)

Objectives/Programes

1. Promotion of physical Education as a Compulsory subject upto Secondary level.
2. Introduction of physical education as a compulsory fitness programme for all at the senior Sec. level.
3. Introduction and promotion of physical education as an elective subject at the Sr. sec. level.
4. Integration of learning processes and evaluation of students performance with academic ones.
5. Promotion of Bhartiya programme as physical Culture.
6. Development of sports and physical culture.
7. Promotion of social equalisation and participation
8. Promotion of Health Education and Health services.
9. Development of leadership qualities.
10. Promotion of Yoga Instructions and indigenous system of exercises in India.
11. Inservice teachers Orientation Programme.
12. Pre-service teachers Orientation Programme.
13. Intensive training programme of inservice teachers for growth of professional skill and competence.
14. Development of instructional material.
15. Development of teachers hand books
16. Development of zonal and Distt teams.
17. Promotion of sports through incentive prize money scheme.
18. Development of infrastructure in schools zones & distt.
19. Purchase of sports material for distt. training centres, schools and Hq.

Eighth Five Plan shall be a thrust period for qualitative improvement in the programme and administrative set-up for the well and planned coordination of different agencies to get best and maximum utilisation of available resources. With a view to achieve this goal, it is proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery so that all the programmes/schemes be implemented in the right manner and in connection with the aims and objectives of the scheme in question. The following staff is required during the 8th Five year plan under the scheme development of Physical Edn. and Promotion of sports.

PROMOTION OF SPORTS.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE POST	No. of post	Pay of scale
1	2	3
1. Addl. L.E. (PE)	1	3750-5000
2. JLE (Phy. Edn) 1	1	3750-5000 + S.P.
3. LLE	2	3750-4500
4. ALE	7	3000-4500
5. LEO	7	3000-4500
6. Supervisor	33	2000-3500
7. Supdt.	1	1640-2900
8. Headclerk	5	1400-2300
9. ULC	10	1200-2040
10. LLC	20	950-1500
11. Stenc (PA)	10	1200-2040
12. Class-IV	20	750- 940
13. Driver	1	950-1500
14. Store keeper	1	1200-2040
15. Librarian	1	1400-2600
16. Gestatncr Operator	1	850-1500

TOTAL 21

The annual salary expenditure would be about Rs.20 lakhs.

i) Addl. L.E. (PE)

As to coordinate the activities of the head office, di and other agencies, and to give directions to the programmes implementation of policies and to assist the Director of Educ The post shall be in usual time scale of Addl. L.E. already i vegue.

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ii) Joint Director of Education (PE) is to coordinate the activities and programmes with different state agencies of sports and voluntary organisations, sports authority of India, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of sports and Ministry of Rural Development. The Joint Director of Education (Physical Education) would be responsible for effective supervision and control of activities. The post shall be usual time pay scale of the Joint Director of Education in vogue.

iii) L.D. Es at Headquarter

The headquarter shall coordinate the activities of the district as well as execute the programme at the state level. LDE at headquarters will look after his own branch and execute the programme pertaining to the specific areas under jurisdiction. However, Research, Training and Development Programme of all the branches will be looked after by LDE (Research Training & Development) so that the respective branches may be in a position to implement the coordinated programme and also provide an opportunity to Research, Training and Development section to make an assessment of the standard of the activities carried out by them so that necessary improvement may be made.

iv) ADEs and DEOs at Headquarter

The activities of the schools will be broadly carried out separately for boys and girls concurrently. Therefore, the programme will require two supervisory officers so that the activities may be conducted in a desirable manner ensuring thereby the expected outcomes. They will also associate themselves with the selected teams for participation in outside activities like National Integration, National Games, Trekking Hiking and Camping Programme etc. As regards Research, Training and Development section, the ADE and DEO shall work in a combined manner to tailor out the training programme according to the demands of the time. They will also be responsible for development for their professional growth and competence, the Research, Training and Development section shall also be responsible for dissemination of latest information modification of rules and regulations and new techniques in the field of pedagogy. The cell shall also be responsible for preparation of video films and video records for execution and teaching purposes. This section shall also keep & computerised data of the progress of district and state teams of the students and the teachers proficient in different areas to make the information available to the concerned branches at the time of need.

V) Supervisors/school Inspector at Hq.

Supervisor/School Inspectors will be the base level officer to provide assistance to the ADE & DEO in organising the activities at Inter-District/State level and also provide assistance in the selection of state teams. He will also guide the dealing assistants to prepare necessary drafts/notes for submission because the entire work will be of technical nature.

vi) ADEs and DEOs Distt level

Every cell of the district level is proposed to be provided with the services of one ADE and one LEO. Both the posts carry equal pay scales at present. The difference in designation reflects only the administrative prudence that may avoid administrative conflict between the two persons of equal ranks otherwise they shall be looking after the work of the two sections boys & girls separately and the ADE shall enforce the directions received by the LLE district. The officers shall assist the Hq. in carrying out the panel and special inspections of the school for assessment of their need and the state of activities.

It is proposed to create these posts for the efficient and smooth functioning of the branch in phases due to financial crunch. The following programmes are proposed to be implemented during 1991-92 and in the whole 8th five year plan.

1. Development of zonal/distt. teams
2. Development of sports through incentive prize money scheme.
3. Improvement of infrastructure in schools.
4. Sports material to schools
5. Development of instructional material & teaching aids.
6. Intensive trg. Programme of in-service teachers.
7. Inservice teachers orientation programme
8. Pre-service teachers orientation programme.
9. Promotion of Health Edn. & Health Services.
10. Bhartiyaam Programme

Misc Expdt.

1. Maintenance of Jeep
2. Telephone
3. Purchase of premetic/type

TRANSPORTATION

The activities of the Physical Education Branch are increasing day by day and to supervise, inspect, guide the students and the teachers on the spot, it is very essential that efficient and sufficient teachers be provided to the officers and selected students responsible for the implementation/ participation in of the programmes. It is proposed to purchase one jeep and 5 mini buses during the 8th Five year plan to cover and contact the vast expending sphere of sports and physical Education and allied activities.

IN-SERVICE TEACHERS 'TRAINING:

Keeping in view the expending activities and explosion of knowledge and technological advancement in sports and physical education it has become imperative that a constant on going programme of reorientation of teachers, training of leaders, and revaluation of curriculum may be proposed. It is therefore, envisaged that one training centre may be developed in each district also.

To implement the programmes, an amount of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan/ remaining out which Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

1. EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(Rs. 50 Lacs).

OBJECTIVES: To run physical education centres for Adults, to guide and run Physical Education Programmes, to organise Inter-school Competitions in games and sports and open competitions for outsiders, purchase of sports material and band equipment, in-service training to teachers and cash awards to children etc. for improving the physique & health of children.

The importance of physical education at primary stage cannot be over emphasized. There is a separate wing of physical education in Education Department of the Corporation to guide and run physical education programme in schools and organize inter-school and inter-zonal competitions in various games and sports and open competitions for outsiders.

Apart from the above, (i) purchase of sports material for schools and physical education centres, (ii) purchase of band equipment for primary schools including band uniforms and (iii) coaching/training and scholarships in sports and games, work projects for better and effective physical and Health Education for the children will have to be provided.

<u>PHYSICAL TARGETS</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) Health Educator-2)	4	4	—
Teacher educator-1)			
Artist			
(Rs. 1600-2400) } b) School Inspector	1	1	—
c) L.D.C.	1	1	—
d) Peon	1	1	—
<u>FINANCIAL OUTLAYS</u> (Rs. in lacs)	50.00	10.00	10.00
TOTAL			
a) Recurring	21.50	4.30	4.30
b) Non-recurring	28.50	5.70	5.70
<u>SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS</u>			
a) Establishment.....	21.50	4.30	4.30
b) Machinery/equipment	28.50	5.70	5.70
<u>EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</u>			
a) Group 'A'	1	1	—
b) Group 'B'			—
c) Group 'C'	5	5	—
d) Group 'D'	1	1	—

2. SPORTS COMPLEX-CUM-MINI STADIUM: (Rs.250 Lacs)

In order to maintain the physical fitness of the children and to increase the sport activity among the school students it is proposed to provide one sport complex-cum-mini stadium in each of the ten zones of M.C.D. Suitable location will be found out in consultation with DDA. These zonal sports complexes will also include physical centre and will go a long way in reducing its distances from their schools, which is a big factor in case of primary school students. It will create sports competition at Zonal level. It is expected that work on sport complex-cum-mini stadium at Keshav Puram, Raj Garh, Alipur, Vaishali and hockey stadium at Punjabi Bagh will be taken up by on 1990. While work is in progress at Punjabi Bagh Football stadium. The approved outlay of Rs.15 lacs during 1990-91 is likely to be utilised in fall. For the annual plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.40 lacs is proposed. For the 8th five year plan the proposed outlay is Rs.250 lacs.

III. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

1. EXPANSION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Rs.100 Lacs.) For development of healthy Physique and Human value of students it is necessary to provide better facilities to the students. In past NDMC has provided sports materials to its schools. Due to increase of strength of students & upgradation of schools from Primary to Middle, Middle to Sec. more equipments/sports materials are required for proper sports in schools. For the same a sum of 7.50 lacs is required.

More sports coaches (3 Coaches) in different games are being appointed very shortly. More Youth Centres are going to open shortly. Dy. Education Officer (PE) is looking after the supervision work in different sites & activities. The existing post of Dy. Education Officer, proposed to be upgraded from Rs.2800-3500 to Rs.3500-4500 scale one post of stenographer is proposed to be created in the pay scale of Rs.1320-2900 (SS Scale) for him. For upgradation of the existing post of DEO (PE) and sanction of the post of Stenographer a sum of Rs. 3.50 lacs is required.

- d. MORE POSTS OF SUPERVISOR (PE) & UPGRADATION OF EXISTING POST OF SUPERVISOR.

Presently there are two posts of Supervisors in the pay scale of Rs.1400-2600 which are not sufficient to supervise the 4 zones of NDMC schools & multifarious activities are being done in the schools. For proper/smooth running of the physical/cultural and other related activities it needs more supervision in the schools. It is proposed to upgrade the existing posts (two) of Supervisors from Rs.1400-2600 to Rs.2800-3500 & two more posts of Supervisors (PE) is required to be sanctioned. To assist in the

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office work of Supervisors 4 posts of Jr. Clerks are required in the scales of Rs.1200-2190(SS Scale). For Dak & other related work of the Supervisor's office 4 posts peons are required. For Pay+allowances etc. a sum of Rs.10.60 lacs is required.

b. COACHING CENTRES & SPORTS COACHES IN DIFFERENT GAMES.

During 7th Plan 4 posts of Sports Coaches in different games (on each in each game) had been sanctioned. Out of these one Judo Coach has already been appointed and the remaining three are being appointed very shortly. A few Judo equipments have been provided to the Judo Coaching Centre, temporary running in the building of N.P. Secondary School, Luxmi Bai Nagar. For better facilities and coaching in different games like Basketball, Football, Hockey, Gymnastic, Volleyball, Athletic, Kabaddi & Kho-Kho Sports Coaches (3) will be appointed. Sports equipments to the coaching centres will be provided. For the salary+allowances & purchase of Sports equipments (Rs.13.50) lacs coaches+20.00 lacs (sports equipments) Rs.33.50 lacs is required. To assist in the office work as well other related work of the coaching centres & peons-cum-ground-markers will be appointed. For the salary + allowances of the peons a sum of Rs. 7 lacs is required.

c. SWIMMING POOLS, SWIMMING COACHES & STAFF.

Four Swimming Pools are already running under Education Department of NDMC within its area to benefit students/public of NDMC area. In view of the increasing populations 2 more swimming pools are needed. Swimming Coaches-cum-Life Guards, 4 Pump Operators (2 each pool), 4 Chowkidars (2 for each pool) & 2 Sweepers (one for each pool) are also proposed to be created.

d. YOUTH CENTRES.

Presently Yoga activities are running in NDMC schools. It is proposed to open 4 Yoga Centres in 4 zones of NDMC. 4 Yoga experts in the pay scale of Rs.1640-2900 will be appointed. To assist in the office work of Yoga centres 4 Peon-cum-Ground marker is needed in the scale of 950-1560 (SS Scale). Provision for Yoga equipments and materials also needed.

e. SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS:

Like past years it is proposed to give more scholarship to the best players in sports in NDMC schools. For the same a sum of Rs.2.50 lacs (Rs.0.50 lacs each year) is required.

f. CAPITAL WORKS:

Under the Capital works 4 Yoga centres (Hall) 1 Judo Hall, 1 Gymnastic Hall, 2 Swimming Pools, 1 Mini Stadium/Coaching Centre will be constructed.

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It is proposed to purchase one Maruti Van for proper and timely Inspection of Yoga Centres, Swimming Pools etc. alongwith 2 buses for carrying students to different coaching centres,

For all these programmes a sum of Rs.100 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed. During 1990-91 the outlay approved is Rs. 10 lacs.

DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY GROUNDS (Rs. 10 Lacs).

Play grounds provide an opportunity to develop the growth of Physique in the students & also provides an interest in the sports. Play Grounds in NDMC schools need to be developed for which an amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. 8 play grounds in NDMC schools have already been developed. During 1990-91 the play ground at Laxmibai Nagar is being developed and approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs will be utilised. An amount of Rs.2.00 lacs for developing play grounds during 1991-92 is proposed.

IV N.C.C. DEPARTMENT

National Cadet Corps (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 NCC and their impact at 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 ongoing plan scheme are as under:-

1. Construction of NCC Bhawan:-(Rs.292 lacs).

The scheme provides for construction of suitable accommodation to NCC Group Headquarter and NCC Units. The total requirement of land is 17 acres for both the group Headquarters and 18 NCC Units. DDA has allotted a piece of land measuring 6.79 acres at Rohine Complex and payment of Rs. 52 lacs for 6.50 acres was made during 1987-88. The cost of remaining 0.29 acres amounted to Rs.2.32 lacs and Rs.2.68 lacs for construction of boundary wall was also made. Sanction for construction of boundary was for Rs. 12.11 lacs was issued to PWD during 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs.66.12 lacs was incurred on the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

....5/-

During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to complete the accommodation for Group 'B' and 9 Units and to purchase 3.5 acres of land from DDA for Group 'C'.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.19 lacs during 1990-91 and amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is likely to be spent on completion of Boundary wall. The construction of NCC Bhawan is likely to start during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 2.92 lacs for 8th Plan and Rs.50 lacs for 1991-92 is proposed.

2. Construction of Boat House and Jetties (Rs.10 lacs).

No expenditure under this scheme could be incurred during Seventh Plan due to non-allotment of requisite land by DDA. During 1990-91 also no expenditure could be incurred so far due to non-availability of requisite land* the payment will be made and as such token amount of Rs. 2.40 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 out of the proposed outlay of Rs.10 lacs for 8th Plan.

3- Free Transportation to NCC Girls Cadets/Lady Officers (Rs.5 lacs.)-

One Mini Bus at a cost of Rs.0.81 lacs during 1983-84 was purchased and is on the road. No expenditure incurred during 1985-90. The approved outlay in BE 1990-91 is Rs.3.00 lacs, are proposed for 1991-92 out of Rs. 5.00 lacs proposed for 8th Plan for purchase of vehicles.

4. Augmentation of Training Facilities (Rs.10 lacs):-

During the Seventh Plan expenditure of Rs.4.89 lacs was incurred for providing training facilities to the NCC students. During 1990-91 Rs. 1.80 lacs is likely to be spent on organisation of training camps, participation in national events etc. During 8th Plan besides providing further training facilities, training camps, national events programmes like adventurous activities, specialised training activities like Archery practice, Rifle shooting practice, gliding, swimming etc. are proposed to be undertaken, 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.10 lacs is proposed including Rs. 2 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

5- Strengthening of NCC Headquarter (Rs.5 lacs):-

During Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs.4.75 lacs was incurred. During 8th Plan it is proposed to strengthen the NCC Headquarter by creating suitable posts. During 1990-91 the likely expenditure is Rs. 2.70 lacs. For 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed out of Rs.5 lacs required for the 8th Plan for this scheme.

* - The matter has already taken up with DDA On availability of requisite land,

** - No expenditure is likely to be incurred during 1990-91. Rs. 3.00 lacs

*** - For these basic trainings materials and aids are required. For the,

Contd....

6- Incentives to NCC Cadets (Rs.10 lacs):-

Various incentives like scholarships awards prizes etc. are proposed to motivate the students to join NCC. During 7th Plan an expenditure of Rs.4.01 lacs was incurred under this scheme. To continue the scheme an outlay of Rs.10 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs.2 lacs for 1991-92.

7- Providing sports facilities to NCC Cadets:- (Rs.3 lacs)

Under this scheme the Dte. of NCC is providing sports facilities exclusively to NCC cadets. Sports materials are supplied to them and some arrangements for games like Hockey, Football, Badminton etc. are made. Inter Unit/Group sports meet are organised and outstanding teams/units are given awards, prizes, cups and trophies etc. Rs. 0.50 lacs is likely to be spent during 1990-91, For 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 3 lacs is proposed including Rs.0.60 lac for 1991-92.

ADDENDUM

(Rs. in lakhs)

ARTS & CULTURE

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme.	8th Plan 1990-95		Annual 1991-92		Remarks
		Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write up and statement.	Revised proposed outlay.	Prop. Outlay as indicated in the write up and statement.	Revised propo- sed outlay.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	D.D.A. (Main)					
1.	Conservation of urban heritage.	-	25.00	-	5.00	The scheme envisages to prepare and implement a comprehensive scheme for conservation of areas around historical monu- ments in Delhi* A sepe- rate 'concervation cell' under a Director con- sisting of one post of Joint Director, 2 posts of Deputy Directors and 4 posts of Assistant Directors is proposed. to be created. It is proposed to take up conservation of Basti Nizamuddin area and the area around Qutab Minar immediately.
	(Art & Culture)	1500.00	1525.00	350.00	355.00	*and listing of monuments and preparation of plans of the surrounding area.

IX. 3. ARTS AND CULTURE

The Schemes of Delhi Archives, Department of Archaeology, Sahitya Kala Parishad, Delhi Gazetteer, Language Department and four academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Sanskrit are included under this Sector.

The Archives Department is concerned with the collection of old records of permanent nature of the Offices and Departments in the Administration, acquisition of documents, manuscripts, paintings and rare books etc., depicting the history of Delhi for centralisation, proper preservation, maintenance and upkeep for administrative reference and historical research use.

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 Language Department was established in 1961 to ensure progressive use of Hindi in the official working of the Administration and to provide necessary safe-guards to other two recognised minority languages viz., Punjabi and Urdu.

The four academies, viz. Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Sanskrit are implementing various programmes for the development of respective languages, literature and culture and also to project the composite linguistics culture of Delhi.

In addition, one new scheme 'Library facilities in the areas of weaker sections' is also approved during 1989-90.

The seventh Plan 1985-90 approved outlay and the year-wise actual expenditure is given below:

Sl. No.	Agency/ Scheme	Seventh Plan Appd. outlay	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (Rs. in Lacs)				
			85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1.	Delhi Archives	105.00	21.93	21.03	28.20	7.84	9.42
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	40.00	1.72	2.99	6.22	9.98	7.72
3.	Sahitya Kala Parishad	55.00	33.00	35.76	51.00	63.38	89.25
4.	Delhi City Museum	-	-	-	-	1.37	98.50
5.	Delhi Gazetteer	5.00	0.02	0.45	2.78	1.45	1.70
6.	Language Deptt.	45.00	2.43	3.76	2.53	3.78	3.10
7.	Hindi Academy	150.00	35.00	35.00	31.00	53.85	60.00
8.	Punjabi Academy	150.00	49.50	173.00	71.43	55.00	62.00
9.	Urdu Academy	150.00	38.00	38.00	36.00	48.27	55.00
10.	Sanskrit Academy	-	-	-	2.00	9.00	12.00
11.	Dte. of Arts & Culture	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Regional/zonal Cultural Centre	-	-	50.00	34.00	16.00	-
13.	Library facilities into areas of weaker section	-	-	-	-	-	-
		700.00	181.60	359.99	265.16	269.92	399.69

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 & 1991-92.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 307 Lacs during 1990-91 under the Sector, a sum of Rs. 326.65 lacs is anticipated to be incurred. The Total outlay proposed for 8th Plan and 1991-92 is Rs. 1500.00 lacs and Rs. 350.00 lacs respectively. The agency wise position is reflected below:-

Sl. No.	Agency/Scheme	Rs. in lacs			
		1990-91 Approved outlay	Anti- cip- ated exp.	Proposed 8th Plan 1990-95	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 91-92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Delhi Archives	10.00	9.00	60.00	12.00
2.	Deptt. of Archaeology	10.00	7.50	70.00	15.00
3.	Sahitya Kala Parishad	55.00	76.50	250.00	60.00
4.	Delhi City Museum	55.00	50.00	210.00	55.00
5.	Delhi Gazetteer	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
6.	Language Deptt.	5.00	3.75	50.00	6.00
7.	Hindi Academy	50.00	45.00	250.00	60.00
8.	Punjabi Academy	50.00	45.00	250.00	60.00
9.	Urdu Academy	50.00	62.00	250.00	60.00
10.	Sanskrit Acady.	10.00	25.90	100.00	20.00
11.	Library facili- ties in the areas of weaker section	10.00	-	-	-
		307.00	326.65	1500.00	350.00

1. SCHEME OF DELHI ARCHIVES - (Rs. 60 Lakhs)

The Scheme of Delhi Archives comes under the Art & Culture Sector and relates to the survey, acquisition, and proper 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. The Scheme mainly provides for the centralisation, proper housing, preservation, maintenance and servicing of all the 25 years old records of permanent nature belonging to the Offices/Departments of Delhi Administration. Apart from this, survey, listing and acquisition of old records of historical research value available in private custody is being done under this scheme. The Scheme also provides for construction of a functional building for preservation of records on scientific lines.

2. It is an on-going Scheme proposed to be included in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for taking up various new programmes and strengthening of the programmes already in hand.

3. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, a sum of Rs. 142.96 lakhs was spent. During the 7th five Year Plan 1985-90 period, as against the agreed outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs comprising Rs. 55 lakhs on Capital Works and Rs. 50 lakhs on Revenue account, and expenditure of Rs. 88.42 lakhs comprising Rs. 41.33 lakhs on Capital Works and Rs. 47.09 lakhs on Revenue account has been incurred.

4. For the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs comprising Rs.10 lakhs on Capital Works and Rs.50 lakhs on Revenue Account is proposed including an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs comprising Rs.2 lakhs on Capital Works and Rs.8 lakhs on Revenue Account already approved for the Annual Plan 1990-91. As against this, an expenditure of Rs.9 lakhs comprising Rs.1.80 lakhs on Capital works and Rs.7.20 lakhs on Revenue Account is anticipated during the Annual Plan 1990-91. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.12 lakhs (Rs.2 lakhs on Capital works and Rs.10 lakhs on Revenue Account) is proposed.

The programmes to be implemented under Capital and Revenue heads are given below:-

I. CAPITAL WORKS:

i) Construction of building of Delhi Archives:-

This spill over Scheme of the 6th Five Year Plan provides for construction of a separate functional building conforming to scientific standards incorporating modern techniques for storage and preservation of all the records available in custody of Delhi Archives on scientific lines and according to the principles of archival science. Construction work of the building at the Special Institutional Area, South of I.I.T., New Delhi was taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan in two Phases, viz., construction of (i) Stack & Service Block, and (ii) Administrative Block with ancillaries. The main construction work under both Phase-I and Phase-II was completed during the Annual Plan 1984-85 and Annual Plan 1986-87 respectively. However, the work relating to provision of ancillaries and setting up of various units is still in progress. Electrical works in the Administrative Block, besides, installation of an automatic fire-fighting plant in the Stack Block have been completed during Annual Plan 1987-88. Construction of dark rooms and other allied accommodation including air-conditioning of the same for providing basic civil & electrical infrastructure for setting up of a separate full-fledged Reprographics Unit for microfilming of important records was taken up which has been completed during the first quarter of the Annual Plan 1990-91. The Stack Block is centrally air-conditioned in order to keep the records in optimum condition and the fire fighting equipments installed therein are of latest techniques. Expenditure sanctions amounting to Rs.166.73 lakhs (excluding departmental charges of PWD) comprising Rs.91.03 lakhs for Phase-I, Rs.62.76 lakhs for Phase-II, Rs.11.17 lakhs for installation of automatic fire-fighting equipment in the Stack Block, Rs.0.70 lakhs for provision of pelmets in the Administrative Block, Rs.0.96 lakhs for dark rooms and allied accommodation including air-conditioning of Reprographics Unit in Administrative Block, and Rs.0.61 lakhs for furnishing of the room of Director of Archives at Old Secretariat have been issued against which an expenditure of Rs.121.81 lakhs was incurred during the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85 and an expenditure of Rs.41.33 lakhs incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 period. All the in hand works have been nearly completed during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 period.

During the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, mainly it is proposed to construct a permanent exhibition hall and a sound proof room for recording of memoirs of eminent persons under oral history Programme etc. in the new premises, besides, levelling and development of land of the building plot and raising of boundry wall at the back side of the building for security purposes. It is also proposed to take up preliminary action with regard to construction of another Stack Block under Phase-III of the building plan.

In pursuance of recommendations of the Conference of the Secretaries of States and Union Territory Administrations in-charge of Arts & Culture held in New Delhi in March, 1983 regarding holding of exhibitions, seminars and symposia etc. for arousing archival consciousness among the public, it is proposed to set up a permanent exhibition hall in the Administrative Block. The PWD has already been provided with rough drawings/design and requested to prepare necessary estimates for the proposed exhibition hall. It is hoped that all the codal formalities will be completed by the end of the Annual Plan 1990-91 and work taken up. The construction work is proposed to be completed during the Annual Plan 1991-92 positively. Apart from this, it is proposed to set up a sound proof room for recording of reminiscences/memoirs on cassette tapes of the eminent persons in different walks of life who have played an important role in the Freedom Movement and recent history as well as recollections/reactions of those who have seen the history made would be recorded under the Oral History Programme taken up by the Department of Delhi Archives on the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The room is proposed to be constructed during the Annual Plan 1991-92, however, preliminary action with regard to completion of codal formalities in this regard would be taken up during the Annual Plan 1990-91. It is also proposed to take up preliminary action with regard to construction of another Stack Block under Phase-III of the building plan. In this context, it is pointed out that there is a deep slope at the back of the building plot which requires earth filling for taking up the proposed construction work under Phase-III. Boundary wall on this side of the plot is also required to be raised from security point of view. Accordingly, it is proposed to carry out earth filling, levelling and development of the said deep portion of the building plot and raising of the boundary wall on that side during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. The preliminary action is proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1990-91 so that work of earth filling, levelling & development of land under reference could be taken up during Annual Plan 1991-92 after completion of all codal formalities. A total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for all these capital works is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 period including the approved outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1990-91 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is anticipated keeping in view the 10 percent cut in expenditure imposed by the Government of India, and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs suggested for Annual Plan 1991-92 for taking up the works as detailed above.

II. REVENUE HEAD:-

A total outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 50 lacs is on revenue head. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 12 lacs is proposed out of which Rs. 10 lacs is under revenue head. The provision under revenue head is required for salaries of the posts created/to be created during 8th Plan period, equipment and material for the various programmes/units such as effective implementation of Archival Policy Resolution, record management, preparation & periodical review of Record Retention Schedule, appraisal & acquisition of public records due for shifting to Archives, private records repair and rehabilitation of records, reference media to records, publication programmes, reprographic unit mainly for microfilming of records, search and Reference work, assistance to Research scholars, reference library, oral history programme, archival consciousness programmes,

training programme, estt. of conservation laboratory, installation of computers for quick retrieval of required archival information for historical research benefits.

To implement these programmes, the following posts are proposed to be created:-

Sl. No.	Name of post	Scale of pay	No. of posts proposed to be created during:		
			8th FYP 1990-95 Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Director of Archives	Rs. 3500-5000	1	-	-
2.	Senior Archivist	Rs. 2200-4000	2	1	1
3.	Archivist	Rs. 2000-3500	3	1	1
4.	Field Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1	1	1
5.	Office Supdt.	Rs. 1640-2900	1	1	-
6.	Asstt. Archivist Gr. I	Rs. 1640-2900	7	5	5
7.	Research Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1	1	1
8.	Asstt. Microphoto-graphist Gr. I	Rs. 1640-2900	1	1	1
9.	Asstt. Archivist Gr. II	Rs. 1400-2300	5	2	1
10.	Chemist Gr. II	Rs. 1400-2300	1	1	1
11.	Librarian	Rs. 1400-2300	1	1	1
12.	Sr. Preservation Asst.	Rs. 1200-2040	1	1	1
13.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3	1	-
14.	Photo Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1	1	1
15.	Book Binder	Rs. 825-1200	1	-	1
16.	Dark Room Attendant	Rs. 800-1150	1	1	1
17.	Record Vacuum Cleaner	Rs. 750-940	2	1	1
TOTAL:-			33	20	18

As regards the proposed creation of posts during Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92, it is stated that a proposal is already under consideration and pending finalisation of the consolidate proposal of the Department, the Administrative Reforms Department recommended three posts for the Reprographics Unit. For erection of rest of the posts work study report from the Administrative Reforms Department is still awaited. These posts are likely to be created during the Annual Plan 1991-92, hence, shown under Annual Plan 1991-92 accordingly.

Details of Plan outlays is as under:-

6. REVENUE ACCOUNT:	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1990-95 Proposed	1990-91 Apprd.	1991-92 Anti-Proposed
a) <u>Recurring:</u>			
i) Salaries	12.00	1.30	2.75
ii) Office Expenses	6.00	0.30	0.50
iii) Publication	1.00	0.30	0.25
iv) Adv., Sales & Publicity	1.00	0.30	0.25
v) Material & Supplies	3.00	0.30	0.25
b) <u>Non-recurring:</u>			
i) Machinery & Equipment	25.00	5.00	5.00
ii) Other Misc. charges	2.00	0.50	1.00

7. Summary of Plan Outlays is as under:-

a) Establishment	18.00	1.60	0.70	3.25
b) Building (capital works)	10.00	2.00	1.80	2.00
c) Machinery & Equipment	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
d) Land component	-	-	-	-

e) Others:	1990-95	1990-91		1991-92
	Proposed	Appd.	Anticipated	Proposed
Publication	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.25
Adv., sales & Publicity	1.00	0.30	0.10	0.25
Material & Supplies	3.00	0.30	0.30	0.25
Other Misc. charges	2.00	0.50	0.80	1.00
TOTAL:-	60.00	10.00	9.00	12.00

Total outlay of Rs.60 lacs & Rs.12 lacs is proposed for Ath Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

2.5 DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY - (Rs.70 lacs)

VIIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

The Department of Archaeology has been established in Delhi Administration mainly with a view to conserve and preserve the monuments other than those maintained by Archaeological Survey of India and are of national importance. There are 1376 monuments in Delhi as per the 'List of the Muhammadan and Hindu monuments' prepared in the first quarter of the present century out of which 165 are maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India. Delhi Administration has to maintain the rest of the monuments through its department of Archaeology.

VIIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

The scheme is an on-going scheme included in the VIIIth five year Plan 1985-90 with an approved outlay of Rs.40 lakhs comprising Rs.30 lakhs under Revenue head and the remaining Rs.10 lakhs on Capital account. Against this, the total expenditure incurred works out to Rs.28.63 lakhs during the seventh Plan period.

VIIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

All most all the states have framed their own Acts in respect of protection monuments in their respective States. But there is no specific statutory authority or legal frame work for the U.T. of Delhi. The Administration has drafted its own act 'The Delhi Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, which is in process and is hoped to implement the same during the early phase of the VIIIth five year plan. Many practical measures have been suggested in the proposed Act for effective control. The implementation of the proposed Act will makes it obligatory for the Delhi Administration to raise necessary infrastructure for the effective operation of the said Act. The total financial implementation for the VIIIth five year plan would be around Rs.0.70 lakhs.

It is further stated that for the protection and better administration of unprotected monuments, located in the entire U.T. of Delhi, which hitherto neglected from the conservation point of view, largely due to i) the non-availability of adequate expertise essential required for the purpose, ii) lack of required manpower, iii) paucity of funds and iv) non-availability of the nucleus for the better protection and preservation of the monuments of local importance. The aforesaid constitutional requirements could be met through the department of Archaeology and by enactment of proposed Act.

Delhi ranks as one of the most important historic cities in India. The rich history has left behind a profusion of monuments scattered all over Delhi. But most of them are in bad condition, due to influx of population from various places to the metropolitan city in search of their livelihood who occupy the monuments for their residential accommodation without any fear from any quarter and subsequently make additions and alterations to suit their requirements. Secondly, due to rapid urbanisation and also due to escalation of cost of land some of the monuments are either destroyed or damaged considerably and the area encroached upon. It is not known as how many monuments have disappeared from the scene. It is high time to save atleast the remaining monuments in Delhi and preserve them for posterity. With this view the Department of Archaeology launched a programme of survey, listing and documentation of the monuments so as to know the latest condition of the monuments. During the preliminary survey conducted by the Department it has been noticed that the condition of the monuments in Delhi is extremely bad and need immediate attention. These monuments need extensive repair and due to the limited resources and expertise they were not conserved during the VIIth five year Plan. As the monuments are scattered all over the city and it is difficult to keep an effective supervision over the activities hence it is proposed to set up circle/site offices in Delhi for effective monitoring and coordinating the activities of the Department.

There are three distinct type of activities relating to the monuments;

- (a) Conservation, preservation and beautification.
- (b) Survey, listing and documentation.
- (c) Protection & security.

As a whole, the following are the related activities for the development of the monuments to be executed in the 8th Five Year Plan.

1. Structural conservation.
2. Chemical preservation and establishment of chemical lab.
3. Environmental development and horticulture operations around the monuments.
4. Beautification of monuments by providing flood lights, laying out approach roads, and pathways and also public conveniences.
5. A few monuments to be developed as picnic spots/tourist places.
6. Fencing the monuments to ensure free from encroachments.
7. survey and listing of monuments area-wise and dynastic-wise.
8. Photo documentation and video filming of the monuments and setting up of Dark Room.
9. Preparation of survey plans and site plans.
10. Preparation of drawings of monuments.
11. Collection of revenue data and demarcation of area.
12. Protection and notification, acquisition of land where the monuments are located on private property.

Under the above continuing programme, it is proposed to strengthen the engineering side by purchase of equipments etc. The conservation work and chemical treatment will be done departmentally in phases as the work needs special expertise to retain the ancient character of the monuments. Environmental development and beautification of the monuments by developing gardens, lawns etc. is also an important programme of the Department of Archaeology to attract the visitors and tourists. As the monuments are scattered all over the city and large number of monuments are not connected by road transport, it is proposed to purchase at least two vehicles for site offices for survey, listing and documentation as well as to supervise the activities of the monuments during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

In addition to above, the Department proposes to undertake the following programmes:-

(a) Exploration and Excavation:

Conducting archaeological exploration and excavations in the U.T. of Delhi is one of the plan activity of the Department of Archaeology. There are about half a dozen sites in Delhi which need attention. It will take 3-4 years to excavate each site. To complete excavations at all these sites it will take two decades. After completing excavation at each site it is also necessary to complete report, writing. Subsequently, reports are to be published so as to reach them to the scholarly world. It is absolutely necessary to develop the excavation wing into a full fledged one in view of its importance. This unit will take up the excavation at various sites like Bankneer, Jhatikara, Shikarpur, Khedakala etc. During the 7th Five Year Plan the Department has conducted excavations at Mandoli which is situated on the left bank of the river Yamuna. Excavations at this site revealed that it was inhabited by the late Harappan people during 1700 B.C. to 1200 B.C. a remarkable discovery in Delhi for the first time. For this purpose of conducting excavation a sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

(b) Department publication:-

Bringing out Department publications is considered utmost important as the publications are the only means to project the image of the department to the scholarly world. It is proposed to publish an annual bulletin of the department revealing the activities namely, Conservation, preservation and beautification of monuments, Survey, listing and documentation of monuments, explorations and excavations, educational activities, research undertaken every year. This is a sort of professional report. In addition, the department will also consider to bring out excavation reports, Picture post cards, guide books and monographs on various monuments.

(c) Educational activities:-

Creating awareness among the public about their cultural heritage is important. This could be achieved by educating public by organising exhibitions, seminars, workshops, symposium etc. as well as Demonstrations with slides to the school children, giving lectures to the college students on various aspects of cultural heritage.

(d) Research & Reference Library:-

The Department is research oriented. It has to undertake research work in various fields and the results thereof are to be published for scholarly world. Scholars/ Experts in various fields will be given assignments to undertake research either by employing them on contract basis or offering fellowship etc. It is essential to enrich the Library for reference purpose. For this purpose a post of Librarian is proposed to be created in the 8th five year plan. Under this head a sum of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed which includes purchase of books/periodicals etc.

(e) Archaeological Museum:-

Few precious antiquities have been acquired from the Deputy Commissioner's Office some time ago and it is hoped to get more antiquities from D.C. Office and other sources from time to time. The Department has also got the antiquities and other material while excavations at the Mandoli Mound and unearthed Delhi's ancient civilization which is likely to go back to the Late Harappan times. It is proposed to bring all these objects under one roof to visualise the importance of the city through the ages by setting up an Archaeological Museum in the present office premises or elsewhere. For this purpose Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan.

The details and break up of the proposed amount required for implementation of the above programmes is given in annexure II.

(f) Establishment:-

For the smooth functioning of the Department and to carry out its plan programmes, it is essential to strengthen the staff and pattern of the Department for expertise and professionalism in the field of Archaeology. As such creation of some additional posts is considered essential for taking up the plan programmes and the requisite expansion of the on-going programmes detailed above for better performance of the functions of the Department. The details and break-up of the posts proposed to be created during the 8th five year plan 1990-95 are given in Annexure I.

A N N E X U R E - I

POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING THE VIIIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91.

S.No.	Name of the posts	No. of posts	Scale of Pay	PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURIN ANNUAL PLAN:				
				90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Director	1	3700-5000	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Deputy Director	1	3000-4500	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Archaeo. Officer	2	2000-3500	1	1	-	-	-
4.	Archaeo. Engr. in-charge	1	2000-3500	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Asst. Arch. Officer	2	1640-2900	-	1	1	-	-
6.	Conservation Ast.	3	1400-2300	1	1	1	-	-
7.	Horticulture Ast.	1	1400-2300	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Surveyor	1	1400-2300	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Technical Asstt.	4	1400-2300	-	1	1	1	1
10.	Legal Asstt.	1	1400-2300	-	1	-	-	-
11.	Chemical Asstt.	1	1400-2300	-	-	-	-	1
12.	Jr. Accounts Off.	1	1640-2900	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Head Clerk	1	1400-2300	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Stenographers	2	1200-2040	-	1	1	-	-

-1910-

15. Jr. Librarian	1	1200-2040	-	1	-	-	-
16. Foreman	4	1200-2040	-	1	1	1	1
17. U.D.C.	3	1200-2040	-	-	1	1	1
18. L.D.C.	4	950-1500	-	1	1	1	1
19. Drivers	2	950-1500	-	1	-	1	-
20. Pump Operator	1	750-940	-	1	-	-	-
21. Chodhary	2	950-1500	-	-	1	-	1
22. Monument Attendants/ Mali/Chowkidars/ Sweepers	100	750-940	10	20	20	20	30
23. Peon	2	750-940	-	1	1	-	-
24. Photo Assistant	1	950-1500	-	1	-	-	-
Total	142		17	33	29	26	37

ANNEXURE - II

S.No. Items	Proposed outlay for the entire 8th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1990-91 (RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1. Salaries for the posts to be created	4	10	16	21	27
2. Wages	-	3	3	3	3
3. Office Expenses	1	1	2	3	3
4. Machine equipment/ Material Supplies	1	2	3	4	5
5. Purchase of vehicle	-	2	-	2	-
6. Maintenance of Monuments (Conservation, beauti- fication, Survey, Listing & documentation) and acquisition of land where the monuments are on private property.	4	2	11	17	27
GRAND TOTAL	10	20	35	50	65

However, for entire 8th Plan period, Rs.70 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs.15 lakhs is required for 1991-92.

3. Delhi Gazetteer Unit - (Rs.10 lakhs)

The Delhi Gazetteer Unit has following approved schemes for execution :-

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi
2. History of Delhi Villages (Hindi & English)
3. Supplement to the Delhi Gazetteer (Hindi & English)
4. Brochures on National Leaders (Hindi & English)
5. History of Freedom Movement in Delhi (in 3 vols.) (Hindi & English)
6. Cultural Heritage of Delhi (in 2 Vols.) (Hindi & English)

Of these schemes, only the first two have been taken up for writing. The Manuscript of the Hindi edition of the book 'Gazetteer of Rural Delhi' has already been sent to the Government of India Photolitho. Press, Faridabad (Haryana) for

printing. At present the proofs of the volume are being checked. It is hoped that the book will be brought out during the year 1990-91.

Besides the above, efforts are being made for the collection of material for the English edition of 'History of Delhi Villages' and 'Supplement to the Delhi Gazetteer', last published in the year 1974. For the completion of these work services of a Research Officer (Rs.2000-3500) are to be required, for which a provision of Rs.12,000/- has been made in the Revised Estimates for the current financial year under salary head.

LIKELY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1991-92

After the collection and compilation of material, the draft manuscripts of the 'History of Delhi Villages' will be sent to a scholar of repute, like Ex-Editor of the Delhi Gazetteer Unit to go through the manuscript and comments to that a work of standard may be brought out during the year 1991-92. Besides the above, work on Hindi translation of the 'History of Delhi Villages' will also be taken up during the year 1991-92. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.2.5 lakhs has already been proposed in the Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92.

TARGETS FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)

During the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95), it is proposed to complete the following approved schemes, for which an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs is being proposed to include in the book of demand, the year wise and scheme wise break up of outlay is given in Annexure 'A' attached:-

1. Hindi edition of the Gazetteer of Rural Delhi.
2. History of Delhi Villages in English.
3. History of Delhi Villages in Hindi.
4. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in English.
5. Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer in Hindi.
6. Some brochures on National Leaders in English.
7. Some brochures on National Leaders in Hindi.

The remaining approved schemes will be taken up after completing the above schemes during the 9th Five Year Plan or earlier, if possible.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Yearwise break up for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) in respect of Delhi Gazetteer Unit, Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS)

S.No.	Particulars of Expd.	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Salary of the Existing Staff	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
2.	Salary of the staff proposed to be created	0.10	0.40	1.25	1.25	1.25
3.	Travel Expenses	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
4.	Honorarium to contributors, translators, typists etc.	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
5.	Office Expenses	0.36	0.35	0.50	0.50	1.00

6. Printing charges of:-					
a) Gazetteer of Rural Delhi (Hindi)	1.50	-	-	-	-
b) History of Delhi Villages (English)	-	1.50	-	-	-
c) History of Delhi Villages (Hindi)	-	-	1.50	-	-
d) Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer (English)	-	-	-	1.50	-
e) Supplement to Delhi Gazetteer (Hindi)	-	-	-	-	1.50
f) Brochures on National Leaders (English)	-	-	-	-	1.50
<hr/>					
TOTAL	2.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	5.50
<hr/>					

However, an amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2 lakhs for 1991-92.

4. DELHI CITY MUSEUM - (Rs.210 lakhs)

At present there is no museum in Delhi which does justice to Delhi and its uniquely rich cultural heritage. It was felt that 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 Kashmere 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 Museum building has been approved by Lt.Governor.

The conceptual plan of Delhi City Museum covers approximately two acres of the total area of the 25 acres park having a low profile museum partly sub-merged in the ground and blended with the garden. The design evokes the Havelies of Delhi and incorporates the historic city wall and Kashmere Gate as important design features. The Delhi Administration scheme to develop the park and museum would revitalise a part of old Delhi and provide a pleasant park recreational ground and cultural facility. It may be emphasised here that the museum is designed to be a part of the garden and part of its roof merges with the garden.

The concept of the museum is based on the geometrics of combination of inter-locked squares with courtyards based on traditional Havelies creating endless variation on a single providing enclosed gallery spaces and open to sky court yards not only displaying the history of Delhi through the ages, but also crafts, musical instruments, ornaments and costumes etc. Its spacious showks provide spaces for national musical evenings and festivals. The historical Kashmere Gate being used as pedestrian entrance to the museum complex with two entrances from two different car parking lots.

In order to discharge the functions 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 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 park which could be known as 1857 Memorial Park. In one corner of the park, the Martyrs Memorial would also be located which will fulfill a long cherished desire of freedom-fighters of Delhi.

The Scheme was originally included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 but no substantial progress could be made. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.108.25 lacs comprising Rs.103.25 lacs on Capital Works and Rs.5 lacs on Revenue Account, have been approved. 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 soon. The Scheme is now dealt by the Sahitya Kala Parishad as per the decision taken by the Administration. The funds will be released as Grant-in-aid to the Sahitya Kala Parishad.

Programmes

Delhi City Museum have to collect the source material, preserve them exhibit them and interpret them. Accordingly, various programmes have been chalked out and the details of which are given below:

Acquisition of source material:

Acquiring exhibits for the Delhi City 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. 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. Government 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 Government agencies or privately.

Care of Art Objects:

Preservation of heritage is one of the primary and obligatory functions in 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 conservations after setting up of a chemical lab.

Display of objects:

To facilitate the display of objects, various type of show cases, pedestals, modern display lighting arrangements have to be provided in the galleries of the museum.

Reference Library:

It is proposed to establish a full fledged reference library for the benefit of staff and research scholars. Preparation of reference media and publications will be taken up simultaneously.

For entire 8th Plan Rs.210 lacs is proposed which includes Rs.55 lacs for 1991-92.

5. Sahitya Kala Parishad - (Rs.250 lakhs)

On the pattern of three Central Academies, viz., (i) Sangeet Natak Academy (ii) Lalit Kala Academy (iii) Sahitya Academy established by the Government of India, Sahitya Kala Parishad, was established in 1968 to promote Literature, Art and Culture in the Union Territory of Delhi as a Cultural Wing of Delhi Admn. Since its inception, the Parishad had been carrying out the activities in these fields. But with the setting up of three language academies, viz., Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu the main thrust of the Sahitya Kala Parishad has been on the activities in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama and Fine Arts. The Parishad is ceaselessly striving towards fulfilling the objectives through its activities to promote the cause of performing arts, fine arts, sculpture and various cultural activities and has been ably supporting and guiding various expressions of creativity.

The Parishad is also striving to foster a cultural and artistic awareness amongst the Delhi citizens by implementing various schemes to propagate art and culture amongst common people and to serve and support artists of Delhi. It awards prizes, distinctions, recognitions to literatures and artists/artisans for their outstanding contribution in their respective fields. It also encourages the up-coming talents in the field of dance, drama and music by sponsoring their performances and awards prizes and scholarships etc. Old aged artists and literateaures in indigent circumstances are given regular monthly financial help. In order to underscore 'National Integration & Cultural Unity' of the country, the Sahitya Kala Parishad organises conferences, seminars and Inter-State Exhibitions and Cultural troupes.

In the past few years, the Sahitya Kala Parishad has extended its activities to rural and re-settlement colonies and also put up performance specially for children and youth.

Sahitya Kala Parishad is also ceaselessly striving to make Delhi the Cultural Capital of the country.

Some of the major programmes Sahitya Kala Parishad proposes to take up during 1990-91 are:-

1. Annual Arts Exhibition
2. On the spot painting competition
3. Music & Dance:
 - a) Annual Music Dance Festival
 - b) Classical Dance in Temples & Colonies
 - c) Ballet festivals
4. Drama:
 - a) Annual Drama Festival
 - b) All India Play Writing Competition
 - c) Children Theatre Work Shop

5. Other Programmes:

- a) Yuva Mahotsava
- b) Freedom Struggle Programme
in collection with others.
- c) Sponsored Programmes

6. National Festival:

- a) Independence Day
- b) Republic Day
- c) Cultural Programmes in rural area

7. Documentation:

- a) Video filming of cultural events of Sahitya Kala Parishad programmes
- b) Parishad Annual Awards

8. Kavita Sangam:

An outlay of Rs.250 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.55 lacs for 1991-92 to implement these programmes. Provision for the salary of the posts to be created, purchase of land for building, auditorium etc. is also included.

6. Strengthening of Language Department: (Rs.50 lacs)

The language Department of Delhi Administration was established in 1962 to help and ensure the implementation of progressive use of Hindi - the Official Language in the official working of the Administration, as envisaged in the Constitution. This Department was also made responsible for providing languages viz. Urdu & Punjabi in accordance with the provision 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 instruction 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 of this scheme under PLAN, the Department also owns and has to discharge the added work and responsibilities to control, look after and maintain the perfect harmony among the four established Language Academies. In this situation, it has become most necessary to strengthen the Language Department in order to fulfill and implement successfully the official Language Act and also the 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 creation 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 extra curricular activities aimed at promotion and progressive use of Hindi in the official working of the Administration. The Scheme & Programmes of VIIIth PLAN (1990-95) and Annual Plan 1990-91 is as under:-

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 Hindi Help Books for distribution.
4. Training of Woting & Drafting (Language workshop Scheme)
5. Hindi Translation Scheme.
6. Meeting, Conference and Seminars.
7. Collaborative programmes with other Academies.
8. Celebration of Hindi Day/Week.
9. Collaborative programmes with other Department of Delhi Administration.

New Scheme of URDU & PUNJABI

10. Punjabi Language Workshop.
11. Punjabi Essay. Short Story Competition.
12. Prize for Punjabi Learners.
13. Urdu Refresher Course/Workshop.
14. Urdu Goodhand writing & Essay competition.
15. Opening of advance Urdu Classes.
16. Misc. etc.

The total required staff at present is as follows on Plan side:- (Post vacant and yet to be created).

1. Director	(1)	3700-5000
2. Admn. cum Accounts Officer	(1)	2375-3500
3. Sr. Instructor	(1)	1640-2900
4. Accountant/Suptd.	(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. Instructor	(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 Stenographer	(2)	1200-2040
17. UDC/Cashier	(5)	1200-2040
18. Steno-Typist (Urdu & Punjabi)	(2)	1200-2040
19. L.D.C.	(5)	950-1500
20. Class IV	(3)	750-940
21. Peon	(3)	750-940
22. Sweeper	(1)	750-940
23. Dak Messenger	(1)	750-940

For all these programmes and activities an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is the minimum requirement during the 8th Plan period and for Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 6.00 lacs is proposed.

7- HINDI ACADEMY, DELHI (Rs. 250 lacs)

Being a welfare State, the promotion of Art and Literature and its propagation among the masses comes within the ambit and the duties of the Administration. It was realised that existing rules and procedure of the Government were not conducive to speedy and meaningful implementation of literary programmes. Hence, at the instance of Delhi Administration, three literary Academies viz., Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi were established and registered as Societies separately under the Societies Registration Act. The pattern of assistance has been approved by Government of India, M/O Education and Culture (Department of Culture). Now, the Sanskrit Academy has also been established. These Academies are responsible for promotion and propagation of Language and literature in their respective fields in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Schemes and Programmes: The Hindi Academy was established on 31st December, 1981 under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Executive Councillor (Education) is the Vice Chairman. Eminent scholars, journalists, literary critics and writers have been nominated by the Hon'ble L.G. as member of the Governing Body of the Academy. The

Academy has formulated more than sixty schemes in the field of Hindi language and literature. These schemes can broadly be divided into four major heads viz. (i) Awards, Prizes, Scholarships etc. (ii) Assistance and Help, (iii) Conferences, Seminars, Poets Meet etc. and (iv) Library & Publications & Others. Through these schemes, where the Academy recognises and honours the valuable services and contribution of eminent writers and literateures, it also provides initiative and opportunities to young and upcoming writers. It has also been the endeavour of the Academy to project and promote the composite lingual culture for national Unity and Amity.

Targets:- The objective of the Academy is to develop and propagate Hindi language and literature in the Union Territory of Delhi. For this, the Academy had started with just 15-20 schemes in the beginning. It has formulated and implemented about 60 Programmes. The Hindi Academy proposes to implement about 70 programmes for the promotion and propagation of Hindi Language and Literature during the 8th Plan period.

The main programmes are listed below:-

- 1) Awards, Prizes, Scholarships etc.
- 2) Financial Assistance
- 3) Conference, Seminars, Symposium etc.
- 4) Poets Meet.
- 5) Library & reading rooms
- 6) Publication
- 7) Other Misc. Programmes.

To implement the programmes, a sum of Rs.60 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 and for 8th Plan, Rs.250 lacs is required.

8- URDU ACADEMY (Rs.250 lacs)

The history of Urdu in India is inseparably linked with the history of Urdu in Delhi. It was in this city that Urdu evolved. The Delhi Administration for a very long time felt the need of establishing an apex body which could nurture the rich heritage of Urdu language. With this objectives, the Urdu Academy was set up in 1981.

Since its inception it has been striving for the promotion, propagation and development of Urdu language in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Academy has formulated number of schemes and implemented them during the 7th Five Year Plan, synopsis of which is given below:-

- i) Impetus to Urdu in schools
- ii) Scholarships to students
- iii) Urdu for Adults
- iv) Classes for Govt. Employees
- v) Calligraphy Centre for Enthusiasits
- vi) Varied Cultural Programmes
- vii) Seminars and Workshops
- viii) Awards for Literary Excellence
- ix) Pension to ageing writers/financial assistance for publication of books
- x) Research and Publications

During the 8th Five Year Plan the Urdu Academy proposes to continue the schemes which were implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan because of their popularity and public demand. During the 8th Five Year Plan, the Academy is aiming to implement those programmes with added vigour which will help in the development of Urdu Language.

For this purpose the Academy proposes to start Urdu coaching classes from school level to University level, establishing Adult Education Centres, providing teaching facilities in Madarsas being run in Mosques, expansion of Dara Shikoh Library, organising workshops to implement the new education policy of 1986, preparation of teaching aids for Urdu languages. Also the Academy proposes to give more emphasis on its own publications and also to increase the circulation of our monthlies 'Awan-e-Urdu Delhi' and 'Bachchon Ka Mahnama Unang'. Besides, the Academy proposes to import Urdu computer costing Rs.22lacs which will help in the publication of books and thereby reducing the cost of publication which will go in long way in meeting the demand of the readers in providing them reading material on cheaper rates.

Some of the programmes proposed to be implemented during 1990-91 are:-

- 1) Promotion of lingual culture
- 2) Promotion/propagation of literary activities
- 3) Publication of books
- 4) Language Development programme
- 5) Research work
- 6) Financial assistance/encouragement to the writers/artists.
- 7) Misc. expenditure.

To implement the programme a sum of Rs.60 lacs is proposed during 1991-92 and for 8th Plan period Rs.250 lacs will be required.

9- PUNJABI ACADEMY - (Rs.250 lacs)

Punjabi Academy was established in the year 1981-82 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 since assumed the role and status of a premier Punjabi Literary and Punjabi Cultural Organisation for the cause of Punjabi Language Literature and Culture. The Academy has since taken up various activities under the following six major programmes 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

2. 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.

3. The pattern of assistance for release of Grant-in-Aid has been approved by the Central Government. The evaluation study of the Academy has already been taken in hand by the Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department, Delhi Administration

4. 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 Seminars, Symposia and Conference. 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 a 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 giving time to the Academy on T.V. but this request has not yet been appreciated and agreed to by the Ministry.

5. 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 parts of the Union Territory of Delhi. These two film vans are at present meeting the need of West and East Districts. Two more Film Vans are proposed to be provided for North and South Districts. Accordingly, provision for one new Film Van has been made in 1990-91 and of the second Film Van in 1991-92. One Film Van will due for replacement and accordingly the provision for its replacement is being made in the year 1993-94. A post of a Driver, a Project Operator and an attendant will be required for each film van.

6. The academy has already established a Punjabi Reference Library in the Headquarter for use by the Punjabi Scholars.

7. The Academy has been providing financial assistance to Punjabi writers for publication of their works. Such assistance has already been provided to 28 authors and more cases have already been approved for providing such assistance. This helps the Punjabi Writers in having their works printed/published.

8. The Academy has been paying financial assistance to such poets/writers who are aged and are in indigent circumstances. During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Academy has paid such assistance to 9 Poets/Writers. This scheme is proposed to be continued by payment of such assistance to other Poets/Writers. The Punjabi Academy has also started a new scheme for encouragement of Youth artists in the field of Punjabi Folk Culture, poetry and Theatre. 3-4 such programmes are arranged during the month. The response from the Youth artists has been very encouraging. The Academy now proposes to draw a panel of such artists and names for the same have already been invited through open advertisement. There has been a very good response from the artists.

9. The Academy also proposed to publish a Directory of Punjabi Cultural Organisations functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi. The particulars from the Institutions have already been invited through open advertisement.

10. The Academy has also been preparing documentary films. Four such films have already been produced by the Academy. More such film are proposed to be produced by the Academy.

11. The Academy has also started a new scheme of Punjabi Typing and Shorthand Classes during the 7th Five Year Plan. One batch of Punjabi Typing Class and one batch of Punjabi Shorthand Class has already completed the training and the test have been held. The Classes are in progress.

12. The Academy has no building of its own. It is functioning in a rented building taken from the DDA (Slum). It is necessary that the Academy should have its own Auditorium. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been made in 1991-92 for purchase of land and a further provision of Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh has been made for the construction of building and Auditorium during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

13. 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 cultural performing artists to go to their areas and give musical Punjabi folk performance in their colonies, Community Halls and open areas etc.etc. Recently a new programme has been started through which the Academy in collaboration with the NDMC is arranging open area cultural programme in the Central parks in New Delhi area. The response has been most encouraging. 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.

14. To implement the programmes, an amount of Rs.250 lacs and Rs.60 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

10- DELHI SANSKRIT ACADEMY (Rs.100 lacs)

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, civilisation and culture of Indian people. Being one of the oldest languages of 'Indo European' and 'Indo Iranian' language families, the Sanskrit language inspired the image of 'Single World Culture' and consolidation of human age. 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 Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education) vide their letter No.F.5-17/88-UI-1 dated 30.3.1988.

Since its inception, the Academy has organised various programmes like Shalokantashri Competition, Honoured renowned scholars of Sanskrit, All India Kavi Sammelan etc.

The programmes to be organised during 1990-91 by this Academy are given below:-

1. Conference
2. Sangoshthi
3. Natya Samaroh
4. Honour to Authors
5. Competitions
6. Prize distribution
7. Financial assistance
8. Steno/typist competitions
9. Studies programmes
10. Celebration of birth centenary
11. Exhibition
12. Sanskrit literature collection
13. Sangeet Programmes
14. Sanskrit Day/Week
15. Purchase of Books
16. Publicity
17. Publication
18. Scholarship

The following posts are proposed to be created:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Secretary | 1 |
| 2. | Deputy Secretary | 1 |
| 3. | Deputy Secretary (Account) | 1 |
| 4. | Programme Officer | 1 |
| 5. | Superintendent | 1 |
| 6. | Accountant | 1 |
| 7. | Translator | 1 |
| 8. | Head Clerk | 2 |
| 9. | Senior Steno | 1 |
| 10. | Jr. Stenographer | 2 |
| 11. | U.D.C. | 2 |
| 12. | L.D.C. | 3 |
| 13. | Driver | 3 |
| 14. | Class-IV | 7 |

To implement these programmes and for the salary of the posts proposed to be created, a sum of Rs.20.00 lacs proposed for 1991-92 and Rs.100.00 lacs will be required for 8th Plan period.

MEDICAL

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 31.12.1989 are given below :-

S.NO.	NAME OF THE INSTITUTIONS	NOS.	NO. OF BEDS.
1.	Hospitals (All Types)	79	17538
2.	Dispensaries	609	-
3.	Primary Health Centres	8	-
	(a) Sub-Centres Attached to PHC	10	80
	(b) Dia-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)	32	-
7.	Private Nursing Homes	107	1620
TOTAL (ALL INSTITUTIONS)		1041	19535

At present the hospital bed ratio is 2.52 in urban and 0.32 in rural areas. The basic responsibility for providing adequate facilities to the people of this Territory lies with Dts. of Health Services. The main thrust of the Administration's recent policies and programmes in this field has been to remove the geographical imbalance in the provision of medical services in Delhi by opening 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 schemes, introduction of a number of training courses for para-medical staff; modernisation of all the 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 :-

	DELHI ADMN.	M.C.D.	N.D.M.C.
Hospitals	12	19	2
Hospitals Beds	3510	3393	185
Dispensaries	141	159	30
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	-	157	13
Primary Health Centres	-	5	-

The agency-wise/hospital-wise position of the approved outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan and expenditure incurred is as under :-

		(Rs. in lacs)	
S.NO.	AGENCY/DEPTT.	7th Five Yr. Plan 1985-90 agreed outlay	Expendr. incurred during 7th Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. DELHI ADMINISTRATION			
1.	Dte. of Health Services	4478.00	2773.28
2.	500-bedded D.D.U. Hosp. at Hari Nagar.	1829.00	1805.07
3.	500-bedded GTB Medical College-cum-Hosp. at Shahdara.	3000.00	3291.30
4.	Dte. of Family Welfare.	1.00	-
5.	Upgrading of Civil Hospital	135.00	67.99
6.	Central Jail Hospital	50.00	32.76
7.	H.M.D. Shahdara.	250.00	65.30
8.	LNJP Hospital	1200.00	1530.72
9.	Guru Nanak Eye Hospital	250.00	293.66
10.	M.A.M. College.	1000.00	581.00
11.	G.B. Pant Hospital	2000.00	2634.66
12.	Delhi Admn's share capital contribution in Joint Sector Hosp. Project.	-	1421.60
13.	Centralised Accident Trauma Services.	-	-
SUB-TOTAL (DELHI ADMN.)		14184.00	15097.34
14.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	1500.00	2333.14
15.	New Delhi Municipal Committee.	215.00	413.82
TOTAL (MEDICAL)		15899.00	17844.30

By the end of VIIth Plan, 69 allopathic dispensaries, 16 health centres and 35 upgraded dispensaries of D.H.S. were finding in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Review of VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92.

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 : -

As against the approved outlay of Rs.5599.00 lacs, an expenditure of Rs.5397.50 lacs is proposed to be incurred.

For the VIIIth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.37000.00 lacs is being proposed which includes Rs.7000.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. Agency/Institution-wise position of the proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under :-

		(Rs. in lacs)	
S.NO.	AGENCY/INSTITUTION	PROPOSED OUTLAY	
1.	2.	1990-95	1991-92
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Dte. of Health Services.	3500.00	1300.00
2.	CATS	2000.00	350.00
3.	500-bedded DDU Hosp. at Hari Nagar.	4500.00	1000.00
4.	500-bedded GTB Hospital	5000.00	1000.00
5.	Civil Hospital	300.00	50.00
6.	Central Jail Hospital.	50.00	10.00
7.	HMD Shahdara	500.00	150.00
8.	LNJP Hospital	2500.00	600.00
9.	Guru Nanak Eye Centre	300.00	40.00

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1.	2.	3.	4.
10.	MAM College	1300.00	250.00
11.	G.B. Pant Hospital	4250.00	800.00
TOTAL (DEHRI ADMIN.) :			
	M.C.D.	8000.00	1300.00
	N.D.M.C.	800.00	150.00
TOTAL (MEDICAL)		39000.00	7000.00
			71000.00

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES.STRENGTHENING OF HEAD QUARTER UNITS AT DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES. (R.50.00 1965)

In recent years there has been rapid expansion of medical facilities in the U.T. of Delhi. Several New Hospitals have been opened and work for construction of many more hospitals are at different stages. Nearly 120 Allopathic Dispensaries have been opened till the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan 1935-90. Today the Dte. of Health Services has become one of the fast expanding organisation and the biggest health care facilities providing indoor and out-door medical facilities to the masses in Delhi.

It has, therefore, become imperative to strengthen various units of Dte. of Health Service at Head Quarter level to cope with the increased work load. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen Establishment Branch, Dispensaries Cell, Accounts Branch, Medical-nurses Branch, Planning and Statistical Cell, etc.

(i) ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH.

The following additional posts are to be created for the Establishment Branch during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POSTS.
1.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
2.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	4
3.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3
T O T A L			8

GENERAL DIARY AND DESPATCH SECTION.

On this average more than 7000 letter are received and more than 6000 letter are despatch every month. Accordingly the following post are proposed.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
2.	Despatch Rider	Rs. 950-1400	1
3.	Messenger	Rs. 750-940	3
T O T A L			6

RECORD ROOM

As present there is no record room in Dte. of Health Services, Head quarter. It is proposed to create the following posts for the proper receipt and maintenance of old files.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
2.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
3.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L			3

PERSONNEL BRANCH OF DTE. OF HEALTH SERVICES.

No personal P.A. in the scale of Rs.1400-2300 has been attached with Director Health Services. Who is in supertime grade I post. It is therefore proposed to create the following post.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Sr P.A.	Rs.1400-2300	1
2.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
T O T A L			2

VIGILANCE BRANCH.

At present the Vigilance Branch is manned by staff on detailed basis. The following posts are proposed to be needed for proper function of Vigilance Branch.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Office Superintendent	Rs. 5400-2900	1
2.	Head Clerk	Rs. 3000-2300	1
3.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
5.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
TOTAL			6

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Due to ever increasing extension of activities of the Dte. in many spheres i.e. opening of hospitals, expansion of existing hospital, opening of new dispensaries, strengthening of present dispensary, breast-feeding etc. have necessitated a greater co-ordination from account side. It is, therefore, proposed to create the following posts.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Account Officer	Rs. 2375-3500	1
2.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
3.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940	1
TOTAL			3

N.H.M.C. & HOSPITAL.

1.	Accounts Officer	Rs. 2375-3500	1
2.	Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	1
3.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940	1

NURSING HOME WING.

The functions of Nursing Home Wing is as under below:-

1. Supervision of registration of Nurses Home and renewal of their registration every year.
2. To initiate action against unregistered Nursing Home.
3. Recommendation of various charges required by various Nursing Homes in Delhi.
4. To assist the inspecting officer of the Nursing Homes in conducting the periodic inspection of new applications for registration as Nursing Homes.
5. Maintenance of the reports and returns of Nursing Homes.
6. Maintenance of the old records of Nursing Home, their appraisal, wedding etc.
7. Maintenance of death reports and Eye operation report of the Nursing Home and Private Hospital.
8. Re-imbusement of Medical Claims referred by various department of Delhi Administration.

At present the staff of Medical Branch is looking of this work as an interim arrangement. It is now proposed to establish an Independent Nursing Home Wing with following additional staff.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	C.M.O. Nursing Home	Rs. 3700-5700	1
2.	Medical Officer	Rs. 3000-4500	4
3.	Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
7.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940	1

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
8.	Steno for C.M.O.	Rs.1200-2040	1
9.	S.A.S. Accountant	Rs.1640-2900	1
T O T A L		:	13

GENERAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.

The following post are required for this Branch.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
2.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
3.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
T O T A L		:	4

PLANNING AND STATISTICAL CELL.

This Cell need to be strengthened emergent basis due to tremendous increase in the work load. The following post are proposed to be created.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	2
2.	Stat. Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	3
3.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C.-cum-Typist.	Rs. 950-1500	2
5.	Artist	Rs.1400-2300	1
T O T A L		:	9

The break-up of proposed outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 is as under : -

1.	Salary of Staff.	Rs.42.00 lacs
2.	Vehicle	Rs. 1.50 lacs
3.	2 telephones	Rs. 1.00 lac
4.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 5.50 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.50.00 lacs

The following post are proposed to be created during 1991-92.

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Assistant	Rs.1400-2300	2
2.	Account Officer	Rs.2375-3500	2
3.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	2
4.	Medical Officer	Rs.3000-4500	4
5.	C.M.O.	Rs.3700-5700	1
6.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	5
7.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	3
8.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	2
9.	Office Superintending	Rs.1640-2900	1
10.	Senior Stenographer	Rs.1400-2300	1
11.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	6
12.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
13.	Artist	Rs.1400-2300	1
T O T A L		:	32

An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan which includes Rs.7.00 lacs for 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF I.S.M. CELL : - (1990-95 Rs.7.00 lacs)

The I.S.M. Cell was created in the Directorate of Health Services to collect health information pertaining to I.S.M. and to look after the interest of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy in the U.T. of Delhi and to develop these systems at par with Allopathy.

The I.S.M. Cell with 6 posts was created in the Dte. of Health Services during the Vth Five Year Plan. The Cell is looking after 28 Homeopathy Dispensaries, Homeopathy 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 VIIth Five Year Plan, the strengthening of I.S.M. Cell is considered necessary. The following posts are proposed to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95.

SL.NO.	CATEGORY	NO.OF POST FOR 1990-95	PAY SCALE
1.	Head Clerk	1	Rs.1400-2300
2.	Stat.Asstt.	1	Rs.1400-2300
3.	U.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	2	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peom	2	Rs. 750-940
T O T A L		8	

An amount of Rs.7.00 lacs is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF HOSPITAL CELL:- (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The scheme of Establishment of Hospital Cell in the Directorate of Health Services was included in the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 and the Cell has already been established with following 6 posts:-

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POST.
1.	Research Officer	1
2.	Stat. Asstt.	1
3.	U.D.C.	1
4.	L.D.C.	2
5.	Peon	1
T O T A L		6

At present, four Hospitals of different bed strength are functioning under the control and supervision of Dte. of Health Services, In addition, 7 new 100-bedded Hospitals and one 500-bedded Hospital which were to be constructed during the VIIth Five Year Plan are under different stages of Planning/Construction. These new Hospitals are to be completed and commissioned during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. In view of the rapid expansion of Delhi and to remove geographical imbalance in the provision of Medical Services to the residents of Delhi, a few 100/500-bedded Hospitals are also being proposed during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. As a result, day to day work of the Hospitals Cell is increasing which normally caters supervision, monitoring and its coordinates various field duties and other establishment work.

In order to have proper planning, commissioning and monitoring, the Hospital Cell is to be strengthened during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The Hospital Planning require various kind of experts and a cadre of persons conversant with the project planning and implementation. To look after this expert job, a post of Project Director having

required qualification in hospital planning and wide experience in the field of Hospital Planning and programme implementation is being proposed. There will be three cells under him.

(i) HOSPITAL PROJECT WING.

The cell will be responsible to work out the scheduled requirement and other details of the proposed 100-bedded/500-bedded Hospitals and various other specialised work pertaining to Hospital Planning. For smooth and effective functioning of the cell, following posts of various categories are proposed during VIIIth Five Year Plan :

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	G.D.O.I	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2.	Dy. Director(Tech)	Rs. 3000-4500	1
3.	Project Officer	Rs. 3000-4500	1
4.	Statistical Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
5.	(Co-ordination)		
5.	Research Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
6.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
7.	Investigator	Rs. 1200-2040	1
8.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
9.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
10.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3
11.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
12.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	3
TOTAL			16

(ii) ARCHITECTURAL WING.

Previously the planning, designing and architectural work of the 100/500-bedded hospitals proposed for construction under Delhi Adm. was being done by the Central Design Bureau of Min. of Urban Development. However, due to heavy work load the Central Design Bureau expressed its reluctance to take up the new hospital projects proposed for construction by Delhi Administration during VIIIth Five Year Plan and desired that Delhi Adm. should make their own arrangement for this purpose. This was decided in a meeting at a highest level between Delhi Adm. and the officers of Urban Development. Subsequently this task was entrusted to the P.W.D., Delhi Adm. They also expressed their inability due to insufficient staff at their disposal and pre-occupation due to already priorities work of other Departments with them. At one stage, Delhi Adm. took decision to appoint private Architect Consultant to take new hospitals projects. However, due to various reasons, Delhi Adm. has changed its decision and it has now been decided that the Dte. of Health Services should create a separate architectural unit in the Dte. of Health Services itself and appoint the required number of architects and other supportive staff on deputation basis for their architectural unit for timely completion of the various hospital projects. During VIIIth Five Year Plan the following minimum staff will be required for the newly created architectural unit, who will be appointed on transfer on deputation basis.

SL.NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATION	NO.OF POST	PAY SCALE
1.	Senior Architect	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Architect	2	Rs. 3000-4500
3.	Deputy Architect	3	Rs. 2200-4000
4.	Asstt. Architect	3	Rs. 2000-3500

SL.NO.	NAME OF DESIGNATION	NO.OF POST	PAY SCALE
5.	Architectural Asstt.	10	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Ferrp Printer	1	Rs. 825-1200
7.	Ferrp Khalassi	1	Rs. 750-940
8.	Personal Assistant (Steno.Gr.C)	1	Rs.1400-2300
9.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
10.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
11.	Staff Car Driver	1	Rs. 950-1400

(iii) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING CELL.

The Cell will assist the project Director in the implementation of the various proposed Hospital Projects. The Project Director will be given enhanced financial power. Following posts of various categories are proposed during VIIIth Five Year Plan : -

SL. NO.	NAME OF POSTS	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	C.M.O.	Rs.3700-5000	1
2.	G.D.O.I	Rs.3000-4500	1
3.	Research Officer	Rs.1640-2900	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
5.	Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	1
6.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
7.	Office Smpdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
8.	S.A.S. Actt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
9.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
10.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
11.	Care Taker	Rs.1200-2040	1
12.	Cashier	Rs.1200-2040	1
13.	L.D.C./Typist	Rs. 950-1500	3
14.	Machine Operator/ Daftri	Rs. 750-940	1
15.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	2
16.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	5
17.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	1
T O T A L		:	25

It is proposed to create 15 posts for Hospital project wing during 1991-92. The remaining posts will be created in a phased manner.

A provision of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for the annual plan 1991-92 to meet the expenditure on the salary, allowances, purchase of furniture, stationary, vehicles, equipments and machines and installation of telephone etc.

ESTT. OF 100-BEDDED SANJAY GANDHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT MANGOLPURI (Rs.522.00 lacs).

The proposal for construction of Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital was initiated during the Vth Five Year Plan. A piece of land measuring 10.00 acres was taken from D.D.A. on 19.10.77. The O.P.D. blocks have been construction and O.P.D. Services have been commission from June, 1986. Ward Block has also been constructed and taken over and indoor facilities have been started w.e.f. 20 December, 1987 in a phased manner.

A sum of Rs.609.49 lacs was spent under this scheme during VIIth Five Year Plan, 1985-90. This expenditure was mainly due to construction activities and salary of the existing post. At present 201 posts of various categories exist in the hospitals.

The VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 envisage creation of 218 posts of different categories, strengthening of S.T.D. Clinic, Stg. of T.B. Clinic, opening of Blood Bank, procurement of equipments and machineries, Installation of P.B.X. System and raising the number of beds from existing 100-bed to 200-beds. There is also a proposal for the construction of temporary sheds for the waiting patients. A revised E.F.C. Memo containing the provision for construction of few staff quarters and extention of O.P.D. buildings alongwith the provision of maintenances of staff for round, the clock for casualty and emergency services have been prepared and submitted for the approved of competent authority.

During VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95, the following posts are proposed to be created.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
A.	DOCTORS		
1.	C.M.O.	Rs.3700-5000	3
2.	Special Grade-II	Rs.3000-5000	2
3.	S.M.O.(G.D.O.I)	Rs.3000-4500	8
4.	M.O.(G.D.O.II)	Rs.2200-4000	6
5.	House Surgeon	Rs.2400 + allowance	3
B.	NURSING STAFF.		
6.	Nursing Sister	Rs.1640-2900	4
7.	Staff Nurses	Rs.1400-2600	12
C.	PARA MEDICAL STAFF		
8.	Radio Crapher Junior	Rs. 950-1500	2
9.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	3
10.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
11.	O.T. Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
12.	O.T.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	4
13.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	2
14.	E.C.G. Technician	Rs.1200-2040	2
15.	C.S.S. Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
16.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	2
D.	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.		
17.	Administrative Off.	Rs.2000-3500	1
18.	Medical Record Clerk	Rs. 950-1500	1
19.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
20.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	3
E.	SECURITY STAFF.		
21.	A.S.D.(Sub.-Inspector)	Rs.1400-2300	1
22.	Havoldar	Rs.1200-2040	3
23.	Security Man	Rs. 950-1500	12

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OFPOST
F. ANCILLARY STAFF			
24.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	4
25.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	8
26.	Cooks	Rs. 775-1025	4
27.	Asstt.Dictician	Rs.1200-2040	1
28.	Ward Boy	Rs. 750-940	1
29.	Mase Servant	Rs. 750-940	1
30.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	2
31.	Ambulance Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
32.	Tailor	Rs.1200-2040	1
G. MAINTENANCE STAFF.			
(a) ELECTRICAL			
33.	Operator AC&R	Rs. 950-1500	4
34.	Mechanical AC&R	Rs. 950-1500	1
35.	Asstt.Operator	Rs. 800-1150	4
36.	Lift Attendant	Rs. 800-1150	3
37.	Wire Man	Rs. 950-1500	3
38.	Asstt.Wireman	Rs. 800-1150	4
39.	Bailler Man	Rs. 950-1500	2
40.	Khalasi	Rs. 750-940	6
(b) CIVIL			
41.	Mason	Rs. 950-1500	1
42.	Carpenter	Rs. 950-1500	1
43.	Plumber	Rs. 950-1500	1
44.	Swearman	Rs. 750-940	1
45.	Boildar	Rs. 750-940	4
T O T A L		:	135

In addition to the above mentioned post, the following post and also proposed to be created for strengthening of S.T.D. Clinics, T.B. Clinics and Blood Bank.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
A. S.T.D. CLINICS.			
1.	Specialist	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	Medical Officer	Rs.2200-4000	1
3.	Staff Nurses	Rs.1400-2600	2
4.	Nurses Orderly	Rs. 750-940	2
5.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	2
6.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
7.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
8.	Registraton Clerk	Rs. 950-1500	1
B. T.B. CLINIC			
9.	Specialist	Rs.3000-5000	1
10.	Medical Officer	Rs.2200-4000	1
11.	Staff Nurses.	Rs.1400-2600	1
12.	X-Ray Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
13.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
14.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
15.	Record Keeper	Rs. 950-1500	1
16.	Public Health Visitor	Rs. 950-1500	2
17.	Treatment Organisor	Rs. 950-1500	1
18.	Registraton Clerk	Rs. 950-1500	1
19.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
20.	Nurses Orderly	Rs. 750-940	2
21.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	2

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
C.	<u>BLOOD BANK</u>		
22.	Medical Officer	Rs.2200-4000	1
23.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
24.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	2
25.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L		:	32

The following staff will also be require for raising bed to 200 beds.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
A.	<u>MEDICAL STAFF</u>		
1.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	Rs.2000-3200	2
2.	Nursing Sister	Rs.1640-2900	8
3.	Staff Nurses	Rs.1400-2600	27
B.	<u>PARA MEDICAL STAFF.</u>		
4.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	2
5.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	2
6.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	2
C.	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF</u>		
7.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
8.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	2
D.	<u>ANCILLARY STAFF</u>		
9.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
10.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	16
11.	Sweeper(Male + Female)	Rs. 750-940	16
T O T A L		:	80

However, these post will be created in a phased manner the break up of proposed outlay for 1990-95 is as under :-

1.	Salary & Allowances	Rs.181.00 lacs
2.	Medicine	Rs.195.00 lacs
3.	Equipment	Rs. 40.00 lacs
4.	Office Expenditure	Rs. 34.00 lacs
5.	Vehicle	Rs. 4.50 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 2.50 lacs
7.	Capital	Rs. 65.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.522.00 lacs

An amount of Rs.522.00 lacs is being proposed for VIIIth Plan which includes Rs.118.00 lacs for 1991-92.

1. The following activities would be taken up during Annual Plan 1991-92. 136 posts which have been included in the revised E.F.C.Memo will be created.

2. The T.B.Clinic would be strengthened 17 additional posts would be created.

3. Payments of Rs.14.00 lacs will be made to DDA for a piece of land measuring 1.6 acres takeover by D.H.S.

The breakup of proposed outlay for 1991-92 is as under:-

1.	Salary ans Allowance	Rs.18.00 lacs
2.	Medicine	Rs.40.00 lacs
3.	Equipment	Rs.25.00 lacs
4.	Office Expenditure	Rs.15.00 lacs
5.	Vehicles	Rs. 3.00 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 2.00 lacs
7.	Capital	Rs.15.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.118.00 lacs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT KHICHRIPUR (Rs.650.00lacs)

10.1 acres of land was taken over by the Dte. of Health Services in October, 1977 for construction of 100-bedded hospital for the benefit of the residents of resettlement colony of Khichripur and the adjoining areas in Trans-Yamuna area. The E.F.C.Memo amounting to Rs.503.21 lacs has cleared from Govt. of India on 3.3.1986. The approval of layout plan and drawing of the building plan have been cleared by D.D.A. The ancillary work like Mortuary Block, Cycle Stand, O.P.D.Block, Casualty Block, and X-ray Block, Kitchen Block, and Laundry Block have been undertaken for construction and 50% of the work has been completed. The construction work of O.P.D.Block and ancillary blocks have been completed during 1990-91 and O.P.D. Services is expected to be provided by the end of 1990. The Hospital will be fully commissioned during VIIIth Five Year Plan subject to the clearance of revised E.F.C. Memo by the Govt. of India. There is also a proposal to create 339 posts of Medical and Para-medical Staff required for 100-bedded Hospital during the VIIIth Plan for the functioning of this Hospital. The Blood Bank, STD and T.B.Clinic will be an integral part of the Hospital.

Since the O.P.D. Services is to be commenced from Dec., 1990, the following minimum number of 104 posts are to be created during the Current Year.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Specialist	Rs.3000-5000+NPA	9
2.	G.D.M.O.I	Rs.3000-4500+NPA	1
3.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs.2200-4000+NPA	6
4.	Dentist	Rs.2200-4000	1
5.	Dy.Medical Supdt. (S.M.O.)	Rs.3000-4500	1
6.	Dy.Nursing Supdt.	Rs.2000-3500	1
7.	Asstt.Nursing Supdt.	Rs.2000-3200	1
8.	Nursing Sister	Rs.1640-2900	1
9.	Staff Nurses	Rs.1400-2600	8
10.	Physiotherapist	Rs.1400-2300	1
11.	Audiometer Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
12.	Occupational Therapist	Rs.1400-2300	1
13.	X-Ray Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
14.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	2
15.	O.T.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
16.	E.C.G.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
17.	Refractionist	Rs.1200-2040	1
18.	Dental	Rs.1200-2040	1
19.	C.S.S.D.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
20.	Dental Machanic	Rs.1200-2040	1
21.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	3
22.	Radio Grapher	Rs.1200-2040	1
23.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
24.	Laboratory Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
25.	O.T.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
26.	Junior Radiographer	Rs. 950-1500	1
27.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	2
28.	Office Supdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
29.	Store & Purchase Super Visar	Rs.2000-3200	1
30.	Public Relation Officer	Rs.2000-3500	1
31.	M.R.O.	Rs.1640-2900	1
32.	S.A.S.Accountant	Rs.1640-2900	1
33.	Stat.Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
34.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
35.	Head Clerk	Rs.1400-2300	1
36.	Cashier	Rs.1200-2040	1
37.	Med.Record Technician		
	Stat. Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	1
38.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1
39.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	4
40.	Daftri	Rs. 775-1025	1
41.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
42.	Linen Keeper	Rs.1200-2040	1
43.	Steward	Rs.1200-2040	1
44.	Ambulance Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
45.	Stretcher Deomer/ Ambulance Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
46.	Nurses Orderly	Rs. 750-940	18
47.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	4
48.	Mali	Rs. 750-940	1
49.	Staff for Store Attendant	Rs. 750-940	2
50.	C.S.S.D.Attendant	Rs. 750-940	3
51.	Electrician	Rs. 950-1400	1
52.	Plumber	Rs. 950-1400	1
T O T A L		:	104

At present revised proposal for creation of 339 posts in all in a 100-bedded hospital is under the consideration of E.F.C.Memo. If the proposal is cleared by E.F.C. 139 more posts will be required to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95. The break up of proposed outlay for 1990-95 is as under :-

1.	Salary and Allowance	Rs.219.00 lacs
2.	Equipment	Rs.106.00 lacs
3.	Medicines	Rs.200.00 lacs
4.	Furniture	Rs. 15.00 lacs
5.	3 Vehicles + POL	Rs. 10.00 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 20.00 lacs
7.	Capital	Rs. 80.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.650.00 lacs

94 posts of Doctors and para-medical staff is proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1991-92.

The item-wise breakup is as under :-

1.	Salary & Allowance	Rs. 45.00 lacs
2.	Equipment	Rs. 10.00 lacs
3.	Medicine	Rs. 40.00 lacs
4.	Furniture	Rs. 12.00 lacs
5.	2-Vehicles + POL	Rs. 5.00 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 5.00 lacs
7.	Capital	Rs. 25.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.130.00 lacs

A provision of Rs.650.00 lacs is being proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan which includes Rs.130.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 200-BEDDED RAO TUTIA RAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
AT JAFFARPUR (Rs.550.00 lacs)

20 acres of land was taken over from Gram Sabha Village Jaffarpur in Najafgarh block in May, '77. The revised E.F.C.Memo amounting to Rs.471.00 lacs was cleared by Govt. of India on 19.9.84. More than 70% of the construction work of this project is almost complete.

The O.P.D. services started w.e.f. 16-9-89 and is providing Medical facilities in three disciplines i.e. Gynaecologist, Paediatric and Medicine. The hospital, when fully commissioned is expected to provide medical facilities not only to the residents of Jaffarpur but also neighbouring rural area and Jhug & Jhupri Clusters will be benefitted. Indoor services are likely to be started by the end of 1990-91.

102 posts of various categories have already been created.

Revised E.F.C. Memo-for-the hospital is being prepared in consultation with P.W.D.

It is proposed to start two more discipline i.e., Dental and E.N.T. Services during Annual Plan 1991-92. STD Clinic T.B.Clinic would be introduced subsequently, blood bank is also proposed to be set up.

A provision of Rs.550.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.150.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 (Revenue Rs.100.00 lacs and Capital Rs.50.00 lacs) to meet the expenses on salary of the staff, purchase of equipments, Ambulance, Stationary, installation of Telephone, Medicine, dieting etc.

CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT JAHANGIRPURI.
(Rs.600.00 lacs)

A piece of land measuring 4.50 Hectares was taken over by this Directorate from D.D.A. on 12.4.1985. The revised E.F.C.Memo amounting to Rs.6.55 crores was cleared by Govt. of India on 24.3.87. The building plan and layout plan have already been approved by L.U.A.C. The Earth filling and construction of boundary wall have already been completed. The construction of Mortuary block; Kitchen Block; laundry block; and Cycle Stand etc. have been completed. The construction work of hospital is in full swing. Nearly 30% construction work has been completed. The construction of O.P.D. Block is likely to be completed by March, 1993. The O.P.D. Services will be started by Dec, 1993. In all 389 posts of various category will be created as per the staffing pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Memo.Hospital. To start O.P.D. Services 100 posts of various categories will be required during 1992-93. Subsequently 104 posts will be required for starting indoor services. In the final phase 185 posts will be created.

An amount of Rs.600.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan which included Rs.100.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT POOTH KHURD.
(Rs.150.00 lacs)

Possession of 99 bighas 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 construction of boundary wall has almost been completed. DDA has approved to give 'No Objection Certificate' regarding change of land use from agricultural to institutional for public use and submitted the same to Govt. of India for its final notification which is awaited and due to this reason construction work of this Hospital could not be taken up during the VIIth Five Year Plan. 'No Objection Certificate' from D.D.A. is expected to be received shortly. The Private Architect is being appointed the layout plan of this hospital is likely to be prepared during current year. The O.P.D. Block is likely to be completed by March, 94. The O.P.D. Services is expected to start from December, 94. In all 339 posts of various categories according to the staffing pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital will be required. The provision for 100 posts will be made during 1993-94 to start the O.P.D. Services.

Blood Bank, S.T.D. Clinic, T.B. Clinic etc. will form an integral part of this hospital.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lacs and Rs.5.00 lacs on capital side is proposed for implementation of the scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT SIRASPUR (Rs.150.00 lacs)

Possession of 97 bighas and 12 biswas of land was taken from Gram Sabha on 7.1.1986. Earth filling and boundary wall have been completed. D.D.A. has so far not approved N.O.C. regarding change of land use from agricultural to institutional for public use. Efforts are being made to get the job done on priority basis. The approval of Govt. of India to appoint Private Architect consultants was also not received as a result even the planning and designing work of this hospital could not be taken up during the VIIth Five

Year Plan. The Scheme is, therefore, spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The NOC from DDA regarding the change of land is expected to be received by the end of the current year i.e., 1990-91. The Private Architect is very likely to be appointed in the beginning of the 91-92. Some works like laying down of foundation stone, execution of layout plan etc. are expected to be completed by the end of 1991-92. The O.P.D. Services is likely to start by December, 1993.

The staffing pattern will be similar to the staffing pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital. In all 339 posts of Medical, Para-medical, Administrative and maintenance staff will be created. In the first phase 100 posts will be required to start O.P.D. Services. In the second phase 101 posts will be required to start indoor services.

A provision of Rs.150.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.5.00 lacs on the capital side is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT MAIDAN GARHI.
(Rs.150.00 lacs)

20 acres of land was allotted by the Director (Panchayat) in Village Maidan Garhi on 18.1.85 for construction of a 100-bedded hospital at Village Maidan Garhi. The construction of boundary wall has already been completed. DDA 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. In the absence of this even the initial planning and designing work of this hospital could not be initiated during the VIIth Five Year Plan and therefore, the scheme is spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

The NOC regarding change of land use from D.D.A. is expected to be received very shortly. The Private Architect is likely to be appointed by 1991-92. The layout plan of the hospital is likely to be executed by 1991-92 and some construction work is to be completed by 1991-92. The construction work will pick up momentum from 1992-93. The O.P.D. Block is likely to be completed by March, 1994. The residual work will to be taken up during 1994-95. The O.P.D. is likely to be started by Dec.1994. Some post will be got created during 1993-94. The staffing pattern will be similar to staffing pattern of Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital. The Blood Bank, T.B. Clinic, and S.T.D. Clinic etc. will be an integral part of the hospital.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lacs and Rs.5.00 lacs on capital side is proposed for implementation of this scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

CONSTRUCTION OF 500-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT ROHINI COMPLEX.
(Rs.2500.00 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 lacs. In view of the population potentialities 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 was considered essential and was included in the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90.

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 final requirements of the buildings for 500-bedded hospital are under preparation, and after its finalisation, it will be sent to P.W.D. for preparing the building plan.

The planning and designing work for the construction of the proposed hospital will be taken up after the appointment of architect.

A provision for Rs.2500.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.20.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

100-BEDDED HOSPITAL AT RAGHUBIR NAGAR. (Rs. 500.00 lacs)

During the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90, the proposal for construction of an Accident-cum-Emergency Centre was approved and a plot of land measuring 20.66 acres has been taken over from D.D.A. for construction of this hospital. During 1987-88 development activities and construction of boundary wall was taken up. However, Keeping in view the requirement of the population of the Raghubir Nagar and Surrounding areas which are mostly population of people belonging to low-socio-economic groups, Delhi Administration changed the decision and instead of Accident-cum-Emergency Centre, a 100-bedded hospital is to be constructed at Raghu Bir Nagar. The Private Architect has been appointed. During the current Year, foundation stone of the hospital will be laid, layout plan will be prepared and some construction work will be started. The construction work will pick up momentum during 1991-92. The O.P.D. Block will be completed by March, 1992 and O.P.D. Services will start by Dec., 1992. 104 posts will be got created during 1991-92 to start O.P.D. Services. The indoor services will start from 1992-93. 104 posts will be required to start the indoor service. In all 339 post will be got created. The staffing pattern will be similar to that of Sanjay Gandhi Memo. Hospital. Blood Bank S.T.D. Clinic and T.B.Clinic etc. will be the integral part of the Hospital.

An outlay of Rs.500.00 lacs (capital Rs.300.00 lacs and revenue Rs.200.00 lacs) and Rs.120.00 lacs (capital Rs.100.00 lacs and revenue Rs.20.00 lacs) is proposed for implementation the scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

UPGRADATION OF DR. N.C.JOSHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (Rs. 300.00 lacs)

This is a continuing plan scheme. This hospital was taken over by Delhi Administration in 1970. This scheme was also included in the VIIth Five Year Plan. The planning for upgradation of Dr. Joshi Hospital was phased out in to three stages.

1. Acquisition of the properties, Construction of tabular structure, Boundary Wall on the plot at D.B.Gupta Road, Development and levelling of the plot at D.B. Gupta Road.
2. Demolition of the ward block and the construction of ward at plot No.874-75, construction of residential accommodation at D.B.Gupta Road.
3. Demolition of old O.P.D.Block and tabular structure after the completion of the ward block and the residential accommodation at D.B. Gupta Road. Construction of O.P.D. and rehabilitation centre at the old O.P.D. Block.

It was decided that 25% of the staff and the material and supply will be made available after the completion of 1st phase. 50% increase in staff and material and supply will be effected after the completion of 2nd phase. The construction of Hospital complex will be completed in 3rd phase.

The 1st phase has already been completed. The 2nd phase is still in a preliminary stage. The architect for planning and designing of this hospital is yet to be appointed. However, tabular structure (O.P.D.) has been erected. The proposal for the creation of the following posts is under consideration.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Specialist Grade-I (Orthopaedic)	Rs. 4500-5700+NPA	1
2.	Radiologist	Rs. 3000-5000+NPA	1
3.	Anaesthetist	Rs. 3000-5000+NPA	1
4.	G.D.O.I	Rs. 3000-4500+NPA	1
5.	G.D.O.II	Rs. 2200-4000+NPA	1
6.	O.T. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
7.	Staff Nurses	Rs. 1400-2600	1
8.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
9.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
TOTAL			9

The remaining 239 post will be created in a phased manner subject to the completion of the construction work.

44 posts as mentioned in 'A' are required for 1991-92 and 195 posts which are to be required during 1992-93 and 1993-94 has been shown at 'B' and 'C'.

'A'

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	G.D.O.I	Rs. 3000-4500+NPA	1
2.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs. 2200-4000+NPA	1
3.	Asstt. Public Relation Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
4.	Staff Nurses	Rs. 1400-2600	1
5.	Asstt. Matron	Rs. 2000-3200	1
6.	Nursing Sister	Rs. 1640-2900	1
7.	Jr. Radiographer	Rs. 975-1500	1
8.	ECG Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
9.	Poster Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
10.	O.T. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
11.	O.T. Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
12.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
13.	C.S.S.D. Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
14.	Ambulance Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
15.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	1
16.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1
17.	Ambulance Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
18.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
TOTAL			18

'B'

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
I. GAZETTED STAFF			
1.	Medical Supdt. -cum- Sr. Orthe. Surgeon	Rs. 5900-6700+NPA	1
2.	Specialist Gr. II (Orthe)	Rs. 3000-5000+NPA	1
3.	G.D.M.O.I	Rs. 3000-4500+NPA	1
4.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs. 2200-4000+NPA	1
II. NURSING STAFF			
5.	Matron	Rs. 2200-4000	1
6.	Nursing Sister	Rs. 1640-2900	1
7.	Staff Nurses	Rs. 1400-2600	1
III. PARA MEDICAL STAFF			
8.	X-Ray Technician	Rs. 1400-2300	1
9.	Lab. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
10.	O.T. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
11.	O.T. Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
12.	E.C.G. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
13.	C.S.S.D. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
14.	Jr. Radiographer	Rs. 975-1540	1
15.	Physiotherapist	Rs. 1400-2300	1

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
16.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	2
17.	Plaster Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
18.	Medical Social Worker	Rs.1400-2300	1
19.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	2
20.	O.T. Trolleyman	Rs. 750-940	4
21.	Medical Record Clerk (L.D.C.)	Rs. 950-1500	1
22.	Medical Record Tech.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
23.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
24.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
25.	Record Clerk (L.D.C.)	Rs. 950-1500	1
26.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
27.	Store Clerk	Rs. 950-1500	1
28.	Receptionist (L.D.C.)	Rs. 950-1500	1
29.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
ANCILLARY STAFF			
30.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	9
31.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	10
32.	Cook	Rs. 775-1050	1
33.	Stewart	Rs.1200-2040	1
34.	Ward Boy	Rs. 750-940	1
35.	Staff for Store (IV)	Rs. 750-940	1
36.	Mess Servant (N.O.)	Rs. 750-940	2
37.	Ambulance Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
38.	Aya	Rs. 750-940	3
39.	C.S.S.D.Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
40.	Ambulance Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
41.	Bafler	Rs. 750-940	1
42.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	2
T O T A L		:	109

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
I. GAZETTED STAFF			
1.	Specialist Cr.II	Rs.3000-5000+NDA	2
2.	G.D.M.O.I	Rs.3000-4500	2
3.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs.2200-4000	9
4.	House Surgeon	Rs.2400/-	19
II. NURSING STAFF			
5.	Asstt. Matron	Rs.2000-3500	1
6.	Nursing Sister	Rs.1640-2900	3
7.	Staff Nurses	Rs.1400-2600	10
III. PARA MEDICAL STAFF			
8.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 975-1540	2
9.	Lab.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	3
10.	O.T.Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
11.	O.T.Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	2
12.	ECG Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
13.	C.S.S.D.Tech.	Rs.1200-2040	1
14.	Jr. Radiographer	Rs.1975-1540	1
15.	Physiotherapist	Rs.1400-2300	1
16.	Coc-Therapist	Rs.1400-2300	1
17.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	2
18.	Plaster Technician	Rs.1200-2040	1
19.	Medical Social Worker	Rs.1400-2300	1
20.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	1
21.	C.T.Trolleyman	Rs. 750-940	4
IV. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.			
22.	Office Supdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
23.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	1

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
24.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	3
25.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
26.	Telephone Operator (IDC)	Rs. 950-1500	1
V. ANCILLARY STAFF			
27.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	8
28.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	7
29.	Ward Boy	Rs. 750-940	2
30.	Mali	Rs. 750-940	1
31.	Plumber	Rs. 950-1500	1
32.	Electrician	Rs. 1200-2040	1
33.	Staff for Store (IV)	Rs. 750-940	1
34.	Mess Servant	Rs. 750-940	1
35.	C.S.S.D. Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
36.	Ambulance Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
37.	Ambulance Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
38.	Painter	Rs. 950-1400	1
39.	Linen Keeper	Rs. 950-1400	1
40.	Tailor	Rs. 750-940	1
41.	Aya	Rs. 750-940	1
42.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L		:	105

It is also proposed to start S.T.D. Clinic and T.B. Clinic in the hospital during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lacs (revenue Rs. 100.00 lacs and capital Rs. 200.00 lacs) and Rs. 30.00 lacs (revenue Rs. 20.00 lacs and capital Rs. 10.00 lacs) is proposed for implementation of this scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual plan 1991-92 respectively. This will include expenditure on the salary and allowance of staff purchase of medicine equipment stationary etc.

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GENERAL SCHEME FOR OTHER HOSPITALS. (Rs. 292.00 lacs)

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 to remove geographical imbalance in providing medical facilities. Directorate of Health Services has, therefore, felt the need for setting up of a new more 100-bedded and 200-bedded hospital in Delhi during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Continuous efforts are being made by this Directorate to obtain land from DDA in rural area and in different parts of U.T. of Delhi, where new colonies are coming up. D.D.A. has already earmarked land for Hospitals in the proposed Papan Kalan Residential Schemes, Paschim Vihar, Saket and Dera in rural area. This scheme has been prepared with the aim to take over the land as soon as it is made available to this Directorate for construction of proposed hospitals on all these places. The payments of the land will be made to the D.D.A. under this scheme.

A provision of Rs. 292.00 lacs has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs. 160.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

OPENING OF HEALTH CENTRE (Rs. 532.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme and the main objective of the scheme is to open new Health Centres to provide medical facilities to masses living in urban as well as in rural areas. It was decided during VIIth Five Year Plan, to open Health Centres instead of Sub-centres. Health Centres have a wide range of services. In addition to curative services, the preventive, promotive and out reach services are provided under the scheme. By the end of VIIth five year plan, 69 Health Centres were opened, 16 Health Centres, 35 Upgraded Dispensaries were functioning. During the current year i.e., 1990-91, opening of four new Health Centres has been approved by competent authority for approval.

It is proposed to open 20 new Health Centres during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. This will cater to the medical needs of the people living in new colonies, resettlement colonies and rural areas.

As^{per} approved staffing pattern, 24 posts of various categories are required for each Health Centre.

It is worth while to mention that during the period from 1987-89 to 1989-90, twelve Health Centres were opened but the posts of various categories required for these Health Centres have not been created as yet. At present, Doctors and other para-medical staff have been deployed in these Health Centres on detailment basis as an interim arrangement.

These additional posts are now to be created during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Thus, the following posts are proposed for the VIIIth Plan.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	M.O.I/C(GDO-I)	Rs. 3000-4500	32
2.	M.O.I/C(GDO-II)	Rs. 2200-4000	64
3.	Public Health Nurse	Rs. 1400-2300	32
4.	Pharmacist	Rs. 1350-2200	96
5.	Computer	Rs. 1200-2040	32
6.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 975-1540	32
7.	Field-Worker/FW Worker	Rs. 950-1500	96
8.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	96
9.	Dresser	Rs. 825-1200	32
10.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	64
11.	S.C.C.	Rs. 750-940	96
12.	Women Health Volunteer	Rs. 200/- during training period and Rs.50/- stipend with a kit of Rs.600/- per year.	96
T O T A L		:	768

Proposal for creation of 384 posts in respect of 16 Health Centres has been initiated during the current year. However, if the same does not materialise, the proposal for creation of following posts will be initiated during 91-92.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	MOI/C(GDO-I)	Rs. 3000-4500	16
2.	MOI/C(GDO-II)	Rs. 2200-4000	32
3.	Public Health Nurses	Rs. 1400-2600	16
4.	Pharmacist	Rs. 1350-2200	48
5.	Computer	Rs. 1200-2040	16
6.	Lab.Asstt.	Rs. 975-1540	16
7.	Field-Worker/FW Worker	Rs. 950-1500	48
8.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	48
9.	Dresser	Rs. 825-1200	16
10.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	32

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
11.	S.C.C.	Rs. 750-940	48
12.	Women Health Volunteers	Rs.200/- during training period and Rs.50/- stipend with a kit of Rs.600/- P.A.	48
T O T A L			384

An outlay of Rs.532.00 lacs and Rs.43.00 lacs is proposed for implementation of this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan i.e., 1990-95 and Annual Plan i.e., 1991-92 respectively.

**UPGRADATION OF ALLOPATHIC DISPENSARIES TO HEALTH CENTRES.
(Rs.180.00 lacs)**

This scheme was approved for implementations during VIth Five Year Plan with a view to provide wider range of services alongwith augmented staff in the existing allopathic dispensaries under the control of Directorate of Health Services. Under this scheme 25 allopathic dispensaries were upgraded during VIth Five Year Plan. During VIIth Five Year Plan, 10 dispensaries have been converted into Health Centre. There are at present 69 dispensaries with a staff of 12 in each dispensaries. It is proposed to upgrade these dispensaries into Health Centres each, having the strength of 24 medical and para-medical staff. During VIIIth Five Year Plan, 25 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded in a phased manner. These upgraded dispensaries will provide the same services as is being provided by newly opened Health Centre. As per the recommendation contained in the report of working group on re-organisation of family welfare programme and Primary Health Care services in urban areas, these upgraded dispensaries in addition to provide curative services will also provide preventive, outreach and family planning services under the same roof.

The proposal for upgradation of 10 dispensaries into Health Centre has been mooted and the proposal for creation of 120 posts required for upgradation of 10 dispensaries is under consideration. The following posts are proposed for creation during VIIIth Five Year Plan for upgrading 25 dispensaries into Health Centre.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST REQUIRED.
1.	MOI/C(GDO-II)	Rs.2200-4000+NPA	25
2.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	50
3.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	25
4.	Public Health Nurses	Rs.1400-2300	25
5.	Field Worker	Rs. 950-1500	75
6.	Computer	Rs.1200-2040	25
7.	Women Health Volunteer	3 month training @Rs.200/-p.m. honorarium + Rs.50/- as stipended and kit of Rs.600/- p.a.	75
T O T A L			300

10 dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded during Annual Plan 1991-92. The following posts are accordingly proposed to be created.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	Medical Officer	Rs. 2200-4000; PA	10
2.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	20
3.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	10
4.	Public Health Nurse	Rs. 1400-2300	10
5.	Field Worker	Rs. 950-1500	30
6.	Computer	Rs. 1200-2040	10
7.	Women Health Volunteer	Rs. 200/- p.m. for three month during training period stipend Rs. 50/- p.m. and kit of Rs. 600/- p.m.	30
T O T A L			120

An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lacs and Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for implementation of this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and annual plan 1991-92 respectively.

CONVERSION OF POLY CLINICS INTO DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE.
(Rs. 250.00 lacs)

Under this continuing schemes 7 poly clinic functioning under the control of D.H.S. are providing specialist services in three discipline namely Medicine, Gynaecology and Paediatrics. These poly clinics have so far not been utilised properly due to the lack of laboratory facilities and other administrative reasons.

In order to enhance the utility of these poly clinics it is proposed to convert the existing poly clinics into Diagnostic Centre with two observation beds in each diagnostic Centres. 28 additional posts will be required for conversion of each poly clinic into diagnostic centres. Accordingly the following posts are proposed to be created during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
MEDICAL STAFF.			
1.	Ophthalmologist	Rs. 3700-5000	7
2.	E.N.T. Specialist	Rs. 3700-5000	7
3.	Skin V.D.	Rs. 3700-5000	7
4.	Pathologist	Rs. 3700-5000	7
5.	Radiologist	Rs. 3700-5000	7
6.	Dental Surgeon	Rs. 2200-4000	7
PARA MEDICAL STAFF			
7.	Staff Nurses	Rs. 1400-2300	7
8.	Pharmacist	Rs. 1350-2200	7
9.	E.C.G. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	7
10.	X-Ray Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	7
11.	Radiographer	Rs. 1200-2040	7
12.	Refractionist	Rs. 1200-2040	7
13.	Lab. Technician	Rs. 1200-2040	7
14.	Lab. Asstt.	Rs. 1200-2040	7
15.	Dental Hygeist	Rs. 1200-2040	7
16.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1500	7
17.	Dark Room Asstt.	Rs. 950-1500	14
18.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	7
19.	Computer	Rs. 1200-2040	7
20.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	7
21.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750-940	28
22.	S.C.C.	Rs. 750-940	21
T O T A L			196

These diagnostic centres will provide not only specialist services but will also provide the Chemical and Bio-chemical test and will be fully equipped with the facilities of X-Ray, Ultra Sound and E.C.G. The break-up of outlay proposed for 1990-95 is as under : -

1.	Salary and Allowance	Rs.188.00 lacs
2.	Equipment like X-Ray E.C.G. and Ultra Sound Machine.	Rs. 20.00 lacs
3.	Medicine	Rs. 7.00 lacs
4.	7 Ambulance	Rs. 10.00 lacs
5.	Other Expenditure like furniture, Type-writer, telephone etc.	Rs. 15.00 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 10.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.250.00 lacs

During the current Financial Year i.e., 1990-91 proposal is being put up for creation of 84 posts to convert three poly clinics into Diagnostic Centres. The three poly clinics to be converted into Diagnostic Centre, are (i) Garhi Poly Clinic; (ii) Jahangirpuri poly clinic and (iii) Kalyanpuri poly clinic. It is proposed to convert three more polyclinics into Diagnostic Centres during 1991-92. The 84 posts out of total 196 additional posts are accordingly required for creation during 1991-92.

The components of the proposed outlay for 1991-92 are as under : -

1.	salary	Rs.30.00 lacs
2.	Provision of beds	Rs. 1.00 lacs
3.	Equipment	Rs. 3.00 lacs
4.	Medicine	Rs. 1.00 lacs
5.	Ambulance	Rs. 1.50 lacs
6.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 1.50 lacs
T O T A L		Rs.38.00 lacs

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lacs and Rs.38.00 lacs is proposed for implementation of this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

MODERNISATION OF STORE AND PURCHASE SECTION.(Rs.24.00 lacs)

There is a continuing scheme and is in operation since 1982-83. The main objectives of the scheme is to Modernise the Store and improve the distribution system for better and effective functioning by way of augmenting the staff. There are at present 121 Allopathic Dispensary functioning under Delhi Administration. Most of the dispensaries are situated in rural areas as well as Resettlement Colonies. These are not at a convenient distance from Central Store. There is great difficulty in supplying the drugs directly to the Dispensaries. It is, therefore, felt imperative to procure drugs etc. from Govt. Medical Store Department New Delhi as well as locally and to take the delivery at the Central Store and then supply to the dispensaries.

Initially the proposal was to create 21 posts out of these six posts have already been created and converted into Non-Plan. The remaining 15 posts are to be created during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95. The detail of the posts is as under : -

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	DAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	C.M.O.	Rs. 3700-5000	1
2.	S.A.S. Accountant	Rs. 1640-2900	1
3.	Jr. Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
4.	Cashier/U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	2
7.	Packer	Rs. 750-940	3
8.	Helper/Store Khalasi	Rs. 750-940	1
9.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
10.	S.C.C.	Rs. 750-940	3
T O T A L		:	15

Proposal for the creations of posts and purchase of vehicle is under consideration.

The break-up of outlay proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under :-

VIIIth Five Year Plan. (1990-95)

1.	Salary & Allowance	Rs. 18.00 lacs
2.	2 Vehicles	Rs. 3.00 lacs
3.	Office expenditure	Rs. 3.00 lacs
T O T A L		: Rs. 24.00 lacs

ANNUAL PLAN (1991-92)

1.	Salary & Allowance	Rs. 2.00 lacs
2.	Cantigency	Rs. 1.00 lacs
T O T A L		: Rs. 3.00 lacs

An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lacs and Rs. 3.00 lacs accordingly proposed for implementation of this scheme during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92.

ZONALISATION OF DISPENSARY CELL AND STRENGTHENING OF DISPENSARY CELL. (Rs. 150.00 lacs)

156 Health Units were functioning under the overall control of this Directorate by the close of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. The Dispensary Cell was bifurcated into four Zones viz. East Zone, West Zone, North Zone and South Central Zone for proper and efficient control over the Health Units. These Health Units are scattered all over the Union Territory of Delhi. Many of them are in rented buildings. It is felt that existing four Zones are not adequate for smooth functioning of Health Centres/Dispensaries under their control. With tremendous increase in population, the demand for opening more and more Health Centres every year is also increasing. This Directorate is committed to provide medical facilities to all its citizens by 2001 AD as per the National Goal.

It is, therefore, proposed to open twenty new Allopathic Health Centres and Twenty Homeopathic Dispensaries during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95. It is also proposed to upgrade Twenty Five dispensaries into Health Centres during this period.

With the increase in Health Centres/Dispensaries, the work load on Zones is bound to increase, the number of Zones from four to eight. This will be done in a phased manner. One Zone is proposed to be created in each financial year starting from 1991-92.

It is proposed to create one post of Statistical Officer in each Zone for collection, compilation and dissemination of various parameters of Health Statistics. Provision for installation of telephone in some of the old dispensaries will be made under this scheme.

The following posts are proposed to be created for each Zone.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	C.M.O.	Rs. 3700-5000	1
2.	GDMO-I	Rs. 3500-4500	1
3.	Statistical Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
4.	Office Suptd.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
5.	Accountant	Rs. 1640-2900	1
6.	UDC/Cashier	Rs. 1200-2040	6
7.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
8.	Stat. Investigator	Rs. 1200-2040	1
9.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	4
10.	Steno (Gr. II)	Rs. 1400-2300	1
11.	Steno (Gr. III)	Rs. 1200-2040	1
12.	Daftri	Rs. 775-1025	1
13.	Gestatner Operator	Rs. 775-1025	1
14.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	4
15.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
16.	Despatch Rider	Rs. 950-1400	1
17.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1
18.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L		:	29

The break-up of the outlay proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan is under :

1.	Pay and Allowance	Rs. 110.00 lacs
2.	Purchase Vehicles/Inspection Van & Motor Cycle	Rs. 7.00 lacs
3.	Office Expdr. (eg. typewriter, stationary, duplicating machine, photocopier, furniture, telephone).	Rs. 28.00 lacs
4.	Misc. Expenditure	Rs. 5.00 lacs
T O T A L		Rs. 150.00 lacs

The first Zone will be created during this year as per proposed staffing patterns. The break-up of outlay for 1991-92 is as under : -

1.	Salary & Allowance	Rs. 5.00 lacs
2.	Purchase of Inspection van & Motor Cycle.	Rs. 2.00 lacs
3.	Office Expdr.	Rs. 7.00 lacs
4.	Others	Rs. 1.00 lac
T O T A L		Rs. 15.00 lacs

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lacs and Rs. 15.00 lacs is proposed under the Scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan i.e., 1990-95 and 1991-92 respectively.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (Rs. 5.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to educate and provide in service training to medical officers, posted in various dispensaries and hospitals and keep them abreast with latest advancement of Medical Science available with various National Organization and other professional agencies. Under the scheme seminar, workshop, symposium etc. will be organised. The short training

Course will also be organised for Medical and Technical personnel.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs and Rs.1.00 lac is proposed for implementation of this scheme during VII th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

**CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR HEALTH CENTRE REGISTRATION;
HEALTH CENTRES. (Rs.300.00 lacs)**

Under this continuing process the following activities are taken up :-

1. The payment of cost of land allotted to the Directorate of Health Services for construction of Health Centres by D.D.A.
2. D.D.A. Flats/Community Centres are purchased.
3. Gram Sabha Land is also taken over for construction of Health Centres.
4. Layout plan is prepared. Earth filling is done. Boundary Walls are constructed and finally the Health Centre Building is constructed by P.W.D., Delhi Administration.

At present, nearly 51 Health Centres are functioning in the rented building. Some of the Buildings are old and in dilapidated condition. Directorate of Health Services is therefore, required to construct its own building. This is a continuous process as four new Health Centres are opened every year.

The construction of Health Centre Building at Rohini Sector II, Rohini Sector VIII and Sangam Park has been completed. The possession of 8 Janata Flats at Sarai Kale Khan has also been taken over by this Directorate. The four Health Centres to be opened during the current Year will start functioning in these buildings. 50% construction work has been completed in Paschim Park and 1st Floor has been completed in Nand Nagri Estate. Construction work has been started in Jawalपुरi and construction at Kalu Sarai and Bersaria will start after three months. Construction of building has been held up at Chattarpur, Kirti Khas, Karkardooma, Pindwala Kālan and Zafarabad due to the delay of POC from the D.D.A. Soil testing, earth filling and foundation work has been completed in respect of dispensary plots at Badli, Tilak Vihar, Saket, Rohini Sector XIII, Rohini Sector XVIII, Mangolpuri and Wazirpur. The preliminary drawings and estimates are awaited from PWD, Delhi Administration in respect of Dispensary plot at Saket, Mangolpuri (Palam), Mangal Raya and Wazirpur. The Dispensary plots allotted by the D.D.A. at Regharpura, Laxmi Nagar and Nehru Vihar and the plots at village Shahbad Mohammadpur and Bapoli donated by Gram Panchayat are under dispute. Recently DDA has offered plots for construction of dispensary Building at Basant Village, Chilla Sarodha, Gulmohar Park, Raj Nagar II, Ram Pura, Tri Nagar, Janakpuri, Munirka, Pitampura, Viswas Nagar, Shahpur Jat, Kilokari, Sarai Juliana, and Shastri Park Block 'C' etc. The suitability of these plots for construction of Health Centres buildings is being assessed by a team of competent personnel. If these plots are found suitable, the possession will be taken over subsequently.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lacs and Rs.60.00 lacs is proposed for implementation of this scheme during Eight Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 on capital side.

CONSTRUCTION OF DTE. OF HEALTH SERVICES BUILDING & ITS
SUB-ORDINATE INSTITUTIONS : $\frac{3}{4}$ (Rs.50.00 lacs)

D.D.A. had allotted 2 acres of land at Karkardooma in the Trans-Yamuna area and payment of Rs.16.00 lacs was made to D.D.A. on 31.3.87. However, the possession of the land could not be handed over to this Directorate as the D.D.A. has changed their decision. D.D.A. now propose to allot land at Mandawali Fazilpur area. The decision of the D.D.A. is still awaited. In the absence of land, Directorate could not initiate any action for construction of its Head Quarter Building and, therefore, this schemes is spilled over for the the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

A provision of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92 on capital side.

MOBILE MEDICAL SERVICES TO J.J.COLONIES AND CLUSTERS IN
U.T. OF DELHI (Rs.250.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme is in operation since 18.2.89. The main objective of the scheme is to provide medical facilities to nearly 20 lacs people living in about 2.20 lacs jhuggies located in more than 650 Jhuggie clusters. Initially the scheme was initiated with 20 Mobile vans to provide medical facility to the people living in 120 J.J.Clusters. At present, there are practically no medical services available to the people in the J.J.Clusters. It is essential to provide health care facilities to the J.J.Clusters dwellers by an outreach approach for effective epidemiological preventive and control measures. During 1989-90, 20 posts of Doctors, 20 posts of Pharmacists, 20 post of P.H.N. and 40 posts of Attendants have been created for manning the 20 Mobile Vans.

Since the creation of these posts were reported during the current year, the entire liability is to be met from the plan. At present, medical care facilities through 20 mobile vans is being provided to nearly 4 lacs people living in 120 J.J.Clusters.

During VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95, it is proposed to cover the remaining population of nearly 16 lacs. In all 75 mobile vans will be put into service for this purpose. The post will be created as per approved norms. Each of the mobile vans will be manned by team of a doctor, a pharmacist, a public health nurse and two attendant. The details of posts to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95 is as under :-

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs.2200-4000+NPA	75
2.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	75
3.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	75
4.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	75
5.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	75
6.	C.M.O.	Rs.3700-4500+NPA	1
7.	Office Supdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
8.	S.A.S.Accountant	Rs.1600-2900	1
9.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
10.	Steno.	Rs.1200-2040	1
11.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
12.	Computer	Rs.1200-2040	1
13.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
14.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
15.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L		:	388

The post from Sl.No.6 to 15 are exclusively for Head Quarter for the overall control of 75 mobile dispensaries.

It is proposed to provide 20 Mobile Dispensaries. The following posts will be required :-

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	G.D.M.O.II	Rs.2200-4000+NPA	20
2.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	20
3.	A.N.M.	Rs. 950-1400	20
4.	Dresser	Rs. 800-1150	20
5.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	20
T O T A L		:	100

In addition to these posts, the following posts for the overall control of the mobile dispensaries is also proposed to be creation:-

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO.OF POST
1.	C.M.O.	Rs.3700-4500+NPA	1
2.	Office Supdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	S.A.S Accountant	Rs.1640-2900	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
5.	Steno	Rs.1200-2040	1
6.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	2
7.	Computer	Rs.1200-2040	1
8.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950 1500	3
9.	Peon	Rs. 750-940	1
10.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
T O T A L		:	13

Further it is proposed to install two telephone and buy one Inspection Vehicles for the purpose of supervision of mobile scheme. An amount of Rs.68.20 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 and Rs.250.00 lacs for 1990-95.

The break-up of outlay proposed for 91-92 is as under:-

1.	Salary of staff	Rs.32.20 lacs
2.	Material	Rs. 2.50 lacs
3.	Hiring of Vehicles	Rs.30.00 lacs
4.	Miscellaneous	Rs. 2.00 lacs
5.	Purchase of Vehicles	Rs. 2.00 lacs
6.	Telephone	Rs. 0.50 lacs
TOTAL		Rs.68.20 lacs

UPGRADATION OF N.H.M.C. & HOSPITAL TO POST GRADUATE STANDARD. (Rs.300.00 lacs)

In the VIIth five year plan Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital has been developed into a degree college imparting education in Homeopathic system of medicine leading to award of B.H.M.S. Degree after 5½ years (including 1 year paid internship). A 100-bedded hospital is also attached with this college which is necessary for any medical college. The intake capacity of the college is presently 50 only.

There is great need to have post-graduation courses in Homeopathy for advancement and research in this important alternative system of medicine. It is, therefore, proposed to upgrade this college to postgraduate level. This college and hospital has got the infrastructure and adequate bed strength to expand and develop it into a post-graduate college. For its development in to post-graduate standard the existing sections/departments/teaching faculty needs to be strengthened/developed for which following posts are proposed.

DESIGNATION	SUBJECT	NO.OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1. Asstt. Professor	Pathology	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2. -do-	paediatrics	1	-do-
3. -do-	Bio-chemistry	1	-do-
4. -do-	Psychology	1	-do-
5. -do-	Bacteriology		
	Virology	1	-do-
6. -do-	Microbiology	1	-do-
7. -do-	Orthopaedics	1	-do-
8. -do-	Radio-Diagnosis	1	-do-
9. -do-	Forensic Medicine	1	-do-
10. -do-	History of Medicine including N.P.A.	1	-do-

In order to develop the college to post-graduate institution, it is essential that the college should have a rich library. At present, library is manned by one librarian in the scale of Rs.1400-2300. For raising it to the post-graduate college, 2 more posts as mentioned below are proposed.

1. Librarian	1	Rs. 2200-4000
2. Documentation Officer	1	-do-

ARTIST & PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION: A post-graduate College will require such a section to facilitate students in their research and demonstration work. Therefore 2 posts are proposed for this section.

1. Artist	1	Rs. 1400-2300
2. Photographer	1	Rs. 1400-2300

II. STRENGTHENING OF 100-BEDDED HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO THE COLLEGE.

As the status of the college and hospital has now grown up to a premier institution in India and the pressure on O.P.D. is increasing day by day it is therefore, proposed to be strengthened to post-graduate level.

The following posts are proposed to be created in various units of the hospital.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

At present, principal of the college looks after the Hospital in the capacity of Medical Supdt. with his increased involvement to develop the institute into a post graduate institutions. It would be appropriate if hospital is looked after by Dy. Medical Superintendent.

One post in scale of Rs. 3000-4500 is proposed to be created to strengthen the administration.

2. MEDICAL

At present, there are 2 Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 2000-3500 for running 100-bedded hospital with O.P.D.

catering to more than 500 patients daily. To assist M.O. there are only 2 registrars and 5 house physicians. In order to provide better patient care and medical expertise round the clock, following posts would be required.

CATEGORY OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1. Senior Medical Officer	2	Rs. 2200-4000
2. Medical Officer	2	Rs. 2000-3500
3. Registrars	2	Rs. 2000-2120
4. House Physician	2	Rs. 650/- P.M.

3. PURCHASE SECTION.

As the need of hospital are growing every-day and with its further expansion and strengthening it would be appropriate that hospital should have a separate purchase section to deal with emergent/urgent needs. At present, there are only two store-keepers for whole college and hospital that is quite inadequate, considering the needs of 100-bedded hospital with college employing 200 and above persons.

Thus it is proposed to have purchase section with posts as under :

CATEGORY OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1. Purchase Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Purchase Assistants	2	Rs. 1400-2300
3. Typists (IDC)	1	Rs. 950-1500
4. Attendant	1	Rs. 750-940

4. SECURITY CELL.

At present, entire college and hospital is watched by 4 Chowkidars. There is no security cell which is very essential for hospital that is running round the clock. Initially it is proposed to have following staff to ensure security to hospital and college:

CATEGORY OF POST	NO. OF POST.	PAY SCALE
1. Haveldar	1	Rs. 950-1500
2. Sepoy	10	Rs. 950-1500

5. DIETICIAN.

There is no post at present of this nature. It is proposed to have one post of dietician in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900.

6. SANITATION.

There is no post at present to look after exclusively the sanitation work of the college and Hospital hence one post of sanitary Inspector and one of sanitary officers is proposed as under :-

CATEGORY OF POST	NO. OF POST	PAY SCALE
1. Sanitary Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Sanitary Inspector	1	Rs. 1400-2300

7. NURSING STAFF FOR O.P.D., O.T. AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

This departments were not provided with Nursing Staff earlier. It is proposed to have following nursing and other staff for these departments. At present, these department are provided with nursing care etc. by engaging staff from other departments/wards.

CATEGORY OF POST	NO. OF POSTS			TOTAL PAY SCALE
	OPD	O.T.	FAMILY WEL. DEPT.	
1. Nursing Sister	1	1	3	5 Rs. 1640-2900
2. Staff Nurses	6	7	5	18 Rs. 1400-2300
3. N.O.	4	3	5	12 Rs. 750-940
4. Attendant	2	3	5	10 Rs. 750-940
5. Sweepers	2	3	5	10 Rs. 750-940
6. Dressers	2	-	-	2 Rs. 800-1150

8. DRUG STORE

Drug Store, would require to be strengthened which is at present looked by only one M.O. and one Store Keepers (Pharmacist). Following posts are proposed.

CATEGORY OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1. Store Officer (Med.)	1	Rs. 2000-3200
2. Pharmacist	1	Rs. 1200-2040
3. Store Keeper	1	Rs. 1200-2040
4. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1400
5. Cleaner	1	Rs. 750-940
6. Khalasi	1	Rs. 750-940

For making purchases and bringing store, one matador would be required for drug store at the expenditure of Rs.1.25 lacs.

9. MORTUARY CELL.

At present, there is no mortuary cell and it becomes difficulty to keep the dead body till it is given to the relatives or disposed off. The barest minimum requirement would be as under :

Materials :	One hearse-Van.	Rs.1.50 lacs
STAFF:	1. Sweepers	4 Rs. 750-940
	2. Stretcher bearer	2 Rs. 750-940

10. ULTRASOUND.

The hospital is required to be equipped with latest diagnostic equipments. At present, there is 500 M.A. X-Ray plant.

One ultrasound machine at the cost of Rs.5.00 lacs will be required to be purchased.

11. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

At present, there is no staff to look after the public relations. Due to the popularity of Homeopathic System of treatment among the people, the patients load in the hospital is increasing day-by-day. It is, therefore, felt that a public relations unit must be established within hospital with following staff.

CATEGORY OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1. P.R.O.	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. Social Worker	1	Rs. 950-1500

12. PHYSIOTHERAPY & REHABILITATION SECTION:

At present, there is no such section, it is well known that homeopathy is effective for chronic diseases. Many patients undergoing it in O.P.D. and I.P.D. require physiotherapy and rehabilitation. To start with it, is proposed to have one post of physiotherapist in the scale of Rs.1400-2300.

13. DENTAL DEPARTMENT:

At present, Dental O.P.D. is being run by one Dental Surgeon in the scale of Rs.2200-4000. For smooth functioning and making adequate service available to patients requiring dental care following more posts are proposed.

1. Dental Assistant	1	Rs. 1200-2040
2. Hygienist	1	Rs. 1200-2040

14. KITCHEN STAFF:

The present kitchen staff is inadequate to look after the dietary requirement of 100 bedded hospital. Following more posts are essentially required in the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

CATEGORY OF POST	NO. OF POST	PAY SCALE
1. Cook	2	Rs. 775-1025
2. Masalchi	2	Rs. 750-940
3. Bearer	2	Rs. 750-940
4. Maid Cook	2	Rs. 775-1025

15. TO STRENGTHEN STATISTICAL UNIT & UPKEEP MENT OF RECORDS.

The following posts are also proposed to be created.

CATEGORY OF POST	NO. OF POST	PAY SCALE
1. Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. Computer	1	Rs. 1200-2040
3. Medical Record Clerk/ Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
4. Demonstrator	1	Rs. 1640-2900
5. Lab. Attendant	3	Rs. 950-1500
6. Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	4	Rs. 750-940
7. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1400
8. Library Clerk	1	Rs. 950-1500
9. Stat. Asstt.	1	Rs. 1400-2300

The break up of proposed outlay for (1990-95) is as under :-

1. Creation of post	Rs. 206.00 lacs
2. Purchase of Laboratory Equipment	Rs. 10.00 lacs
3. Installation Air Conditioning Plant	Rs. 30.00 lacs
4. Purchase Institution of Incinerator	Rs. 1.00 lac
5. Purchase of Hearse Van 1 bus & 1 metador	Rs. 6.00 lacs
6. P.O.L.	Rs. 10.00 lacs
7. Office expenses of furniture, typewriter, telephone etc.	Rs. 10.00 lacs
8. Medicines	Rs. 25.00 lacs
9. Miscellenous	Rs. 2.00 lacs
T O T A L	Rs. 300.00 lacs

ANNUAL PLAN (1991-92)

It is proposed to creat one post each of Statistical Officer, Statistical Assistant, Computer, Medical Record Clerk/Typist, Demonstrator, Driver and Library Clerk. Three post of Lab. Attendant and four posts of Swweper-cum-Chowkidar are also proposed under Annual Plan 1991-92. Purchase of (one Motor Car) is also proposed for store services.

Break-up of outlay is as under :-

1. Creation of post	Rs. 2.50 lacs
2. Purchase of Metador	Rs. 1.50 lacs
3. Medicine	Rs. 5.00 lacs
4. Office Expenditure	Rs. 1.50 lacs
T O T A L	Rs. 10.00 lacs

A bus for students would be required for post-graduate level college to make transport arrangement for students/interns to go to field duty and for various place necessary to be visited by student for learning.

A provision of Rs. 300.00 lacs is proposed in the VIIIth Five Year Plan and Rs. 10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for upgradation of the N.H.M.C. & Hospital to a post-graduate institution.

**CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS AND STUDENT HOSTELS IN
NEHRU HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL (Rs.200.00lacs)**

This schemes was started in the Vith Five Year Plan with a view to provide residential accommodation for medical para-medical and Nursing staff, so that the requisite staff may be available for 24 hours. At present, there is no hostel for students at graduate level. Every year admission is given to,5 students from outside Delhi. On introduction of post-graduate course, the number of such students will further rise. Thus students hostel would be required to accommodate minimum 25 students and for that 25 single room units is required to be constructed with resident facility for warden and watch ward staff.

This scheme continued in VIIth Five Year Plan also and one part of the scheme i.e., furnishing of auditorium has been completed. Construction of staff quarter has is not yet been taken up due to non-availability of land near Defence Colony. Efforts were made to purchase land from D.D.A. As the entire exercises turned futile, the matter was taken up for vertical expansion of the existing college building. The matter is now pending with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for permission for vertical expansion of the existing building. The schemes will, therefore, spilled over in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

A provision of Rs.200.00 lacs is proposed in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.15.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

**DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER GRADUATE COLLEGE OF I.S.M. IN U.T. OF
DELHI (Rs.6.00 lacs)**

There are two colleges of the Indian System of Medicine presently functioning in Delhi, Sanatan-Dharma Ayurvedic College, Malka Ganj 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.S of 6 years including 16 months internship. As these two colleges had not been developed to the extent 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, equipments etc. Therefore, this scheme was included in the VIIth Five Year Plan to provide grant-in-aid to these colleges.

According to the pattern approved by Govt. of India each college was to be given an assistance of Rs.25.00 lacs on the capital side or 75% of the total construction costs which-ever 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 which-ever is less is being granted to each college. As the college is yet to attain the desired standard, the scheme is spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95.

A provision of Rs.6.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.2.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

HAMDARD TIBBI COLLEGE (Rs.175.00 lacs)

Hamdard Tibbi College, formerly known as 'Jamia Tibbia Delhi' was established in the year 1935. Now this institution is functioning at its new campus at Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi.

The admission capacity of the college was 10 students in Pre-Tibbi Course and 20 students in B.A.M.S. Course, which now has been increased to 50 students by Delhi University. 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. As a result of augmentation of student intake, enhancement in salaries, allowances due to implementation of 4th Pay commission and increase in prices of chemical and consumable items, the expenditure which was Rs.7.26 lacs during 1983-84 increased to approximately Rs.25.00 lacs during 1988-89.

This scheme was included in the VIIIth Five Year Plan to give grant-in-aid according to pattern as approved by Govt. of India and now in force, college would get an assistance of Rs.25.00 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. The scheme is spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 to provide grant-in-aid to Jamia Tibbia's Delhi for meeting various recurring and non-recurring expenditure and also to meet capital expenditure.

Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education vide their letter No.F.9-18/85113 dated 20.3.89 has declared the Hamdard Tibbi College as an Institution deemed to be University and now this Institution has been named Jamia Hamdard (Faculty of Medicine). In the said letter, the Department of Education has further clarified that the existing funding agencies would continue to provide financial assistance at the present level to the amalgamated Jamia Hamdard who will also provide matching share of development grants.

In view of the above the existing arrangement of funding of the Institution during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 will continue and therefore, scheme of Jamia Hamdard (Faculty of Medicine) is spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 as a grant-in-aid scheme.

A provision of Rs.175.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.25.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

STRENGTHENING OF TIBBIA COLLEGE (Rs.250.00 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 to 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. 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 the institution. The Tibbia College Board has approved for the creation of additional posts of 1 Accounts Officer, Senior P.A., 2 Senior Assistants,

1 officer-Superintending, 10 Reader and 14 Demonstrations.

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 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 constructed 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 of this college has been prepared and has been submitted to local authorities for approval. After the approval of the Master Plan, the P.W.D. will start the construction of the buildings required by the institution. The estimated cost of construction of new buildings has been worked out to the tune of Rs.3500.00 lacs.

This, a provision of Rs.250.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 to meet the expenditure on the salary of the staff, purchase of vehicles, equipments, furnitures, stationary, typewriters machine, photocopier, Installation of telephones etc.

College

OPENING OF A NEW AYURVEDIC AND HOSPITAL (NEW SCHEME) IN DELHI.
(Rs.100.00 lacs)

The Ayurvedic System of Treatment is becoming popular among the people day by day. The 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 90 lacs, 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 needs 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 and Hospital with intake capacity of 50 students in trans-yamuna area.

The curriculam 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.

A provision of Rs.100.00 lacs has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.20.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for the purchase of land.

SETTING-UP OF E.D.P. CELL.

The different types of medical institutions functioning in Delhi as on 31-10-1989 are as under:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE INSTITUTIONS</u>	<u>NOS</u>
1.	Hospitals	79
2.	Dispensaries	609
3.	Primary Health Centres	
	(a) Sub-Centres attached to PHC	8
	(b) Sai Centres attached to PHC	10
4.	Maternity Homes/MECH Centres/ Sub-Centres	190.
5.	Poly Clinics	10
6.	Special Clinics (TB/VD/Leprosy)	32
7.	Private Nursing Homes	107.
Total		1041

The number of these units will go on increasing every year as a result of implementation of various development programmes under Medical sector. Secondly, after the establishment of State Health Information Bureau, Directorate of Health Services will now function as a nodal agency to supply health statistics for the U.T. as a whole. The main function of this Bureau is to collect, compile and dissemination of health statistics from multiplicity of agencies engaged in medical and health programme. Handling of such a huge and voluminous data will be possible only after using electronic devices.

The electronic data processing of health statistics 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 was proposed to establish an 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 during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95. However, the scheme could not be implemented during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 and therefore, the scheme is spilled over for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

The following bare minimum staff for quick and speedy compilation of information will be required.

1.	System Analyst	(Rs. 3000-4500)
2.	Programmer	(Rs. 2200-4000)
3.	Asstt. Programmer	(Rs. 1640-2900)
4.	Stenographer	(Rs. 1200-2040)
5.	K.P.O.	(Rs. 1200-2040)
6.	Manual Attendant	(Rs. 950-1500)

In addition to above, purchase of 5 direct punch machine, one Air Conditioner for Air-Conditioning of Machine Room, Furniture, Purchase of Type writer will be essential.

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The implementation of this Scheme will depend of the availability of accomodation. Directorate of Health Services(Head Quarter), is functioning in a rented building and there is acute shortage of accommodation. The scheme will be implemented after the construction of D.G.S. building. Hence a taken provision of Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.0.30 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NURSING SECTION IN DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES. (Rs.5.00 lacs)

This scheme was included in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 with following aims and objects:-

1. To take up the matter for establishment of Delhi Nursing Council.
2. Man-Power planning in connection with nursing personnel for the whole of N.T. of Delhi in light of plans for expansion of health facilities hospitals/dispensaries etc.
3. Liasion with the nursing section of the Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India.
4. To obtain information with regard to the various categories of nursing personnel at present in service under various agencies, compile them and retrieve them in time of need.
5. Collection of information with regard to the various training institutions for various categories of nursing personnel functioning in Delhi.
6. To arrange in service orientation training/Refresher courses for the various categories of Working nurses in the U.T. of Delhi as continuing education.
7. Scrutiny of the applications for grant-in-aid to such voluntary institutions imparting nurses training.
8. To look into the demands/grievances of the various nursing personnels working under the Directorate and in the institutions other than this Directorate.

The following staff was proposed for the Nursing Cell with scale of pay as shown below:-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF POST</u>	<u>PAY SCALE</u>	<u>NO. OF POST</u>
1.	Asstt. Director	Rs.2200-4000 (in the rank of nursing Supdt. a Hospitals)	1
2.	Nursing Officer	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	Senior Steno	Rs.1200-2040	1
4.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
5.	Computer	Rs.1200-2040	1
6.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
7.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
Total			7

*** There is no organisation/cell under this Dte. to provide information with regard to the number of nursing personnel working in various institutions. Further Delhi has not yet been able to establish the Delhi Nursing Council for Registration of Nurses in Delhi and regulate practice of qualified nurses in U.T. of Delhi.

The post of UDC, LDC and Nursing Attendant one each has been created. However, due to non-creation of post of Asstt. Director(Nursing), the Nursing Cell could not been established. The following staff, therefore, proposed for the cell during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

SL. NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Asst. Director	Rs.2200-4000 (in the rank of Nursing Supdt. in hospital)	1
2.	Nursing Officer	Rs.1640-2900	1
3.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
5.	Computer	Rs.1200-2000	1
Total			5

A provision of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 to meet the expenditure on salaries, contingencies and office expenditure and Rs.0.50 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

SCHOOL HEALTH SCHEME (Rs.70.00 lacs)

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme was started in the year 1979. The main objective of scheme is to provide in medical care facilities to the school going children with emphasis on preventive measure at present. There are 65 School Health Clinics and 5 Specialist referral Centres located in different parts of the U.T. of Delhi. This is catering to the need of nearly 4 lacs school children. This facility is however not available to the student belonging to North District. The present population of the school going children is estimated to be around 15 lacs. It is proposed to cover the remaining students under the scheme in the phased manner. During VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 only 2 school health clinic were opened.

It is proposed to open 30 School Health Clinics and 2 specialists referral Centres during the VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95. As per the recommendation of Renuka Roy, Committee every clinic for every 5000 students should have the following staff.

SL. NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	G.D.O. II	Rs. 2200-4000	1
2.	P.H.N.	Rs.1400-2600	1
3.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	1
4.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	2
Total			5

As per this norm the following posts are proposed to be created during the VIIIth five year plan, 1990-95.

S.No.	Name of post	Pay scale	No. of post
1.	G.D.O. II	Rs.2200-4000	30
2.	P.H.N.	Rs.1400-2600	30
3.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	30
4.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	60
Total			150

With increase in the strength of School Health Clinics it has become essential to create the following posts also for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.

Sl.No.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Administrative Officer	2000-3500	1
2.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
3.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	1
4.	Stat. Asstt.	1400-2300	1
5.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	1
6.	Jr. Steno	1200-2040	2
7.	Driver	950-1400	1
Total			8

The item wise proposed outlay for the VIIIth plan is as under:-

1-	Salary of the staff	Rs.55.00 lacs
2.	Vehicles	Rs.1.30 lacs
3.	Office Exdr. 1990-91	Rs. 3.70 lacs
4.	Exp. dr. for 1990-91	Rs.10.00 lacs
Total		Rs.70.00 lacs

Accordingly on outlay of Rs.70.00 lacs is proposed under this scheme for the VIIIth five year plan 1990-95.

It is proposed to create the following posts during 1991-92 to open 6 school health clinics.

Sl.No.	Name of post	Pay scale	No. of post
1.	G.D.O. II	Rs.2200-4000	6
2.	P.H.N.	Rs.1400-2300	6
3.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	6
4.	Attendant	Rs. 750-940	12
5.	Admn. Officer	Rs.2000-3500	1
6.	Research Officer	Rs.1640-2900	1
7.	Office Supdt.	Rs.1640-2900	1
8.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
9.	Stat. Investigator	Rs.1200-2040	1
10.	Jr. Steno	Rs.1200-2040	2
11.	Driver	Rs. 950-1400	1
Total			38

The break up of the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is as under:-

1.	Salary of staff	Rs.7.00 lacs
2.	Vehicle	Rs.1.30 lacs
3.	Office Expdt.	Rs.1.70 lacs.
Total		Rs:10.00 lacs.

OPENING OF HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY (NEW SCHEME) (Rs.76 lacs.)

AT present, 28 Homoeopathic Dispensaries are functioning under the control of Directorate of Health Services These dispensaries were opened way back in 1978-79. Since then not even a single Homoeopathic Dispensary has been opened till date. 28 Homoeopathic dispensary in comparison to 121

Allopathic dispensaries appears to be on a very low side. There is popular demand for opening of Homoeopathic dispensary specially in rural area. The Directorate of Health Services is receiving representation from various quarter and from various organisation for opening of Homoeopathic dispensaries. It is all the more necessary to encourage the Homoeopathic System of Medicine to bring it at par with Allopathic System of Medicine.

It is worth while to mention that N.D.M.C., H.O.D., have failed to open adequate number of homoeopathic dispensary during the last Five Year Plan, 1985-90. Keeping all these facts in view, it is proposed to open four Homoeopathic Dispensaries every year in the same way as four Allopathic Health Centres are opened by the Directorate of Health Services every year. It is needless to say that it will put least financial burden on the Government Exchequer as no separate accomodation will be required for opening of these Homoeopathic Dispensary. These dispensaries will function in the second shift in the existing allopathic dispensary building. It is proposed to open 20 Homoeopathic Dispensaries during VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1990-95 and four dispensaries during 1991-92. The staffing pattern will be in accordance with the recommendation of staff inspection committee for dispensaries framed by the Government of India i.e. one male and one female doctor in each dispensary the following minimum post is required for each Homoeopathic Dispensary.

SL.NO.	NAME OF POST	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POST
1.	Sr. Medical Officer	Rs.2200-4000	1
2.	Medical Officer	Rs.2000-3500	1
3.	Pharmacist	Rs.1350-2200	1
4.	Dresser	Rs. 800- 1150	1
5.	Nursing Orderly	Rs. 750- 940	1
Total	:	:	5

The break up of proposed outlay for the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 is as under:-

1.	Salary	Rs.55.00 lacs
2.	Medicine	Rs.14.00 lacs
3.	Equipment	Rs. 5.00 lacs
4.	Office Expenditure	Rs. 2.00 lacs
Total	:	76.00 lacs

The break up of proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under:-

1.	Salary	Rs3.00 lacs
2.	Medicine	Rs.1.00 lacs
3.	Equipment	Rs.1.00 lacs
4.	Office Expenditure	Rs.1.00 lacs
Total	:	Rs.6.00 lacs

An approved outlay of Rs. 76.00 lacs and Rs. 6-00 lacs is proposed for implementation of this Scheme during Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

INCENTIVE TO PRIVATE NURSING HOME (RS.4.00 lacs)

At present, 110 Private Registered Nursing Home with bed capacity of 50 to 100 beds are functioning in Delhi. Registration of these Nursing Homes are done by Directorate of Health Services. These Nursing Homes are functioning under the over all guidance and control of this Directorate. These are professional organisation and cannot be expected to serve the poor people free of cost at the time of Natural Calamities like out break of Gastro-entrities etc. It is imperative that these organisation are involved in mitigating the suffering of poor people during cirsis time for speedy control of the situation.

In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to create Healthy Competitive spirit amongst nursing homes and to keep them abreast of the national programme. Further nominal cash award of Rs.500 and a medal will be presented to theselected Nursing Home which serves the poor people with human touch and at a nominal charge. The Nursing Home Selected for award will also be allowed to purchase some of the equipment at subsidised rate.

A committee headed by Directorate, Health Services will be constituted for selecting Nursing Home for distribution of award.

An outlay of Rs.4.00 lacs and Rs.1.00 lacs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during VIIIth Five year plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

CONSTRUCTION OF 100-BEDED CANCER HOSPITAL AT JANAKPURI (Rs.100 La

A piece of land measuring of 8.82 acres has been allotted to this Directorate of Health Services, by D.D... forthe construction of 100-bedded Cancer Hospital. The Resident's Welfare Association of Janakpuri and various other organisation have been pressing very hard for quite some time for opening of a hospital in Janakpuri.

The proposed hospital will cater to the need of large chunk of population of Janakpuri and its nearly colonies. At present, there is no hospital in Delhi to take care of Cancer patient only. The proposed hospital will be unique one. This will also help. in reducing the Cancer patient load on other General Hospital. The staffing pattern of the hospital will be in accordance with the norms. prescribed by Government of India. The Architect will be appointed for planning and designing of this Hospital.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lacs. ~~with~~ taken provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs only for capital is proposed under the scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

CENTRAL ACCIDENT TRAUMA SERVICES.
AMBULANCE SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

1. Fast response to accident calls to provide care during the precarious moments.
2. Care of the victims at the accident site.
3. Quick, safe transportation of victims to hospitals and hence prevention of death and disabilities.
4. Care of the patient during the journey from accident site to the hospital.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

Ambulance services form a very important component of accident and emergency services. The first few moments after an accident are very crucial and many lives can be saved and disabilities prevented by proper care during this time. This can only be possible by providing proper first aid at the site and safe quick transportation to a health care outlet where immediate care can be provided. An efficient and effective ambulance service is a must to attain this objective. The efficiency is largely dependant upon the number of ambulances. According to norms one ambulance would be required for every 20,000 population for a short response time.

CATS aims to have 400-500 ambulances stationed at 50-60 AMBULANCE stations spread over six zones in Delhi. Each zone shall have its zonal control room and there will be a Central Control Room for all zones. A pilot project is being launched in the West Zone of Delhi on experimental basis to study the various managerial issues involved. The pilot project will have two phases - Immediate Phase and Substantive Phase. Hence, it was decided to purchase 15 ambulances. Maruti Gypsy and Omni vehicles were selected for initial phase as both are petrol driven, have adequate space in the patients chambers, are manoeuvrable, fuel efficient, fast, reliable and can be serviced easily at a large number of authorised service stations. These can also be maintained with the help of computer assisted gadgets hence workshop facilities can be created easily.

Order for purchase of 10 Gypsy ambulances and 5 Omni ambulances have been placed. Modifications for modification of the Omni ambulances to suit the requirements of CATS are also being worked out with M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited. These 15 ambulances would be deployed 3 each at the following 5 ambulance stations :

- (1) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital
- (2) Samjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital
- (3) Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital
- (4) Delhi Administration Polyclinic, Moti Nagar.
- (5) Delhi Administration Polyclinic, Tilak Nagar

The Control Room at DDUH will be the Central Control Room for the ambulances as this is the largest hospital in the area. Each ambulance and ambulance station will have a wire set of its own. Attempt would be made to connect all the ambulance stations through hotlines. Effective liaison will be maintained by the west zone control room with the police and Delhi Fire Service.

For manning the ambulances round the clock, a total of 120 personnel will be required at the rate of two persons

per ambulance per shift. These personnel will be recruited as 'Assistant Junior Ambulance Officers' in the pay scale of Rs. 1200 - 2040 from two different streams. The first stream will comprise of such graduates who do not possess a commercial driving licence for LMVs. These persons will be enrolled at the training centre and provided the training in driving, wireless operations and first aid/critical care management. On successful completion of the training and on their obtaining the commercial driving licence for LMVs the trainees shall be eligible for recruitment as 'Assistant Junior Ambulance Officer' subject to their meeting the other necessary requirements. The second stream of personnel may be from among the graduate candidates possessing commercial driving licences for LMVs. These personnel will be recruited as AJAOs and provided on-the-job training for wireless operations as well as first aid/critical care management. The recruits from both the stream will be entitled

to promotion as 'Junior Ambulance Officers' (in the proposed pay scale of Rs. 1400 - 2300) after they have complied with the various eligibility conditions pertaining to completion of training, operation of wireless and necessary experience (say one or two years) of driving. On the basis of above scheme, 120 posts have been created in the pay scale of Rs. 1200 - 2040. Action has been initiated to fill up 60 to 70 posts of AJAOs through the second stream so that the ambulance service can be started soon after the vehicles are received from M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited.

For the ambulance stations, 20 posts of ambulance station officers (in the pay scale of Rs. 1540 - 2300) and 20 posts of Multipurpose Attendants (in the pay scale of Rs. 800-1500) have been created at the rate of one ASO, and one multipurpose attendant per ambulance station per shift. At the zonal headquarters of the ambulance service, to be located at DDU Hospital, posts of one Programme Officer (Rs. 3000 - 4500) plus NPA plus allowances one Assistant Administrative Officer (Rs. 2000 - 3500), one account officer (Rs. 2000 - 3500), two stenographers (Rs. 1200 - 2040) and three multipurpose attendants (in the scale of Rs. 800 - 1150) will also be filled up. The Programme Officer (Ambulance Service) will also be in charge of the communication network.

In the substantive phase, 50 to 60 ambulances will be added to the existing fleet which would be deployed at 10 to 12 ambulance stations spread all over the west zone. Allotment of small pockets of land for the stations will be done by requesting LDA.

Based on the experience of the west zone pilot project, the ambulance service will be established in another zone in 1992-93. The zone to be taken up will be decided in consultation with Delhi Administration. In 1992-93, 30 ambulances will be deployed at 6 stations and in the next year a fleet of 30 more ambulances will be added alongwith 6 more stations. A new zone will be taken up in 1994-95 and 30 ambulances deployed there at 5 ambulance stations. It is planned to have different kinds of ambulances over the plan period :

- (i) Ambulances with Ambulance Officers and facilities for first aid - resuscitation;
- (ii) Ambulances for setting up camps and 'triage';
- (iii) Ambulances with doctors and sophisticated gadgets.

By the end of the plan period two zones of Delhi would have been covered and the third one started.

COMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR CATSOBJECTIVES

Provision of a network of communication for the following purposes :

1. General masses to call the ambulance to the site of accidents;
2. Conveying the messages from central to zonal control room and vice versa;
3. Two-way communication between the zonal control rooms, the ambulances and ambulance stations of the zone;
4. Inter ambulance communication;
5. Communication between CATS network and hospitals, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi Police, etc.;
5. Recording of messages and thereafter calculation of
 - average response time of ambulances
 - average number of calls during a given period of time.
 These may be categorised age wise, vehicle wise and in various other ways to calculate rate of accidents; and
7. Determining cost-benefit and cost effectiveness of the services on the basis of data collected which will help in taking measures for improvement of services.

3. NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

Quick transmission of messages for early transportation of accident and trauma patients is possible only through two-way interactive wireless communication and hotlines. In the network that CATS aims to have the message from accident site would reach the Central Control Room through dedicated telephone lines. Central Control Room will convey this to the concerned zonal control room and then on to the specific ambulance station through wireless sets deployed at all the control rooms and ambulance stations. The ambulances will also be equipped with wireless sets to give a feed back of the response. All the data would be recorded by Automatic Recorders at the control rooms for later calculations of response time and cost effectiveness of the ambulance services.

Delhi will be divided geographically into six zones for this purpose. Each zone will have an independent frequency for wireless and one frequency will be taken for the central control room.

TRAINING IN MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SKILLSOBJECTIVES

Basic objective of establishing the CATS training centre is to develop ambulance personnel possessing multi disciplinary skills so that two such trained persons are able to perform all the functions associated with the running of the ambulance and are able to respond intelligently to a variety of situations. The various skills required for the purpose are (a) driving; (b) ability to operate wireless equipment; (c) ability to take care of critically injured/ill patient; (d) adequate knowledge of medico-legal aspects and police procedures; and (e) ability to assist in any rescue operations, if called upon to do so.

Duration of the training has initially been decided as 18 weeks. During this period the trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 1,000/- per month subject to their meeting the requirement of attendance, discipline and performance in the periodic tests

administered to them. The training will be conducted at two different places - the main training centre at Tank Road for which about four thousand square feet of covered space have already been obtained from Delhi Development Authority on licence basis and the driving training at the Motor Driving School of Directorate of Transport located at Loni Road. The trainees will be expected to make their own arrangement to reach the locations as per the detailed programme given to them.

The curriculum for the training in paramedical and medico-legal aspects has been worked out jointly by Programme Officer (Training) and Consultant (Training) in consultation with the senior faculty of various medical colleges of the city. Co-operation for drawing up of the curricula and participation in the actual training programme was sought from a number of eminent medical teachers of the medical colleges of the city and based on the response received from them, detailed exercises for finalisation of the curriculum have been carried out. The training course envisages 7 hours training per day, six days a week, for the 18 weeks of training. The total study time envisaged for the various paramedical topics to be covered, is 280 hours divided into 9 modules. 56 further hours are envisaged for tutorial and tests. 100 hours of training is envisaged for non-medical inputs like wireless communication and rescue operation, at the rate of two hours per day, 5 days a week, for 5 weeks. The driving training will be conducted during the 6 weeks envisaged for the purpose spread over the entire period of the training. Two weeks have been reserved for practical training and exposure of the trainees to the casualty departments of the various hospitals. Detailed curricula for two modules of paramedical training have already been worked out in consultation with the Professors of Physiology, Anatomy and Forensic Medicine of Maulana Azad Medical College and Lady Hardinge Medical College. For the remaining training modules, the exercise is at hand. The detailed day wise programme has been worked out for the first four weeks of the training.

The arrangement of conducting the training programme with the help of part time trainers has been found satisfactory on several counts; (a) the arrangement is likely to be cost effective, (b) the trainers will be young and dedicated, (c) an unwieldy set of posts will not have to be created and (d) it would be possible to change the course contents, thrust/emphasis of training, etc. as per the requirements of the CATS scheme from time to time.

Every year about 240 graduates will be trained at the training centre in the multi-disciplinary skills. The turn out from training centre will be deployed in the ambulances.

UPGRADATION OF PERIPHERAL HOSPITALS

OBJECTIVES

1. Identification of gaps in provision of services by the hospitals.
2. Filling up the gaps by provision of necessary manpower and equipment.
3. Upgrading the hospital facilities to a level where it becomes well-equipped to receive and provide proper care to the patient transported to it from the accident site.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

A number of hospitals have already been identified in the various parts of the city, which would serve as satellite hospitals under CATS. These hospitals provide very low levels of emergency and casualty facilities. The emergency department of a number of these hospitals will have to be strengthened to enable them discharge responsibilities of trauma patient care of a uniformly high order for all patients emanating from their respective zone. The immediate inputs required at these hospitals for upgradation of facilities include recruitment of trained manpower in adequate numbers, filling up of gaps in services (like establishment of blood banks, strengthening of radio diagnosis department) and procurement and installation of diagnostic and therapeutic gadgetery. The basic nuclei of facilities already exist in these hospitals identified as satellite hospitals and schemes of upgradation of facilities be chalked out over the next few weeks.

One of the main issues to be handled while implementing the pilot project of CATS in west zone is to upgrade the emergency care facilities at the peripheral hospitals situated in the this zone namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hos Jaffarpur as to bring them to reasonable standards of emergency patient care.

The upgradation is sought to be undertaken as the facilities in these hospitals have the problems of being understaffed and ill-equipped for the need as compared to the LNJP and other major hospitals. In this context, it seems vital to provide both manpower support and equipment support at least till the hospital itself gears up these facilities through normal channels. This has been agreed to in principle at the second meeting of the Governing Body of CATS social held on 26.04.90.

UPGRADATION

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<u>Physical Targets</u>	Three hospitals of west zone		Hospitals of second zone		Hospitals of third zone
<u>Equipments</u>	Equipments for emergency departments of hospitals like			Other necessary equipments	
	Life Refrigerators Centrifuge Machines	Cardiac Monitors Defibrillators	'X' ray machines		
<u>Posts</u>					
Senior Residents (Rs. 3150 - 3300)	26	-	35	-	35
Junior Residents (Rs. 2640)	29	-	30	-	30
Nurses (Rs. 1400 - 2600)	6	-	-	-	-
Lab Technicians (Rs. 1200 - 2040)	1	-	-	-	-
Lab Assistant (950 - 1400)	1	-	-	-	-
Nursing Orderly (750 - 950)	6	-	-	-	-

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS : UPGRADATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads of Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<u>Non Recurring</u>					
Equipments support to satellite hospitals	0.34	50	75	90	100
<u>Recurring</u>					
<u>Salaries</u>					
Residents	6.10	12.10	18.30	18.30	18.30
Paramedics and non technical	1.20	2.49	3.70	3.70	3.70
Total (Recurring)	7.30	14.59	22.00	22.00	22.00
Total (Recurring and Non-Recurring)	7.64	54.69	97	114.50	122
Total for Upgradation	405.63				

APEX CENTRE FOR TRAUMATOLOGYOBJECTIVES

1. Provision of superspecialised accident and trauma services.
2. Prevention of accidents.
3. Documentation of accident data and research.
4. Rehabilitative care to disabled and handicapped patients.
5. Central control for co-ordination of ambulance services.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

The apex centre of CATS will be a superspeciality referral centre which will also subserve the purpose of integration of other components of services. Besides this it will be a centre for manpower development. But its own potential for being the first point of contact would remain limited for reasons of bed strength and turnover and managerial expediency. The care provided at the satellite centres will only be supplemented by the care at the apex centre. The thrust will remain on superspecialised care for accident and trauma victims. The specialities planned to be included at the centre are orthopaedic surgery, general surgery, plastic surgery, cardiology, neurology, physiotherapy, C.T.V.S.C radiology, haemology, histology, micro biology, clinical pathology etc.

The centre will be constructed at a prime location in South Delhi on a 14.5 acre piece of land. This land has already been transferred to CATS society by AIIMS who were earlier implementing the scheme. M/s. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation, a public sector enterprise of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been engaged for providing consultancy for planning the facilities for the centre. CATS has already entered into a contract with them on 24 October, 1989- The planning for equipment and manpower is also to be done in consultation with them. A detailed memo for the Public Investment Board (PIB) is already being prepared for the purpose.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

1. 30,000 square metres will be used for the hospital construction including 50% air conditioning space. The Civil construction will be at the rate of Rs. 5500 per square metre.
2. 10,000 square metre will be for residential accommodation with construction costs of Rs. 3000 per square metre.
3. Rs. 3 Crores

The apex centre will be complete only towards the end of the five year plan period and the staff component will be added towards the last one to one and a half year of the period. Hence the component of salaries of staff during the plan period will not be very large compared to the other components.

SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTSOBJECTIVES

1. Collection of data regarding accidents for research into the various causes of the accidents and their prevention.
2. Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practices of masses regarding the accidents.
3. Increasing general awareness about accidents and their prevention.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

Accidents form one of the major causes of mortality and disabilities. Most of the accidents can be prevented by taking simple preventive measures. To dispel the common misbelief that 'Accidents are Inevitable' and to help reduce the rate of accidents, a scheme for prevention of accidents will be taken up during the plan period by CATS.

PHASE - I : NEED ASSESSMENT

The first phase of the scheme will comprise of research into the epidemiology of accidents and an assessment of the need for health education. This will be done with the help KAP (Knowledge, attitude and practices) surveys. Different methods like interviews, field surveys, questionnaires, etc. will be adopted. The research, in addition to surveys, will be carried out by analysing the data regarding accidents from the hospitals, police and various other departments. Accordingly, methods for improvement of health reporting system on trauma will also be suggested. The specific target groups and types of accidents for health education will be identified. The research will help in identifying various causes of accidents, their co-relation with the epidemiological factors and will help in designing the other preventive measures to be taken.

PHASE - II : MASS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

Depending on the types of accidents identified during Phase-I and the findings of KAP surveys, mass awareness campaign strategy will be designed. The specific messages and media to be used for the campaign will also be identified. Health Education regarding accidents will be imparted to the general masses by means of mass media like TV, radio, films, posters and others. Booklets and pamphlets on accidents will be distributed and exhibitions will be held at various sites on accidents and their prevention. Folk media like magic shows, songs and dramas will also be used for specific areas. Spots and films will be shown on TV, jingles will be broadcasted over radio. Slides will be flashed and posters will be displayed at the vantage point. Hoardings and kiosks will also be painted. The effect of the campaign will be evaluated from time to time.

PHASE - III : COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMME

In the third phase of this scheme it is planned to reach out to community by means of awareness programme targetted at special groups like school students; college students; teachers; office workers; workers in industries and factories;

sports men and house wives. This will be done by means of work shops conferences, training programmes, seminars and health talks.

To sum up, all these components of the scheme will be taken up in a phased manner. The cost of implementation of the project on its completion may go beyond Rs. 50 crores. However, an outlay of Rs. 20 crores is proposed for this project for the eighth five year plan which includes Rs. 3.50 crores for Annual plan 1991-92. The outlay for this project may be revised in the mid-term appraisal of the eighth five year plan keeping in view the pace of implementation of the project at that time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 500 BEDDED D.D.U. HOSPITAL AT
HARI NAGAR (Rs. 4500 lacs)

Originally, it was a 54 bedded hospital established in 1970. Thereafter, it was decided to establish a 500 bedded hospital to provide medical care facilities to the population of West Delhi. The E.F.C. approved this project on 29-3-85 involving the cost of Rs. 19.67 crores.

Originally, this project was approved during 1977- to have a 500 bedded hospital comprising 250 beds of allopathic and 250 beds of I.S.M. At that time, the project cost was estimated to the order of Rs. 5.48 crores. Later on this idea of combined system of medicine was dropped and converted into a 500 bedded hospital of allopathic system of medicines. During the 6th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 456.97 lacs was utilised and some part of the buildings for Administrative purpose and X-Block, etc. were taken up for construction.

However, the actual pace of implementation of this project made progress only in the 7th Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 18.20 crores was approved out of which Rs. 18.05 crores could be utilised. The main reason of delay in the execution of the construction worked programme was due to various administrative and technical reasons, delay in filling up created posts and delay in the creation of new posts etc.

Now the Hospital building has almost been completed except 6 storey Ward-Block, which is also likely to be completed by the P.W.D. and handed over by 31-3-91. However, the hospital is now ready for commissioning of 500 beds, out of which bed strength has raised to 400 at present. Remaining 100 beds are expected to be added by the end of current Annual Plan i.e. 1990-91.

The following units of the Hospital are in operation:

1. Round the clock Casualty services w.e.f. 15-1-
2. Establishment of Blood Bank w.e.f. 4-4-1988.
3. Establishment of De-addiction centre in collaboration with A.I.I.M.S. w.e.f. 1-7-88 (DPD or and w.e.f. 26-12-88, the In-patient Department too started functioning.
4. Labour Room started w.e.f. 1-8-90.
5. Department of Anaesthesia.
6. Department of Dental Services.
7. Department of E.N.T.
8. Department of Gynaecology with Antenatal Cl.
9. Department of Medicine.
10. Department of Eye.
11. Department of Orthopaedics including physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy.
12. Department of Paediatrics.

13. Department of Pathology (including Blood Bank w.e.f. 1-4-1988).

14. Post Martom Unit.

15. Department of Radiology.

16. Department of Surgery.

17. De-addiction Centre.

For the 8th Five year Plan an amount of Rs.4500.00 lacs is being proposed. This includes Rs.1860.00 lacs approved for 1990-91. The following works are proposed to be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan on Capital side. The following works will be undertaken:-

- i) Casualty, OPD and Administrative Blocks will be extended by one more floor to cope up with increasing number of patients.
- ii) To construct a garrage for hospital vehicles. This job is likely to be completed during 1990-91.
- iii) Modification of compound wall.
- iv) To construct Bungalow for Medical Supdt.
- v) A waiting hall is proposed to be constructed nearby casualty.
- vi) The OPD and casualty hall are proposed to be Air-Conditioned.
- vii) Fire alarm system is also proposed to be completed.
- viii) Paging system i.e. with talk back facility is also proposed to be strengthened at the earliest.
- ix) Cancer Wing, Burn and Plastic Wing, N.M.R. Wing is proposed to be constructed during 8th Five Year Plan.

On Revenue side 589 posts are also proposed to be created. These posts have also been included in the revised E.F.C. memo. prepared by the hospital. The details of various posts are given at Annexure 'A' Besides this equipments, machinery and material is also proposed to be created. This also includes Rs.3.00 crores for C.T. proposed to be purchased by the hospital.

For 1991-92 an amount of Rs.1000 lacs is being proposed.

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay Scale	No.of Posts to be created.
1.	Senior Consultant	5900-6700	10
2.	Specialist Gr.-I	4500-5700	10
3.	C.M.O.	3700-5000	6
4.	Specialist Gr-II	3000-5000	32
5.	S.M.O.	3000-4500	20
6.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	3000-4500	1
7.	Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
8.	Psychologist	2375-3500	1
9.	Sr. Resident	3150-3350	19
10.	Medical Officer	2200-4000	20

11.	Dental Surgeon	2200-4000	4
12.	Jr. Resident	2630/-	45
13.	Statistical Officer	2000-3500	1
14.	Estate Officer (DANICS)	2000-3500	1
15.	Stores Officer	2000-3200	1
16.	Public Relation Officer	2000-3500	1
17.	Dy. Nursing Supdt.	2000-3500	1
18.	Technical Officer	2000-3500	1
19.	Sr. Dietician	2000-3500	1
20.	Sr. Personnel Asstt.	2000-3200	1
21.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	2000-3200	8
22.	Sr. Physiotherapist	1640-2900	1
23.	Sr. Occupational Therapist	1640-2900	1
24.	Research Officer	1640-2900	1
25.	S.A.S. Accountant	1640-2900	1
26.	Office Supdt.	1640-2900	2
27.	Stenographer Gr-I	1640-2900	3
28.	Sanitary Supervisor	1640-2900	1
29.	Asstt. Security Officer	1400-2300	2
30.	Nursing Sister	1640-2900	10
31.	Supervisor G.T.	1640-2900	2
32.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	45
33.	Photographer	1400-2300	1
34.	Speech Therapist	1400-2300	1
35.	Stat. Assistant	1400-2300	1
36.	Stenographer Gr-II	1400-2300	3
37.	Head Clerk/Asstt.	1400-2300	4
38.	Receptionist (Asstt.)	1400-2300	3
39.	Sanitary Subdt.	1400-2300	1
40.	Librarian	1400-2300	1
41.	Tech. Asstt. (Opt.)	1400-2300	1
42.	Asst. Librarian (Jr.)	975-1540	1
43.	Physiotherapist	1400-2300	2
44.	Occupational Therapist	1400-2300	2
45.	Audiometric Asstt.	1400-2300	1
46.	Refractionist	1200-2040	2
47.	Tech. Asstt. OT/CSSD	1400-2040	2
48.	Tech. Asstt. (Radio- diology)	1400-2300	1
49.	Asst. Dietician	1400-2300	1
50.	Telephone Monitor	1200-2040	1
51.	Pharmacist	1550-2200	4
52.	Stat. Investigator	1200-2040	2
53.	Stenographer Gr-III	1200-2040	5
54.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	11
55.	Sanitary Inspector	1200-2040	4
56.	Asstt. Librarian (Sr.)	1200-2040	1
57.	Dental Mech.	1200-2040	1
58.	Sr. Haverider	1200-2040	2
59.	Dental Hygienist	1200-2040	1
60.	Blood Bank Tech.	1200-2040	2
61.	Lab. Technician	1200-2040	9
62.	Laundry Mech.	950-1400	4
63.	Laundry Tech.	1200-2040	2
64.	G.T. Tech.	1200-2040	6
65.	Optomet. Tech.	1200-2040	2
66.	CSSD Tech.	1200-2040	5

67.	O.T. Plaster Tech.	1200-2040	1
68.	Store Keeper (UDC)	1200-2040	2
69.	Linen Kepr	1200-2040	1
70.	ECG Technician	1200-2040	3
71.	EEG Technician	1200-2040	2
72.	Technician (Aardiology)	1200-2040	5
73.	Lab. Assistant	975-1540	6
74.	Radiographer Jr.	975-1540	5
75.	Dark Room Assistant	950-1500	4
76.	L.D.C.	950-1500	16
77.	Enquiry Clerk	950-1500	4
78.	Registration Clerk	950-1500	5
79.	Hawaldar	950-1400	9
80.	Telephone Paging Operator	950-1500	4
81.	Driver	950-1500	5
82.	A.N.M.	950-1500	15
83.	C.S.S.D. Asstt.	950-1400	4
84.	O.T. Assistnat	950-1400	5
85.	O.T. Plaster Assistant	950-1400	3
86.	Library Attendent	800-1150	4
87.	O.T. Attendent	800-1150	18
88.	C.S.S.D. Attendent	800-1150	6
89.	Head Cook	800-1150	1
90.	Duplicating Machine Operator	800-1150	3
91.	Daftry	775-1025	3
92.	Peon	750-940	6
93.	Chowkidar	750-940	30
94.	Lab. Attendent	750-940	8
95.	Khalasi (for store)	750-940	4
96.	A.Attendent	750-940	5
97.	Tailor	750-940	1
98.	Bearer	750-940	3

POST REQUIRED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL OF NURSING:

99.	Principal	3700-5000	1
100.	Vice-Principal	3000-4500	1
101.	Tutor	2200-4000	7
102.	Clinical Instructor	1640-2900	7
103.	Community Health Nursing Tutor	2000-3200	1
104.	Midwife Tutor	2000-3200	1
105.	Stenographer	1200-2040	1
106.	U.D.C.	1200-2040	1
107.	L.D.C.	950-1500	1
108.	Librarian	1400-2500	1
109.	Lab. Attendent	800-1150	3
110.	Cowkidar	750-940	8
111.	Driver	950-1500	3
112.	Cleaner	750-940	3
113.	Peon	750-940	3
114.	Sweeper	750-940	12

G.T.B. HOSPITAL - SHAHDARA (Rs. 5000-00 lacs)

There were no good medical facilities available for the Trans Yamuna area population and old city, Shahdara. The patients were going to LNJL Hospital for their treatment. Above 35 lacs of population was without the proper medical care. Hence Delhi Admn. had made a plan to provide full medical facilities to the people of the trans yamuna area of Delhi. University college of Medical Sciences was basied at Safdarjung Hospital but the sutdents did not have proper facilities of Hospital accomodation and classes. Arrangement were not very congenial for the proper development of a Teaching Institution according to the time and nee. Hence it was decided that U.C.M.S. may be shifted to GTE Hosp. complex. GTE Hosp. provides the clinical teaching facilities to the students of U.C.M.S.

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT :

The entire project, a spil over scheme of 6th Five year plan, received the revised expenditure sanction of Rs.44.57 crores vide Ministry of Health & Family Welfare letter No.U.11012/2/83-ME(UG) dated 6-9-85 the break up of which is given below :-

Capital Cost	...	2772-91 lacs
Equipments		924-00 lacs
Salaries to staff		760-11 lacs.
(During VII Plan)		
	
		<u>4457-11 lacs</u>

The cumulative expenditure on the project upto the end of 7th Five year Plan under Capital Head is Rs.2561 lacs and under Revenue Head is Rs.2538 lacs.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT:

The project started during 6th Plan and continued to the 7th Plan also. Originally this Hospital was proposed to be a 500 bedded hospital and the associated U.C.M.S. with an intake of 100 M.B.B.S. students per year. For a teaching Hospital with an intake of 100 MBBS-students per year, a 700 bedded Hospital is a statutory requirement of the Medical Council of India for recognition of this Institution. At a special meeting held on 27-3-89 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor it was decided that the bed strength be raised to 700 beds to meet the requirement of M.C.I. for permanent recognition of the institution.

The achievement made during the 7th Plan is given below :-

CAPITAL HEAD : The following buildings were fully completed and handed over to the Hospital during the 7th Plan :-

1. Casualty & OPD Block
2. X-ray & O.T. Block
3. College Block
4. Ward Block
5. Hostels (JRD, Boys Hostel, Girls)

Hospital, S.R. Hostel,
Nurses Hostel).

6. Kitchen
7. C.S.S.D.
8. Auto-Workshop
9. Laundry
10. Mortuary
11. Dharamshala
12. Incinerator
13. Canteen
14. Animal House
15. Workshop
16. Residential quarters of type A, B, C, D, & E.

REVENUE HEAD (PATIENT SERVICES): The following achievements were made during the 7th Plan :-

- i) U.C.M.S. started fully 5 years course of MBBS, 2nd batch of MBBS course started w.e.f. Feb., '86. 1st batch of MBBS interns has also started internship in this Hospital since '90. Clinical teaching in Medicine, Surgery, Obst.&Gynae., Ortho., Paediatrics, Dermatology, Dental Radiology and various Lab./investigative services were provided to the student of U.C.M.S.
- ii) Patient care services were started during the 7th Plan with the commissioning of OPD services w.e.f. 1st Nov.'85 and initially 317 beds were commissioned on 15-6-87 which was increased to 748 beds during 1989 to meet the statutory requirement of M.C.I. OPD in the Department of Medicine, Paediatrics, Surgery, Ortho, Dental, Psychiatry, E.N.T., Eyc, Skin, Obst. & Gyane. were started during the 7th Plan. Investigative/Supportive Department viz. Radiology Anaesthesia, Hospital lab. services were also made open during the 7th plan. Round the clock blood bank services were started. Round the clock emergency and Trauma services were started.
- iii) Supportive Department viz. Laundry/CSSD/ Kitchen/Mortuary/Incinerator etc. were also started during the 7th Plan.
- iv) A total of 1405 posts of Class A, B, C & D were created during the 7th Plan against the EFC memo. and in anticipation of revised EFC memo.
- v) All the Buildings of Hospital were put to use during the 7th plan except 3rd, 4th and 5th floor of X-ray O.T. Block in which commissioning of Operation theatres are held up due to non-completion of Central Air conditioning work which is likely to be completed in near future.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS (PHYSICAL TARGETS) : DURING 8TH PLAN 1990-95 :

The G.T.B. Hospital was planned during 1970-71 Since then the population of the area has doubled. The Hospital has been given the responsibility of

teaching of an intake of 100 students (under graduates) and about 100 post graduates students per year. Therefore, the need of the Institution are manifold and of tremendous magnitude.

a) OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT: Needs immediate expansion to cope up the demands of clinical departments viz. Dental, Medicine, Surgery, Obst & Gynae, Ortho., Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Eye, Otorrhinio, Layringology (ENT), Dermatology & STD, Radiology, Anaesthesiology. There has been a provision to add one more floor over the existing OPD Block which might be started as soon as the administrative approval

b) The originally planned Administrative Block happens to be located between the OPD & Casualty Blocks. Neither the space provided is sufficient nor there exists the atmosphere to work in peace. The Administrative Block needs to be shifted from its original place; resultantly the OPD and casualty would have some more space. There has been a proposal to construct an Administrative Block over the CSSD & Kitchen Block.

c) There is tremendous needs for storing space as no regular stores are provided in the original Plan. Presently, the various stores are accommodated in the Automobile workshop Building although it is not sufficient to keep up the storing requirements of the Hospital. Therefore, a store block consisting of space for stores like, Medicine store, General Store, Equipment store, Murniture stores and stationery stores, Linen stores. We have prepared the blue print for 8 storeyed super specialities ward in which our store will be accommodated on the ground & Eirst Floor.

d) Medical Record Department : Record Section is an important and integral part of a Hospital and more so when it is attached with a teaching Institution. It is essential to maintain record of epeidimiology of various diseases. For a modern Record Section with computer facilities sufficient big spare is needed.

There has been a provision to add an additional floor over the maintenance workshop which may cater the needs of the Record section to a certain extent.

e) Radiotherapy Department is an essential Department especially for treating cancer patients. The Department has already been approved by the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre. The Space is available for future extension of the OPD areas. The construction was approved in original EFC memo. but it needed a revised estimate and the same is in process.

f) There has been a proposal for extension of 550 bedded Ward Block 300 bedded ward block for Maternity and child Welfare and 250 beds to develop the super specialities in Cardiology Neurology, Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Neuro-surgery, Burn & Reconstructive Surgery Urology, Paediatric Surgery etc. The proposal of the Construction of 550 bedded Ward Block is in process. Space is also available in the campus for this additional ward block. An EFC memo. is being

prepared and will be submitted soon to the Govt. of India.

d) Neither in the present college Block building nor the Hospital Block any space for clinical teaching and offices of clinical Departments had been provided. The college component does not have the Administrative Block at all. Space for the library is also not provided. Hence, an Administrative Block and Library Block and Clinical Deptt. has been planned. The entire complex will be housed in a 10 storeyed building, parallel to the existing college block building.

e) At present, no residential accommodation for the Medical Supdt. of the Hospital and for the Principal of the college is provided in the Campus. This has to be undertaken. Space is also earmarked.

f) An Auditorium for the college and the Hospital Conference with capacity for 864 seats is also planned. The Auditorium Building is one of the approved items in the original EFC memo. The sitting arrangements has been modified to meet the needs. Revised estimates have been prepared.

g) Construction of P.G. Hostel of 100 rooms : Capacity will also be constructed/required.

h) At present, there is a provision to accommodate 102 nusses while the ultimate requirement is estimated to be about 509 staff nurses for the teaching Hospital complex, Hence, there is an immediate need for the extension of Nurses Hostel for another 300 Nurses (Rooms).

i) There is a provision in the original EFC memo. to construct the Nursing School. According to the latest concept of the Govt. of India, each teaching institution should have a Nursing College insteated of having a Nursing School. Since Nursing College needs bigger area and more staff, a revised estimate is required which is being prepared. The College of Nursing would also contain sufficient residential accommodation for an annual intake of 50 students.

j) There is a need for a Guest House. Being a teaching Hospital, examiners from outside visit every six months to conduct the MBBS/PG examinations. Also scientists of eminence from India and Abroad visit periodically. The Guest House should be available without further delay.

k) Having residential accommodation for Medical students resident doctors, faculty and nurses, there is a need to have a Faculty Club with swimming pool facility.

l) A Nursery School and Day Care Centre building is also planned to cope with the needs of the staff. A day care centre is functioning in two 'C' type residential quarters. This has shown the real need for a regular Day care centre with all amenities.

m) The U.C.M.S. - GTB Hospital complex having a large staff on its strength needs additional residential accommodation. The following extension plan of the residential quarters is therefore envisaged.

	<u>ADDL. DEMAND</u>	<u>EXISTING</u>
TYPE A	100	(224)
TYPE B	84	(96)
TYPE C	60	(120)
TYPE D	41	(30)

TYPE E	30	(24)
TYPE E 1	24	(Nil)

The above residential accommodation is felt minimum essential keeping in view the location of the complex at the extreme end of the capital and staff of various categories commuting from long distances with comparatively meagre transport resources available for the complex area. Additional residential accommodation would help in providing efficient services in the H. Space for the extension of residential accommodation is not available in the campus, The Delhi Administration would be requested to provide some more area in the vicinity of the complex.

q) The Civil & Electrical P.W.D. maintenance :

Offices and labour sheds for workers will also be required. In the original EFC memo., the residential accommodation for the maintenance staff of the P.W.D. Civil including Horticulture and Electrical including air conditioning staff was not provided. While a big staff to run the various establishments of the complex and residential block is needed, there is no accommodation available at present. Therefore, a proposal for housing P.W.D. staff is being prepared for getting approval of the Govt. of India.

(62) DURING ANNUAL PLAN (1991-92)

Following physical targets are proposed during Annual Plan 1991-92.

- a) Starting of construction of proposed extension of existing building & new buildings.
- b) Strengthening of the existing OPD specialities and Indoor patient services.
- c) Commissioning of following units/Deptt.:-
 - A) ICU
 - B) ICCU
 - C) Operation Theatres (5 Nos) in X-ray O.T. Block.
 - D) Creation of Addl. new posts required for a 700 bedded teaching Hospital.
 - E) Procurement & installation of new equipment/machinery & installation of equipment/machinery which is already in the pipe line.

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS :

To achieve the physical target as proposed and to give better patient care, total plan outlay for the 8th Five year plan and Annual Plan, 1991-92 is proposed as under :- (RS in Lakhs)

HEAD	PROPOSED FOR 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)	APPROVED OUTLAY (1990-91)	(PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR ('91-92)
Capital	1000	275	300
Revenue i) Salary (For creation of additional demand of new posts)	1500		200

ii) Equipment, Machinery and material supply.

2000

2500 * 435 500
(This includes Bl.no.i&ii)

Total: 5000 510 1000

CREATION OF NEW POSTS PROPOSED DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1991-92)

Originally, this Hospital was Planned as a 500 bedded Hospital and accordingly the staff was provided in original E.P.C memo. The bed strength was increased to 700 beds to meet the requirement of M.C.I. for recognition of a teaching Hospital with an intake of 100 students per year. Accordingly a revised E.F.C. memo. has been prepared for a 700 bedded Hospital. During the 8th Plan additional posts are to be created as required for a 700 bedded Hospital. This Hospital has been nominated for VVIP care. There has been a proposal to develop the super specialities in Cardiology, Cardio-thoracic Surgery, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery, Burn & reconstructive surgery, Urology, Paediatric Surgery etc. For commissioning of these super specialities Doctors/Nursing/Para-Medical and other staff will also be required during the plan and expansion of Anaesthesia and other supportive Department will also be required in view of the development of these super specialities. Following number of posts are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92):

CLASS	NO. OF POSTS		
	Proposed during 8th Five year Plan: (1990-95)	Proposed during Annual Plan (1990-91)	Proposed during Annual Plan (1991-92)
A	100	22	54
B	350	25	122
C	650	172	301
D	675	84	481
	1775	303	958

Posts proposed to be created during Annual Plan (1991-92) are given in schedule 'B'.

The financial involvement for creation of these posts will be approximately Rs.1500 lacs during the 8th Plan (1990-95) and Rs.200 lacs during the annual plan (1991-92).

EQUIPMENTS & MACHINERY PROPOSED TO BE PROCURED DURING THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92:

A total plan outlay of Rs.2500 lacs is proposed during the 8th Five year Plan (1990-95) to procure the equipments, machinery and material supply as under :-

- a) For expansion & strengthening of existing specialities. Rs. 2000 (in lacs)
 - b) For development of super specialities. 500
- Total: Rs. 2500 (in lacs)

During the annual plan 1991-92 equipments, machinery and material supply costing to Rs.500 lacs is proposed to be procured. Some of the important items to be procured are as under :-

- a) Lithotripsy (ESWL)
- b) CO 2 Surgical Laser & Colposcope laser adoption device.
- c) Cobalt (2)
- d) Deep X-ray therapy.

POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	CLASS	PAY SCALE	NO. OF POSTS
<u>DOCTORS:</u>				
1.	Professors	A	4500-4700	8
2.	Asstt. Professors	A	3000-5000	3
3.	Sr. Resident	B	3150-3350	20
4.	Jr. Resident	B	2630-2780	75
5.	G.D.O.-I	A	3000-4500	9
6.	G-D.O.-II	A	2200-4000	14
7.	Dy. Med. Supdt.	A	3700-5000	1
8.	Asstt. Med. Supdt	A	3000-4500	2
9.	Specialists Gr-II	A	3000-5000	10
10.	C.M.O.	A	3700-5000	4
				146
<u>NURSING STAFF:</u>				
1.	Nursing Supdt.	A	2200-4000	1
2.	Dy. N.S.	B	2000-3500	1
3.	Nursing Sister	B	1640-2900	17
4.	Staff Nurse	C	1400-2600	200
				219
<u>PARA-MEDICAL & OTHER STAFF:</u>				
1.	Technical Supervisor	B	1640-2900	6
2.	Technical Asstt.	C	1400-2300	11
3.	Technician	C	1200-2040	18
4.	Lab. Asstt.	C	975-1540	1
5.	Asstt. (OT etc.)	C	950-1500	24
6.	Physiotherapist	C	1400-2300	2
7.	Social Worker	C	1400-2300	2
8.	Technician (CSSD).	C	1200-2040	1
9.	Washerman	D	750-940	22
10.	UDC	C	1200-2040	2
11.	LDC	C	950-1500	1
12.	Peon	D	750-940	7
13.	Daftry	D	775-1025	2
14.	Hawaldar	C	950-1500	1
15.	Nursing Orderly	D	750-940	100
16.	Sweeper	D	750-940	170
17.	Chowkidar	D	750-940	80
18.	Vehicle Supdt.	B	1640-2900	1
19.	Driver	C	950-1500	20
20.	Bearer	D	750-940	7
21.	Radiographer	C	1350-2200	5
22.	Technician (For Med)	C	1200-2040	3
23.	Dark Room Attendent	D	800-1150	3

24. Artist	C	1400-2300	1
25. Refractionist	C	1200-2840	3
26. Speech Therapist	C	1400-2300	1
27. Radiation Protection Officer	A	2200-4000	1
28. Audiometric Asstt.	C	1400-2300	1
29. Dy. Medical Supdt. (Admn.)	A	3000-4500	1
30. Asstt. Director (Stat./Plg)	A	2200-4000	1
31. Research Officer	B	1640-2900	1
32. Stat. Asstt.	C	1400-2300	2
33. Stat. Investigator	C	1200-2040	2

593

Total Post 958

Strengthening of Central Jail Hospital (Rs.50,00 Lakhs)

The overall facilities provided in the Jail Hospital was reviewed during the 7th Five Year Plan Vis-a-Vis the increase in jail population and security. A plan scheme " Strengthening of Jail Hospital" was thereby mooted. Under this scheme the jail department was asked to purchase an X-ray machine, Pathology equipments, Dental Chairs etc. A sum of Rs. 50 Lakh was allocated for this purpose during the 7th Plan these equipments have been purchased by the jail department. Mid-way the matter was reviewed under the guidance of the former L.G. and it was discussed that the jail department also provide physiotherapy facilities to the jail inmates. Equipments for this purpose was therefore, purchased. It had also been desired that as a temporary arrangement specialists for the above units would be made available from the Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital till the time specific posts were created.

As a temporary arrangement, 1 dentist, 1 pathologist, 1 radiologist on part time basis had been ordered to visit the jail hospital, approximately 10 hours a week. The services of these specialists are not being made available to the jail hospital, reportedly owing to their pre-occupation and heavy work load in Din Dayal Upadhyay hospital.

Viewed in the light of the above, the requirements of the following staff under the Plan Scheme of " Strengthening of Jail Hospital" were worked out in consultation with the Resident Medical Officer :-

	<u>Post</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1. Radiologist	1	Rs. 3000-5000
2. Pathologist	1	Rs. 3000-5000
3. Dentist	1	Rs. 2200-4000
4. Physiotherapist	1	Rs. 1400-2300
5. Tech. Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
6. Lab. Technician	5	Rs. 1200-2040
7. Lab. Assistant	2	Rs. 975- 1540
8. Lab. Attendant	2	Rs. 775- 1025
9. Safaiwala	1	Rs. 750- 940

These posts are likely to be created during 1990-91. If these posts are not created during the current year then these posts will spill over to next year. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 10.00 lakh for A. P. 1991-92.

CIVIL HOSPITALUpgrading of Civil Hospital :- (Rs.300.00 Lacs)

This is a continuing scheme. At present the Civil Hospital has a strength of 30 Indoor beds. In the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, it is proposed to increase the number of Indoor beds from 30 beds to 100 beds. To start the 100 bedded hospital, it is proposed to construct the building in the phased manner. In the 1st phase of the building,

Contd...

casualty block has been completed. Certain additions and alterations in the existing building had already been completed during the 7th plan. In the IIInd phase it is proposed to start the construction of O.P.D. block, but the same could not be done as the land was not made available by Police Department. In the IIIrd phase, it is proposed to construct a 100 bedded Indoor Ward with other allied facilities by demolishing the old structure. During the 7th Plan 20 posts of various categories were created and filled up. One ultra-sound machine was procured for special investigation. The E.N.T. and pathology Deptt. were equipped with new equipments to facilitate special investigations.

During the 7th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 67.99 lacs was incurred under the scheme "Upgrading of Civil Hospitals". During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to create 93 posts of various categories as per Annexure 'A' enclosed. Besides creation of these posts it is also proposed to purchase Cat-Scan, 2 X-ray machines, pathological Equipments and other essential equipments/apparatus etc. Drawings for the hospital building are being finalised. A provision of Rs. 300.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 50.00 lacs for 1991-92. Out of 93 posts, 33 posts are proposed to be created during 1991-92. The list is enclosed at Annexure-II.

Item-wise break-up of the proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under :-

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Items	1990-95	1991-92
I.	Establishment	72.00	10.00
II	Building	100.00	20.00
III	Machinery & Equipment	50.00	-
IV	Other	78.00	20.00
	<u>Total:-</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>

NAMES OF THE 92 NOS. OF POSTS WITH SCALES
PROPOSED FOR CREATION DURING THE VII FIVE
YEAR PLAN

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>SCALE</u>	<u>NOS</u>
1.	Peaditrician	3000-5000	1
2.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	3
3.	Dental Mechanic	1200-2040	1
4.	Technical Asstt. (For X-ray Deptt.)	1400-2300	1
5.	Technical Asstt. (For pathology lab)	1400-2300	1
6.	O.T. Asstt.	950-1200	1
7.	Matron	2000-3200	1
8.	CSSD Technician	1200-2040	1
9.	Sr. Radiographer	1200-2040	1
10.	Medical Record Clerk	950-1200	1
11.	Sweeper	750-940	2
12.	Chowkindar	-do-	2
13.	Streasure Bearor	-do-	2
14.	Maid Servant	-do-	3
15.	Ambulance Attendants	-do-	2
16.	Driver	950-1400	1
17.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	5
18.	Store Purchase Supervisor	2000-3200	1
19.	Public Relation Officer	2000-3200	1
20.	Asstt. Matron	1640-2900	1
21.	House Surgeon	As per rate, App.	7
22.	Nursing Sister	1640-2900	2
23.	Telephone Operator	950-1500	1
24.	Daftary	800-1150	1
25.	Sweeper	750-940	4
26.	Nursing Orderly	-do-	8
27.	Cook	750-1025	2
28.	Steward	1200-2040	1
29.	Ward Boys	750-940	3
30.	Auidomatory Asstt.	1400-2300	1
31.	Nursing Sister	1640-2900	3
32.	Medical Record Tech.	1200-2040	1
33.	Nursing Orderly	750-940	7
34.	Linen & Liveries Keeper	1200-2040	1
35.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	6
36.	Mate	750-940	1

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37.	Painter	950-1500	1
38.	Electrician	-do-	1
39.	Plumber	-do-	1
40.	CSSD Attendant	750-940	1
41.	Ambulance Attendant	-do-	1
42.	Research Officer (MR)	1640-2900	1
43.	Statistical Asstt.	1400-2300	1
44.	Physio-therapists	1640-2900	1
45.	Receptionist	950-1500	1
46.	Mess Servant	750-940	3
TOTAL			<u>93</u>

LIST OF 33 NOS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF POSTS THAT
WILL BE PROPOSED FOR CREATIONS IN NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR
i.e. 1991-92.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>SCALE</u>	<u>NOS</u>
1.	Staff Nurse	1400-2600	5
2.	Store Purchase Supervisor	2000-3200	1
3.	Public Relation Officer	2000-3200	1
4.	Asstt. Matron	1640-2900	1
5.	House Surgeon	As per rate approved	7
6.	Nursing Sister	1640-2900	2
7.	Telephone Operator	950-1500	1
8.	Daftary	800-1150	1
9.	Sweeper	750-940	4
10.	Nursing Orderly	750-940	8
11.	Cook	750-1025	2
TOTAL			<u>33</u>

MAULANA AZAD MEDICAL COLLEGE

For various plan schemes of M.A.M. College, an amount of Rs.1300.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. Which includes Rs. 90.00 lakhs as capital. The scheme wise details are as under :-

1. Addl. Staff in M.A.M. College (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

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 Government of India have created 13 posts of professors and ~~xxx~~ also upgraded 9 Assistant Professors to Associate level in June 1985. Delhi Administration has conveyed sanction to the creation of 183 (group B,C & D Only) new posts under this scheme in June, 1987. In addition 32 posts of Sr. Residents have also been created under the scheme in July, 88.

During 8th Plan we propose to add teaching & Supportive staff which is in accordance with MCI norms or actual increase in work load.

1. Professor (Anaesthesia)	1	2. Associate Professor	2
3. Assistant Professor	2	(Radiology)	
(Radiology)			
4. Lecturer (Physics)	1	5. Sanitary Guides	6
6. Jr. Residents	42	7. Sr. Supervisors	5
8. UDC	6	9. LDC	6
10. Peons	6	11. Head Clerk	2
12. Sr. Projectionist	1		

~~xx~~ A part of U.G. Hostel is proposed to be converted into P.G. (Girls) Hostel in view of acute demand and adequate staff for this hostel will also be required. With the proposed intensions of existing hostels it is felt that existing staff is not sufficient to meet the demands of inmates.

Following staff is also proposed to be created during 8th Five Year Plan.

1. Hostel Supertintendent	1
2. Cooks	3
3. Bearers	7
4. Store Keepers	2
5. Common Room Attndt.	5
6. Hostel Boys	5
7. House Keeper (Girls)	1

Further there has been an increase in number of ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xx~~ vehicle in this Institution and the Transport wing is proposed to be strengthened with following incumbents :-

1. Drivers	4
2. Cleaners	2
3. Three Wheeler Driver	1
4. UDC	1
5. LDC	1

As per instructions of Government of India provision is also required to be made for travel grant to enable the Medical Faculty to attend National & International Conferences. In addition we proposed to have visiting professors in our institution. There will be renowned persons in the field of Medical and Medical Education.

For successful implementation of the above programmes a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during 8th plan period and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 1991-92.

2. Library Facilities (Rs. 75.00 Lakhs)

Construction of a Library for M.A.M. College was taken up during 6th plan period and was completed during 85-86 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.

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 objectives, the following staff is required to start 24 hours library services.

1. Sr. Documentalist	1
2. Librarian	1
3. Asstt. Librarian	2
4. Asstt. Librarian (Sr.)	1
5. Asstt. Librarian (Jr.)	3
6. LDC	4
7. Daftary	2
8. Peon	2
9. Lib Attendant	4

The posts at S.No.1 & 2 have already been created in 90-91. In addition to creation of above posts, funds will be required for purchase of library Books & Journals worth Rs. 10.00 lacs. An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th plan. The total financial implications on the above items will be Rs. 15.00 lacs during the year 1990-92.

3. Reorientation of Under Graduate Medical Education (Rs. 100.00 Lakhs)

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 gives its services at 3 PHCs namely Alipur, Narela and Khanjhwala and as per regulation of Medical Council of India we need following staff:- for each of the 3 PHCs in 1991-92.

1. Asstt Professor	
(Medicine, Eye, Paed)	3
2. Medical Officer GDMO II	1
3.a) Sweepers	3
b) Orderlies	3
c) Chowkindars	4
d) Cooks	3
4. Sanitary Inspector	1
5. Store Keeper/LDC	1
6. Lab. Technician	1
7. Extension Educator (Male)	1
8. Extension Educator (Female)	1

8. Extension Educator(Female)	1
9. Health Educator	1
10. Compundor	1
11. ANS/MHW(F)	3
12. Social Scientist	1

An amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan. For 91-92 an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs including Rs.15.00 lakhs under capitalis proposed.

4. Security Cell in NAM College (20.00 Lakhs)

NAM College is a cluster of good number of buildings besides, the main college building it has the Teaching Block, Animal House, Library, Gas Plant, 3-Hostels Buildings, one Auditorium, Mortuary and Type-IV, V and VI residential complex. A large number of people from 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 Central 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 in 91-92. Accordingly it is proposed to have one more A.S.O., 2-Havaldars, and 20 guards under the scheme. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 4 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Estt. of a Centre for Medical Education (Rs. 100.00 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 dynamic 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 individuals 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 "Se Centre".

The main guidelines for structure of the centre will be :-

1. Medical Teachers & 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 depts. and collaboration with them in its service and research activities.

In addition following equipments will 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 Computers.

The following Group 'A' posts have been recommended by Delhi Administration and the matter is under consideration of Government of India and propose to continue these posts in 1991-92.

1. Professor. 1
2. Asstt. Professor 1

Adequate provisions will also be required for liveries, travel allowances, Library Books, Furniture and one staff car. An amount of Rs. 127 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th plan and Rs. 12 lacs for Annual plan 1991-92.

6. S.I. Equipment for Different Deptt. (Rs. 250.00 lacs)

Efficient diagnostic facilities and consequently service 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 MAM 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 equipment was included in the 7th Five Year Plan to keep pace with the latest facilities and technology available in the interest of teaching, training, service of patients and research by providing sophisticated ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ equipments etc. to following department of MAMC .

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Pharmacology. | 2. Physiology. |
| 3. Pathology. | 4. Medicine. |
| 5. Obstet. & Gynae. | 6. Microbiology. |
| 7. Forensic Medicine | 8. E.N.T. |
| 9. Bio-Chemistry. | |

An amount of Rs. 250 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th plan which includes Rs. 50 lacs for 1991-92 to purchase equipments for the above mentioned deptt. of MAMC.

7. Strengthening of Book Bank (Rs. 15.00 lacs)

Book Bank was started in the college for the help of needy students in 1963 with the initial investment of Rs. 0.30 lac 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. 3.00 lacs every year. An amount of Rs. 15 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th plan. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for purchase of more new books.

8. Introduction of P.G. Diploma Course Hospital Administration (Rs. 20.00 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 DHA Course, this scheme was included in the 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 IInd Year Jr. Residents as M.B.B.S. Doctors with the adequate background are to be admitted in this course as student, in 1991-92. Joint teaching will be organized alongwith 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 the National Institute of Health, Family Welfare and Delhi University. An amount of Rs. 20 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th plan which includes Rs. 2.00 lacs for 1991-92.

9. Introduction of M.L.T. Courses (Rs. 40.00 Lacs)

To provide facilities for teaching 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 ment in Delhi. The same has not yet been started due to non-filling up of staff. However, it will be started from July, '91'. The course will be of two years duration with intake capacity of 20 students 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. Course. This will open promotion avenues and the staff will not get frustrated. The need for this course is felt more when for all technical post, M.L.T. Diploma has been made compulsory in the recruitment rules.

Besides, for special equipments, furniture, glassware and chemicals are also proposed to be purchased. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 10.00 lacs for Annual plan 1991-92.

10. Diploma Course for Operation Room Assistant (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

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 objectives 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-therapiests 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 two years duration and 10 seats per year will be available for admission.

An amount of Rs. 30 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan out of which, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is for 1991-92 to meet the expenditure on staff, equipment and contingencies. Following staff is required during 1991-92.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | Asstt. Prof. | 2 |
| 2. | (Anaes. Deptt.) | |
| 2. | Tutor Supervisor | 7 |
| 3. | Projectionist | 1 |
| 4. | Store Keeper | 1 |
| 5. | Peon/Attendant | 1 |
| 6. | Museum Attdt. | 1 |
| 7. | U.D.C./Sten/Typist | 1 |

11. Modernisation of Various Deptts. of MAMC (Rs. 175 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. College with the latest equipments and laboratories according to the need of the hour. This will help in patient care for early diagnosis and timely treatment. Following units/labs. in various deptts. of MAMC are proposed to be started under the scheme during 1991-92 along with the minimum staff in each of the Deptts:-

1. Urology:
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Assistant Professor 1
 2. Paed-surgery :
 1. Professor 1
 2. Assistant Professor 1
 3. Neuro Surgery :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Assistant Professor 1
 4. Plastic Surgery Department :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Assistant Professor 1
 5. Setting up of a Virology lab. in Microbiology Deptt.
 1. Tech. Asstt. 1
 2. Technician 1
 3. Lab. Asstt. 1
 4. Animal Attdt. 1
 5. Typist 1
- Besides equipments like laminar flow, Deep freeze, Microscope with attachments, Centrifuge Microfuge will also be required.
6. Immunology :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Technical Assistant 2
 3. Lab Attdit. 2
 4. Sweeper 1
 7. Clinical Biochemistry :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Technical Assistant 2
 3. Lab Attdt. 2
 4. Sweeper 1
 8. Neuro Chemistry :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Technical Assistant 2
 3. Lab Attdt. 2
 4. Sweeper 1
 9. Genetics :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Research Officer 1
 3. Technical Asstt. 2
 4. Lab Assistant 2
 5. Sweeper 1
 10. Immuno Histology :-
 1. Associate Professor 1
 2. Research Officer 1
 3. Technical Asstt. 2
 4. Lab Assistant 2
 5. Sweeper 1
 11. Neo Netology :-
 1. Professor 1
 2. Assistant Professor 1
 12. Medicine Department :-)Rs. 200 lacs)

There is proposal for development of Medicine Department and its various sub-specialities during 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95). The Medicine Department would comprise of the following sub-specialities department :-

1. Cardio-respiratory
2. Medical Gastroenterology
3. Nephrology
4. Medical Neurology
5. Endocrinology & Metabolising :- Following staff is needed

for a full fledged Endocrine and Metabolic Lab. during the year 1991-92.

1. Professor	X	1
2. Asstt. Professor		1
3. C.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

6. Haematology

7. Medical Oncology

8. Medical Genetics & Nutrition

An amount of Rs. 175 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 25 lacs for 1991-92.

12. Provision of workshop in M.A.M. College (Rs. 20.00 lacs)

The workshop will be set up in college campus for which suitable site has been located. For setting up the workshop CSIO Chandigarh has agreed to provide Technical Knowhow. For this an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 which includes 2 lacs for 1991-92.

13. Setting up of Electronic Data Processing Unit (Computerization) (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

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 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 accuracy and reliability in the analysis of these data so that the findings are available in time for preventive action. The only one way to achieve this is through computerization.

Accordingly feasibility report to have computers in Microbiology, PSM, Pharmacology, college Library and Accounts Branch has already been finalised by N.I.C. proposal for the purchase of computers is under process. An amount of Rs. 25 lacs is being proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 6 lacs for 1991-92.

14. Extension of Pathology Block (Rs. 10.00 lacs)

The scheme envisages modernization of the different functioning laboratories and teaching facilities of the department of pathology. A provision of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for 8th plan.

15. Construction of sports complex (Rs. 20.00 lacs.)

Due to non-finalization 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 1000 students we would like to have a play field with track, for athletics facilities for the physical and extra-curricular activities of students as early as possible. Details are being worked out by PWD. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 4.00 lacs for 1991-92.

16. Construction Staff Qrs. (Rs. 20.00 Lacs)

MAM College and associate hospitals have on roll about 300 specialists/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.

There is a plot/land available which has already been earmarked for construction of multi storied staff qrs. in the campus and it is proposed to construct atleast 40 Type-III/IV/V quarters. A provision of Rs. 20 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 2.00 for Annual Plan 1991-92.

17. Construction of P.G. Hostel (Rs. 20.00 Lacs)

Training for post graduates has also been started in the college and at present it has 292 Junior and 81 Senior Residents- The report of Kartar Singh Committee recommended residential accommodation for those 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. Due to non availability of land the scheme could not be implemented. It is proposed to locate proper site and as such a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for taking construction of the P.G. Hostel which includes Rs. 2 lacs for 1991-92.

18. Provision of Generator in MAM College (Rs. 25.00 lacs)

During the past few years power failure has become routine and frequent features 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 LNJPNH. in carrying out various tests etc. which ultimately play a big role in patients care. With this defective power supply patients specimen and costly reagents strains kept in cold are destroyed.

Accordingly it was proposed to purchase Generator for MAM College P.W.D. Authorities have informed that the generator in the college, with a total cost of Rs. 22.00 lacs will be ideal for the needs of the complex. A provision of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 which included Rs. 20 lacs for 1991-92.

19. Setting up of a Computerized Telephone Exchange (Rs. 10.00 Lacs)

MAMC has become a vast complex with 10 main buildings with in the one Kilometer area the communication not work for the complex is poor at the moment during next 2 years some more buildings may come up and the position will worsen. It is proposed to have 20 lines atleast and for this a computer terminal presently with 96 outlines in various departments, Hospitals speciality wards and laboratories. Three posts of telephone operators are proposed to be created during 1991-92. The outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10.00 lacs which includes Rs. 3.00 lacs for 1991-92.

20. Provision of Fire Fighting Arrangements (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

For providing and maintaining latest fire fighting arrangements in the various buildings of the MAM College An amount of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 6 lacs for 1991.92. The arrangements include wet riser system and automatic fire alarm system.

21. Addition/Alteration/Renovation of buildings (Rs. 100. Lacs)

The present building of MAM College was constructed in 1959 and since then a lot of modifications of alterations have been felt. Due to paucity of funds no substantial Addition/Alteration could be made by the PWD. The following works are proposed to be carried out during 8th plan

- 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 house in library.

One extension counter of syndicate bank has been functioning in the MAM College premises since 1975 for providing banking facilities exclusively for the students, staff of the college and hospitals. It is finding shortage of space to extend better and personalised service to the valued customers. The bank has requested the college to provide new premises with a build up area of about 50'X30' and they are prepared to pay the rent fixed by PWD in principal subject to the confirmation to ~~xxxx~~ their head office. For this the Administrative Block is proposed to be extended. Blue print of the survey plan has been received and is being proposed. An amount of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 15 lacs for 1991-92.

22. Extension of Taneja Block (Rs. 25.00 Lacs)

The present Dr. Taneja Block is not sufficient to accommodate all the Clinical Deptts. of MAM College and the Deptts. like Obst. & Gynai., paediatrics, Skin & V.D. and Orthopadics are demanding space for faculty. It is therefore, proposed to extend the present building to bring all deptts in one compact space. A provision of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 5 lacs for 1991-92.

23. Extension of U.G. (Girls) Hostel (Rs. 25.00 Lacs)

A new scheme with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lacs is being proposed in 8th plan. The accommodation for under graduate girls is very little and we are not able to accommodate the under graduates and there are three girls in every room at present. Extension of this hostel is an imminent demand from under graduate girls. An amount of Rs. 25 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 5.00 lacs for 1991-92.

24. Extension of Ph. III of U.G. Hostel (Rs. 25.00 Lacs)

The present P.G. Hostel for girls is in the Nurses Hostel and the hospital authorities are pressing for that accommodation as they have to adjust the Nurses over there. The demand for P.G. Girls hostel can not be overlooked for long. Accordingly it is proposed to extend the present phase III of U.G. Hostel to be used as P.G. (Girls) Hostel. For this an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lacs would be required during 8th plan which includes Rs. 5 lacs for 1991-92.

25. Addition Alteration & Renovation of College & Auditorium (Rs. 20.00 Lacs)

It is proposed to include a new scheme in 8th plan with an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lacs under capital. the

college auditorium is twenty five years old and since then out staff and student strength has gone manifold but without any renovation of this old building. On many occasions inadequacy of auditorium has been badly felt. Therefore, it is proposed to renovate it by increasing seating capacity acquiring modern sound/light systems and air conditioning the same. An amount of Rs. 20 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 4 lacs for 1991-92.

H.M.D. SHAHDARA

1. STRENGTHENING OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION, RECORD ROOM AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (Rs. 50 Lakh)

(A) Hospital administrative System

Although the clinical services of the hospital have been expended and improved, but we are facing difficulties in the proper functioning of the hospital due to lack of sufficient staff on the Administrative side. It is proposed to create the following posts :-

- (i) Administrative Officer (DANICS) - 01 Post
pay scale Rs. 2000 - 3500/-

As there is an over all increase in the staff, we need a proper senior officer to handle Administrative work more efficiently.

- (ii) Accounts Officer - 01 Post
Pay scale Rs. 2375 - 3500/-

Seeing the present stage, there are many problems in the purchases, account matters etc., so, one Accounts Officer will be needed to tackle these situations properly and for smooth functioning of the hospital.

- (iii) Purchase Officer Supervisor - 02 Posts
pay scale Rs. 2000 - 3200

- (iv) Senior Store Keeper - 03 Posts
Pay scale Rs. 1400 - 2600

- (v) Estate Officer - 01 Post
Pay scale Rs. 2000-3200

At present the work of the store officer, Purchase officer and Estate Officer is being looked after by the Medical Officer, who have to look after the work of the Stores in addition to their own duties attending to patients in the out-door and in-door and emergency duties. Naturally they are not available for full time for the store works often they are posted in the hospital in odd hours. So, we require a full time Store Officer, Purchase Officer and Estate Officer.

- (vi) Law Officer - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 2000 - 3290

(In view of the large size of the hospital staff and Psychiatric patients, we have to face many legal problems on a continuous basis. So, We are in real need of a Law Officer in the hospital;

- (vii) Senior Stenographer - 01 Post
Pay scale Rs. 1640 - 2900
- (Viii) Assistants - 06 Posts
Pay scale Rs. 1400 - 2600
- (ix) U.D.Cs - 06 Posts
Pay scale Rs. 1200 - 2040
- (x) Junior Stenographer - 01 Post
Pay scale Rs. 1200 - 2040
- (xi) L.D.Cs Rs. 950-1500 - 06 Posts

As the posts of Psychiatrists, Medical Officer etc. are being increased, these posts are required for smooth functioning of the hospital.

(b) Creation of Planing Cell

At present the work of the Planning and Budget is being looked after by the Medical Officer in addition to his own duties. Since the hospital is expanded and improved, we are facing difficulties in preparing the Planning and Budget of the Hospital due to lack of planning staff. Hence, the undermentioned planning staff may please be created and posted at your earliest for smooth functioning and timely submission of planning and Budget reports of the hospital.

- (i) Statistical Officer (Planning) - 01 Post
Pay scale Rs. 2000 - 3500
- (ii) Research Officer (Planning) - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 1640 - 2900
- (iii) Statistical Assistant - 02 Posts
Pay Scale Rs. 1400 - 2600
- (iv) Investigator - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 1200 - 2040
- (v) Junior Stenographer - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 1200 - 2040

(c) At present there is no Medical Record Officer in this hospital to maintain the Medical Records. Hence the undermentioned staff is required for proper maintenance of the records. Further it is submitted that we have already given the requisition for 489 of Para Medical and supporting posts with an expenditure of Rs. 99.00 Lakhs per year. These posts are not sanctioned during 7th five year plan due to shortage of funds. It is essential that these should be sanctioned in the 8th Five Year Plan for the proper functioning of the hospital.

- (i) Medical Record Officer - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 2000 - 3500
- (ii) Junior Stenographer - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 1200 - 2040
- (iii) U.D.C - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs. 1200 - 2040
- (iv) L.D.Cs - 02 Posts
Pay Scale Rs. 950 - 1500

(d) Communication System

This hospital has got many wards and Section at distant places, so lot of time is vested in communicating with different sections for clinical and Administrative purposes. Therefore, intercom in all the area of this hospital and residences of all the Medical Officers, Psychiatrists and Senior Officers, who may require on emergency duties, should be provided. An amount of Rs. 50 Lakh is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 1500 Lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

2. EXPANSION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN DISPENSARIES
(Rs. 18.00 Lakh)

In the treatment of Mental illness, one of the major problem is relapse after discharge from the Mental Hospital. The main cause of the relapse in that, follow up treatment is not continued. The patients and relatives find it difficult to come to the hospital for follow up. It is proposed to start peripheral services in six dispensaries in the Transyamuna area. For this, each dispensary has to be visited twice a week by one Psychiatrist and Medical Officer and one Psychiatric Social Worker. Thus the following extra posts will be required:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Psychiatrist | - 01 Post |
| Pay Scale Rs.3000 - 5000 | |
| (ii) Medical Officers | - 02 Posts |
| Pay Scale Rs. 2200 - 4000 | |
| (iii) Psychiatric Social Worker | - 02 Posts |
| Pay Scale Rs.1640 - 2900 | |
| (iv) Drivers | - 02 Posts |

The medicines are to be indented and dispensed by the dispensary staff as they are doing for other illnesses. In addition to this two Vans/Jeeps will also required. An amount of Rs.18.00 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.3.60 Lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

3. STRENGTHENING OF MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL SERVICES
(Rs.150.00Lakhs)

The report of Dr. S.D. Sharma's Committee suggested 50 bedded unit in this hospital. Keeping in view, the sanctioned strength of 578 beds in this hospital and additional 26 beds at Mental Ward Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi, the demand comes to 12 units for this hospital; The report will commenting on "Staffing pattern and training in paragraph 6 & 8 has stated that the staffing pattern should be similar to other hospitals like LNJP and G.B. Pant Hospitals under Delhi Administration. Following additional posts may be created in different categories:-

(a) Medical Services

Under orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the following posts have been created in the 7th Five Year Plan :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| (i) Psychiatrists (Specialist Gr.II) | - 04 Posts |
| (ii) Medical Officers | - 14 Posts |

However, in posts at Senior Level Have been created, therefore, it is proposed to have the Senior posts.

- (i) Consultant in Psychiatry - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs.5900 - 6700

At present Medical Superintendent is already working at this post and scale against the post of Sr. Specialist. Therefore, it will be desirable to have a permanent post in this scale.

- (ii) Senior Specialist (Psychiatrist) - 02 Post
Pay Scale Rs.4500 - 5700

There is only one post in this scale at present. Therefore, 2 more posts needs to be created.

- (iii) Psychiatrist (Specialist Gr.II) - 04 Posts
Pay Scale Rs.3000 - 5000

Presently there are only 8 posts in this scale including 4 posts created in the 7th Five Year Plan as mentioned earlier. Therefore, 4 additional posts will be required to have 12 units as per Committee's report. Further these posts are required to start the modern services like Community Psychiatry, Deaddiction facility, emergency ward facility and other speciality clinics.

(b) Para Medical Services

A proposal to creat 489 posts of Para Medical and supporting staff has already taken up with the Secretary (Medical) and these provision to be kept in 8th Five Year Plan. A case for creation of 195 posts out of 489 has been taken up with the Secretary (Medical) under Annual Plan 1990-91 and the following posts are required in different categories under Annual Plan 1991-92 to improve the services. The details of posts proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 is as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Proposed under viiiith FYP	Under Annual Plan	
			1990-91	1991-92
(i)	Nursing Sister Pay Scale Rs.1640 - - 2900	36	18	10
(ii)	Staff Nurse P. Scale Rs.1400- 2600	112	45	45
(iii)	Ward Attendant P. Scale Rs.750- 940	167	22	50
(iv)	Ward Sweepers P. Scale Rs.750- -940	131	40	40
(v)	Dressers P scale Rs.800- -1150	5	02	03

S.No.	Name of the Posts	Proposed under VIIIth FYP	Under Annual Plan 1990-91	Under Annual Plan 1991-92
(vi)	Chowkidars Pay Scale Rs.750-940	17	17	-
(vii)	Mate Majdoors Pay Scale Rs.750-940	07	-	07
(viii)	Peon Pay Scale Rs.750-940	01	01	-
(ix)	Barber Pay Scale Rs.750-940	01	01	-
(x)	Head Ward Attendants Pay Scale Rs.800-1150	70	35	35
(xi)	Head Sweepers Pay Scale Rs.775-1025	10	04	04
(xii)	Telephone Operator Pay Scale Rs.950-1500	04	04	-
(xiii)	Sanitary Inspector Pay Scale Rs.950-1500	01	01	-
(xiv)	Dark Room Attendant Pay scale Rs.800-1150	01	01	-
(xv)	Drivers Pay Scale Rs.950.1500	04	04	-

(c) Kitchen Department

- (i) Senior Dietitian - 01 Post
Pay Scale Rs.2200-4000

One post of Dietitian was created in 1970, when the strength of the hospital was only 102 beds. Now the total strength of the in-door patients is 578 i.e. approximately six times. It is, therefore, obvious that work load has increased manifold in the Kitchen department in the better way to met the increased overload, it is suggested that a post of Senior Dietitian in the Scale of Rs.2200-4000 is to be created in this hospital. He will be able to supervise whole of the Kitchen work which is at present done by Doctor, who finds very little time from his busy schedule.

(d) Machinery Equipment(i) E C T Unit

A sophisticated modernised ECT machine is desirable for this Mental Hospital as ECT forms one of the essential methods of treatment of Psychiatric patients. This will reduce fear & complication of ECT. For this, a sum of Rs.1.60 Lakhs will be required.

(ii) Flame Photometer

For studying blood ends of Lithium etc., which form one of the desirable method of treatment for psychiatric patients. For this a sum of Rs.3.00 will be required under the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(iii) 16 OH EEG Equipment

An essential investigation for patients suffering from neurological diseases. For this equipment a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be required under the Annual Plan 1991-92. An amount of Rs.150lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. Rs.36.30 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF STORE BLOCK (Rs.25 lakh)

This is a continuing scheme. At present there is no arrangements for keeping the stores. The different stores are scattered in Ward rooms and in the Administrative Block. The scheme aims at providing the accomodation for different stores in the hospital. The scheme could not be implemented as drawings are with Urban Art Commission for approval. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lakh for A.P 1991-92

5. CONSTRUCTION OF OPD BLOCK (Rs. 51.50 lakhs)

This hospital at present does not have any seperate OPD building. The present OPD is being run in the Administrative Block and there is congestion due to shortage of the space. Even hospital does not have enough space for the Medical Officers to sit, with the result two, three doctors are sharing one room, which is not ideal in dealing with the Psychiatric cases where we have to keep confidentiality of the report intact. The scheme could not be implemented as drawings are with Urban Art Commission for approval. A sum of Rs.51.50 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.15 lakh for A.P. 1991-91.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF LAUNDRY WITH STEAM DISINFECTOR (Rs.30 lakhs)

The linen of this hospital is at present being washed by a private contractor. But this hospital needs its own laundry with steam disinfector. The scheme could not be implemented as the drawings are with Urban Art Commission for approval. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.6.00 lakh for A.P 1991-92.

7. DEPARTMENTAL STORES/SHOPPING CENTRE (Rs.0.50lakh)

The work of construction of 248 staff quarters was completed in the 5th Five Year Plan. The quarters have been allotted to the staff of this hospital. The members of the staff are facing a huge difficulties to get their house held goods from Super Bazar/Local market which is at a distance of two to three Kilometers from the colony. A departmental store/shopping Centre is urgently required for the residents of the colony. The scheme could not be implemented as the drawings are with Urban Art Commission for approval. A sum of Rs.0.50 Lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF A/C MORTUARY (Rs.5.00lakhs)

This hospital does not have ^{any} satisfactory arrangements for keeping the dead bodies. There is Mortuary without air conditioning. As a result of which the dead bodies get decomposed in the summer season, even

after putting ice on them. This method is also very cumbersome and unhygienic. For this purpose an air conditioned mortuary has been proposed in the 7th Five Year plan, but this could not be implemented, so far as drawings are with Urban Art Commission. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.4.00 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

9. AUGMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY/GANGA WATER (Rs. 7.00 Lakh)

The drinking water in this hospital and its residential colony is being supplied by the Tube-well and partly from Ganga water. As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the water supply for patients is required for twenty four hours in a day. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose which includes Rs.1.60 lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

10. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN HOSPITAL BUILDING AND LAY OUT (Rs.60 Lakhs)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, has desired that suitable changes may be made in the hospital building in consultation with the Medical and P.W.D. authorities. The matter was examined by the high level committee appointed by the Delhi Administration, Delhi in Feb. 88 and approved estimates has been submitted by P.W.D. for administrative approval. Sanction for expenditure of the scheme is being issued and the work will be started in 90-91. It is a major Scheme and most of the work has to be taken in the 8th Five Year plan. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.40.00 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

11. CONSTRUCTION OF DHARAMSHALA (Rs.1.00 lakh)

Many excited patients are brought by relatives from distant places. They take few days in getting settled by active treatment. For this period they face the problems of making their temporary stay. Therefore a Dharamshala is needed for such patient's relatives. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh to be proposed for 8th plan.

12. CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM (Rs.2.00 lakh)

It is a 604 bedded Mental Hospital with large number of various category of staff. It is desirable that this hospital should have a Auditorium to organise recreational activities, functions collectively in a group from time to time. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and the same will be included during 1991-92.

13. STAFF QUARTERS (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

As the hospital staff has also increased and will also increase further, so more staff quarters will be required. A sum of Rs.43.00 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme under Annual Plan 1990-91. But, drawings and estimates are still awaited from the P.W.D. Department.

The details of the quarters is as under :-

<u>Type</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Additional Requirement</u>	<u>Approx cost</u>
v	6	10	27.90 lakhs
Iv	16	10	22.50 lakhs
III	37	20	37.50 lakhs
II	56	20	35.00 lakhs
I	203	100	75.00 lakhs
<u>Total</u>			<u>197.00 lakhs</u>

An amount of Rs. 100 lakh is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 20 lakh for A.P.1991-92.

L.N.J.P.N.HOSPITAL:1. Strengthening of Staff & Equipment Rs.800.00 Lacs.

This is ^aan on going scheme of the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. Department wise position of posts proposed to be created in the eighth five year plan is given below:-

I. GYNAE & OBST. DEPTT.

Actual bed-occupancy rate in this department is 150-180% during the last few years. This has resulted over-crowding in sanitary conditions and dilution of quality of service. We are compelled to keep two/three patients on the one bed. The following posts are proposed to be created for this department as to provide the best possible care to the patients during 8th five year plan-1990-95.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE SCHEME</u>	<u>NO.OF POSTS.</u>
1.	Sr. Resident	03
2.	Jr. Resident	10
3.	A.N.S.	02
4.	Nursing Sister	12
5.	Staff Nurse	132
6.	O.T. Technician/Asstt.	31
7.	Nursing Orderlies/Ayas	54
8.	Sweeper	79
9.	Statistical Asstt.	01
10.	U.D.C.	01
11.	L.D.C.	01
12.	Peon	01

Further 50 more beds are being added to cope up the load of Gynae beds where the occupancy is as high as 189 percent. Following staff is required during Annual Plan of 1991-92.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS.</u>
1.	Staff Nurse	14
2.	Nursing orderlies	30
3.	Sweeper	13
4.	Sr. Residents	03
5.	Jr. Residents	10
6.	Statistical Asstt.	01
7.	U.D.C.	01
8.	L.D.C.	01
9.	Peon	01

II. REORGANISATION OF ^{the} RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT (RADIO-DIAGNOSIS) AND RADIOTHERAPY.

This is an essential and important investigative deptt. where major radiological procedures for diagnosis are conducted. It is one of the essential services. This deptt. has been splitted into Radio-Diagnosis and Radio-Therapy 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 strain.

(i) RADIO-DIAGNOSIS DEPTT.

This is an essential and important investigative deptt. where major Radiological procedures for diagnosis are conducted. Due to tremendous advancement, newer imaging modalities have been introduced for better and safe radiological investigation during the last decades. It is proposed to introduce the following equipments during the VIII th five year plan.

MR System (Magnetic Resonance System 2 Tenna, on turn key basis) the estimated cost of which is Rs. eight ~~xxx~~ crore.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 8th plan to operate MR system.

<u>SNNo.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF THE POSTS.</u>
1.	Sr. Residents	07
2.	Sr. Tech. Supervisor (Radiology)	02
3.	Sr. Tech. Asstt. (Radiology)	02
4.	Tech. Asstt. (Radiology)	02
5.	Tech Asstt.	02
6.	Staff Nurse	05
7.	Nursing Orderly	05
8.	Sweeper	05

The Delhi Administration has sanctioned the following posts for strengthening of C.T. Unit after the recommendation ~~XXXX~~ of A.R. Department.

1.	Asstt. Professor	1
2.	Sr. Technical Supervisor	1
3.	Staff Nurse	1
4.	Technical Asstt.	1
5.	Dark Room Attendent	2
6.	Safai Karamchari	1

The above posts have sanctioned by Delhi Administration for smooth functioning of C.T. Scan for starting the one shift. In order to start the 2nd and 3rd shift, the following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1991-92.

<u>S.NO</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF THE POSTS.</u>
1.	Asstt. Professor	3
2.	Sr. Resident	5
3.	Sr. Tech. Supervisor	2
4.	Tech. Supervisor	2
5.	Tech Asstt.	2
6.	Staff Nurse	5
7.	Nursing orderly	5
8.	Safai Karamchari	5
9.	Dark room attendant	4

RADIO THERAPY

The department of Radiology was bifurcated into deptt. of Radio-therapy and the department of Radio-diagnosis by the Dean, MAMC, in 1986 and subsequently the faculty staff was re-designated Radio-therapy and Radio-diagnosis by the Ministry of Health in December, 1987. The existing technical and office staff were, however, not divided. For proper efficient functioning and better patient care the following posts are required.

<u>S.NO</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF THE POSTS.</u>
1.	Radiotherapist	05
2.	Sr. Residents	05
3.	Jr. Residents	06
4.	Physicist	07
5.	Staff Nurse	25
6.	Radio-grapher	15
7.	Statistical Asstt.	01
8.	Stenographer	01
9.	U.D.C.	02
10.	L.D.C.	02
11.	O.T. Technician	04
12.	O.T. Asstt.	04
13.	Nursing Orderly	12
14.	Sweeper	10

In case the posts proposed in 1990-91 are not created, during the annual Plan, 1990-91, those posts will be carried over to the annual plan of 1991-92. In addition to this the following posts are also proposed during the Annual- Plan of 1991-92.

1.	Sr. Residents	1
2.	Physicist	2
3.	Staff Nurse	5
4.	O.T. Technician	2
5.	O.T. Assistant	2
6.	Nursing Orderly	2
7.	Sweeper	2

III. AUGUMENTATION OF SURGERY DEPARTMENT.

The ~~xxx~~ department of Surgery has developed and diversified into various sub-specialities like urology, Paediatric Surgery Cancer Surgery etc. Moreover, the department has yet to increase the bed strength to cope with the work load of surgical patients. Now the Burns & Plastic surgery//having 35 ~~xx~~ beds enjoys a separate status but facing acute shortage of accommodation. It is proposed to start a separate Gastro-entrolology section under this department as the cases of Gastroentrolology are increasing day by day. The following staff is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

// department has got a separate
existence. Paediatric surgery

Contd...

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF THE POSTS.</u>
1.	G.D.MO. II	4
2.	Endoscopy Tech(Urology) Gastroentorology)	2
3.	Asstt. Nursing Supdt.	1
4.	Nursing Sister	3
5.	Staff Nurse	6
6.	Nursing Orderly	12
7.	Technician(uro-Dyanamic)	01
8.	Registrar	04
9.	Jr. Resident	02
10.	Sister Incharge	01
11.	Staff Nurse	06
12.	Nursing Orderly	06
13.	Sweeper	06
14.	Stenographer	02
15.	Clerk/L.D.C	01
16.	Statistical Asstt.	01

The following posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92 .

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS.</u>
1.	Sr. Residents	4.
2.	Tech Supervisor	2
3.	Lab. Asstt.	1

FOR LITHOTRIPTER MACHINE:

Recently Lithotripter machine has been installed and started functioning in the hospital. Keeping in view the demand for the cases and long waiting lists for the Lithotripter and in order to optimally utilised the Lithotripter, the same will be started in two shifts. For running the machines in two shifts, the followings staff is required so that the machine could be operated in two shifts.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS.</u>
1.	Technician	2
2.	Radiographer	2
3.	Staff Nurse	6
4.	Nursing Orderly	4
5.	Sweeper	2
6.	Statistical Asstt.	1

UROLOGY SECTION

Urology deptt is not new department but has been further argued in terms of equipment and tables warranting manpower for one more table so that the available equipment may be optimely utilised.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	TECHNICIAN	1
2.	Nursing Orderlies	2
3.	Safai Karamcharies	2

PAEDIATRICS DEPTT.

The augmentation of services in Paediatrics deptt is absolutely essential because more than 50% children belongs to vulnerable tender age (upto 12 yrs). and are prone to high mortality. The bed strength in the ward has been increased over the years and at present we have a sanction strength of 233 beds. Number of various posts have been proposed during 1990-91. These posts when sanctioned and created will help us to strengthen the neonatal services and investigative services in the department.

The workload towards patient care have been increasing at a rapid speed as compared to 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 in comparison with 1988-89. The detailed analysis of workload during 1989-90 over 1988-89 is given below :-

// The over- all increa- se of work- load has been 20% during 1989-90	1.	Emergency	increased by 24%
	2.	OPD	increased by 21%
	3.	In patients	increased by 19.4 %
	4.	Neonatal (outside)	increased by 13%
	5.	Neonatal (inside)	increased by 27%
	6.	Special clinic	increased by 16%

The following posts are also proposed to be included in the 8th five year plan 1990-95.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Spl. Gr.I	1
2.	GDMO-II	2
3.	Endoscopic Technician	1
4.	Endoscopic Astt. Tech	1
5.	A.N.S.	2
6.	Nursing Sister	1
7.	Staff Nurse	12
8.	Nursing orderlies	24
9.	Sweeper	6
10.	Sr. Residents	6
11.	Jr. Residents	12
12.	Research Officer	1
13.	Statistical Astt.	1
14.	LDC	2
15.	UDC	2
16.	Peon	1

NURSING PERSONNEL

1.	Staff Nurse	60
2.	Ward Sisters	6
3.	Stenographer	1
4.	Orderlies	16
5.	Sweepers	16

TECHINICAL STAFF.

1. Tech. Astd. for Echo. Cardio	1
2. Tech. Astd. for Real Time Ultra	1
3. Tech. Astd. for perinatal Dialysis	8
4. Tech. Staff for leave reserve	8
5. Endoscopic astd. tech	1
6. Endoscopic Tech.	1
7. Class IV Staff	5
8. ECG Technical Astd.	2
9. ECG Technician	2
10. Tech. Astd. for Blood Gas Analyser	2

C.C. IN PAEDIATRICS.

1. Consultant	1
2. Senior Residents	4
3. Junior Residents	6
4. Sister Incharge	1
5. Technician	1
6. Staff Nurse	13
7. Lab. Technician	4
8. Nursing orderlies	10
9. Sweepers	10

EQUIPMENTS

1. Central Station	
2. Central Oxygen	
3. Air Compressor(multi channels)	2
4. Ventilators	2
5. Cardio Respiratory & BP Minitors with central station capable of monitoring 6-8 patients	
6. Temperature monitors	4
7. O2 Tent	1
8. O2 Canopys infant size	2
9. Birds Respirator	3

MICRO METHODS LABORATORY

1. Maematologist clinical/Pathologist	1
2. Bio. Chemists	1
3. Technical Supervisor	2
4. Technican	4
5. Technican	8
Lab. Astd	8
7. Lab Attendants	4
8. Sweeper	4
9. LDC	1
10 Stenographer	1

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

1. Psychiatrist (Part-Time)	1
2. Speech Therapist	1
3. Physiotherapist (Sr.&Jr.)	2
4. Occupational therapists (Sr.&Jr.)	2
5. Psychiatric/Medical Social Worker	2
6. Special Educationist	2
7. Trained Graduate Teachers	2
8. Public Health Nurse	2
9. Health Educators	2
10. Clerical class IV staff (for maintenance of general services)	4

HAEMATOLOGIST & CLINICAL LABORATORY.

1. Haematologist/Clinical pathologist	1
2. Bio-chemist	1
3. Tech. Supervisor	1
4. Tech. Astd.	1
5. Technician	2
6. Lab. Asstd.	
7. Lab. Attendent	2
8. Sweeper	1
9. LDC cum storekeeper	1
10. Stenographer	1

General Administration

1. Statistical Astd.	1
2. L.D.C.	1
3. U.D.C.	1
4. Peon	1

The following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1990-91.

For Neonatology Unit

1. Sr. Residents	3
2. Jr. Residents	4
3. Staff Nurse	50
4. Nursing Sisters	5
5. Store Keeper	1
6. Nursing Orderlies	8
7. Technician	1
8. Sweepers	8

TECHNICIAN STAFF FOR HANDLING SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENTS

1. Technical Astd. for Blood Gas Analyser	2
2. Technical Astd. for Echocardiology	1
3. Endoscopic Technician	1
4. Class IV Staff	3

FOR INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN PAEDIATRICS

1. Sr. Residents	4
2. Jr. Residents	4
3. Staff Nurse	8
4. Sister Incharge	1
5. Technician	2

FOR CHILD GUIDE LINES CLINIC

1. Speech Therapists	1
2. Psychiatric social worker	2

PAEDIATRIC MICROMETHOD LAB

1. Haematologist	1
2. Bio-chemist	1
3. Tech. Astd.	2
4. Technician	2
5. Lab. Attendent	2
6. Stenographer	1
7. Sweeper	2

POST TO BE CREATED DURING 1991-911. NEONATAL SERVICES.

1. Sr. residents	2
2. Jr. Residents	3
3. Nursing orderlies	2
4. Sweepers	2
5. Staff Nurse	10
6. Ward Sister	1

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN PAEDIATRICS

2. Jr. Residents	2
2. Staff Nurse	3
3. Nursing Orderlies	4
4. Sweepers	4
5. Lab. Technician	2

PAEDIATRICS MICROMETHOD LABORATORY

1. Technical Supervisors	1
2. Technicians	1
3. Tech. Asstt.	2
4. Lab. Attendent	1
5. L.D.C.	1

TECHNICAL STAFF

1. Tech. Asstt. for Real Time ultrasound	1
2. Endoscopy Asstt. Tech.	1
3. ECG Tech.	2
4. Peons	2
5. Technical Staff for leave reserve	2

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

1. Physiotherapist	1
2. Occupational therapist	1
3. Special Educationist	1
4. Class IV Staff	1

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Research Officer	1
2. Statistical Asstt.	1
3. LDC	1
4. UDC	1

The present bed-occupancy rate with 233 beds is 116.7% with a turn-over intervals of 0.9 days. This present statistics shows that the accommodation available in the deptt. is absolutely inadequate. Moreover, in order to accommodate the development of super specialities in Paediatrics more accommodation is required for the Paediatrics deptt.

EQUIPMENTS.

1. Cardic Respiratory & BP Monitors with central station capable of monitoring 6-8 patients - One complete system	
2. Temperature monitor	2
3. Ventilators	2

The approx cost of the above equipments will be about Rs.25 lacs.

ORTHOPAEDICS DEPTT.

The pressure on the deptt of the orthopadics for both OPD and inpatients has increased tremendously due to raise in population and also as a sequel to the increasing number of road and other accidents. We have got only 144 beds divided into children Ortho, Female Ortho, Male Ortho, Spl. Ortho, which are most inadequate to cope up with the load of work. It has become absolutely essential to expand the deptt by raising the bed strength to 200 beds. The followings posts are proposed to be created during 8th five year plan i.e. 1990-95.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Sr. Residents	9
2.	Jr. Residents	12
3.	Medico Social Worker	2
4.	Tech. Supervisor	2
5.	Therapist Dresser	8
6.	Nursing orderly	40
7.	Staff Nurse	67
8.	Nursing Sister	12
9.	ANS	4
10.	Sweeper	40
11.	Watchman	12
12.	Jr. Occupational Therapists	2
13.	Chief Physiotherapist	1
14.	Record Clerk	3
15.	Statistical Asstt.	1
16.	Registration Clerk	3
17.	UDC	1
18.	Sr. physiotherapists	4
19.	Chief Occupational therapists	2
20.	Occupational therapists	4
21.	Museum I/c	1

EQUIPMENTS

1.	Computer	1
2.	Electronic Typewriter	1
3.	Electrostat Machine	

VI. MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

The Medicine dept. is located in the 1st floor of the B.L. Taneja Block while the indoor beds of the departments are accommodated in 380 bedded block since 1983-84. This is one of the major dept. catering to the needs of the patients ~~xxx~~ attending the Medical O.P.D. special clinics and Casualty services of LNJP Hospital. There has been tremendous increases in the Medical OPD attendance as well as admission over the last 13 yrs. With the advancement in science and technology specialised treatment and management of complicated cases have been possible. It is proposed to recognise the Medicine deptt as institute of Medicine and to develop under its banner various sub-specialities.

The important task for the proposed institute of Medicine will be to develop several dept of excellence within the institute for services of the patients.

The institute of Medicine would comprise of the following sub-speciality dept.

1. Cardio-Respiratory unit.
2. Medical Gastroenterology.
3. Nephrology.
4. Medical Neurology.
5. Endocrinology and Metabolism.
6. Haematology
7. Medical Oncology
8. Medical Genetics and Nutrition.

FOLLOWING POSTS ARE PROPOSED FOR INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
FIVE YEAR PLAN :

MEDICAL STAFF :

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Scientific Assistant	4
2.	Jr. Scientific Assistant	2
3.	Bio-Chemist	4
4.	Technician	4
5.	Lab. Attendant	4
6.	Lab. Attendant	3
7.	Technician (Endoscopy)	2
8.	Technical Asstt. ("")	2
9.	Allergologist	1
10.	Rehabilitation (Physiotherapist)	1

NURSING STAFF :

1.	Sister Incharge	3
2.	Staff Sister	6
3.	Nursing Orderlies	6
4.	Sweepers	6
5.	Sr. Residents	6
6.	Jr. Residents	8

1.	Sr. Physician Spl: Gr-I (Neurology)	1
2.	Neurologists Spl. Gr-II	1
3.	Physician	1
4.	G.D.M.O.-II	2
5.	Jr. Tech. Officer (Respiratory)	1
6.	Nursing Sister	1
7.	Staff Nurse	1

IRCU & CCU:

1.	G.D.M.O.-II	4
2.	Nursing Sister	1
3.	Staff Nurse	12
4.	CCU Asstt.	1
5.	Nursing Orderlies	4
6.	Sweeper	3
7.	Jr. Tech. Officer	1
8.	Tech. Asstt.	3
9.	Lab. Attendant	1

The following posts have been sanctioned by Delhi Admn. vide their letter No.F.20/76/86-M&PH, dt. 25-7-90.

1.	Nursing Sister	1
2.	Staff Nurse	38
3.	Sanitary Inspector	1
4.	Nursing Orderlies	27
5.	Safai Karamcharies	30

RESPIRATORY WARD & LAB.

1.	Jr. Scientific Asstt	1
2.	Sr. -do-	1
3.	Bio-chemist	1
4.	Technician	2
5.	Lab. Asstt.	1
6.	Lab. Attendant	1
7.	Tech. (Bronochoscopy)	1
8.	Nursing Sister	1
9.	Staff Nurse	4
10.	Tech. Asstt. (Bronochoscopy)	1

ALLERGY & IMMUNOLOGY

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Allergilgost	1

RESPIRATORY REHABILITATION

1.	Occupational Therapists	1
2.	Staff Nurse	2
3.	Nursing Orderly	1

INTENSIVE RESPIRATORY CARE

1.	GDMC -II	4
2.	Respiratory Therapist	1
3.	Dietician	1
4.	Record Clerk	1
5.	Stenographer	1
6.	Sister	1
7.	Staff Nurse	6
8.	Nursing orderly	4
9.	Sweeper	1

The following equipments are also proposed for VIII plan for the Respiratory care unit.

1.	Fiberoptic Bronchoscopes with their diagnostic & therapeutic accessories, teaching aid & camera	Rs. 9.00
2.	Close CCTV System for teaching & Record	Rs.2.00
3.	ND;NAG Laser with Glasses (NLT)	Rs.20.00
4.	Fibreoptic Bronchoscopes with camera	Rs.2.00
5.	Gas Analyser	Rs.4.00
6.	Ventilator	Rs.4.00
7.	Endoscopic Ultrasound	Rs.15.00
8.	Elisa Reader	Rs.10.00
9.	Chest Drainage Equipment	Rs.0.60
10.	Spicogram	Ps.5.00
11.	Flowcytometer	Rs.10.00
12.	Monoclonal Antibodies Kits	Rs.10.00
13.	Ultrasound waves and other rehabilitation & therapeutic instruments	Rs.10.00

The following posts are also proposed for gastroenterology unit for VIII Five Year Plan:

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO OF POSTS</u>
1.	Sr. Residents	4
2.	Jr. Residents	2
3.	Sister I/c	1
4.	Staff Nurse	6
5.	Nursing Orderly	6
6.	Sweeper	6
7.	Stenographer	1
8.	Technician (Gastro)	1
9.	Technician (Endoscopy)	1
10.	Tech. Asstt. (Endoscopy)	1
11.	Lab. Asstt.	2
12.	Lab. Attendant	1
13.	Bio-Chemist (Gastro)	1

The following equipments are also proposed for VIII plan for Gastroenterology unit.

1. Upper Gastrointestinal fibrosopes with their diagnostic and therapeutic accessories (lecturescope and camera)
2. Lowey GI Fiberoptic endoscope
3. Therapeutic Endoscope 2D10
4. Close CCTV System for teaching and record.
5. NDYAG Laser.
6. Desophageal Monitoring system.
7. Endoscopic ultrasound.
8. GLF Xenon light source.
9. Elsa Reader.
10. Leprascopes

POSTS REQUIRED FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | Research Officer | 1 |
| 2. | Statistical Asstt. | 1 |
| 3. | UDC | 1 |
| 4. | LDC | 1 |
| 5. | Peon | 1 |

The following more posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92.

MEDICAL STAFF.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| 1. | GDMO -II | 4 |
| 2. | Physician | 1 |
| 3. | Sr. Residents | 4 |
| 4. | Jr. Residents | 4 |

Paramedical STAFF

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Jr. Tech. Officer Respiratory | 1 |
| 2- | Sr. Scientific Asstt. incharge | 1 |
| 3. | Lab. Asstt. | 2 |
| 4. | Allergologist Asstt. | 1 |
| 5 | Lab Attendant | 1 |
| 6. | Physiotherapist (Respiratory) | 1 |

NURSING STAFF

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | Nursing Sister | 1 |
| 2. | Staff Nurse | 2 |
| 3- | Nursing Aides | 2 |
| 4. | Sweepers | 2 |

EQUIPMENTS

As already mentioned on previous page.

VI. REORGANISATION OF BLOOD BANK

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 to regularly approaching other organisation to meet the increasing demand of this life saving material. Proper storage and distribution is also being done meticulously. Workload on the blood transfusion service has multifold manifold due to specialised increase in No. of patients. Starting from Trauma centre, upgarding of burns plastic surgery units etc. Due to a spurt in the voluntary blood donation movement and this dept. taking independent and active part in the same by organising outdoor camps, the workload continues to increase more and more. It is high time a blood component manufacturing units starts functioning in this dept. The following posts are proposed to be created during 8th five year plan:

for specialised needs of the patients and better economy of blood.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Sr. Blood Bank Officer	1
2.	Tech. Supervisor	1
3.	Blood Tech.	1
4.	Blood Bank Attendant	3
5.	GDMO-II	1
6.	Tech. Asstt.	1
7.	Blood Bank Asstt.	3
8.	Sweeper	2

Out of the above posts the following posts were recommended by the study team of A.R. Dept.

1.	Tech. Supervisor	1
2.	Tech. Asstt.	1
3.	Lab. Technician	1
4.	Lab. Asstt.	2
5.	Lab. Attendant	1
6.	Social worker	1
7.	Sweeper	1

NURSING SERVICES.

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 found the clock service and is the backbone for the proper patient care. The following posts are proposed to be created during 8th five year plan i.e. 1990-95.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS
1.	ANS	3
2.	Nursing sister	106
3.	Staff Nurse	668
4.	Hostel Supdt.	1
5.	Hostel Warden	3
6.	Statistical Asstt.	1
7.	LDC	2
8.	Stenographer	1
9.	Peon	1

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL

Dental college has been established under the MAMC since last 5 years. Lot of expansion has taken place operating various sub-specialisties. As a result the attendance of the Dental dept. has increase by almost 10 folds. The staff sanctioned under the dental College are not enough to cope up with the increase load of work. The following posts are proposed.

for
viiiith
Five Year
Plan i.e.
1990-95.

S NO.	NAME OF THE ITEMS	NO. OF POSTS.
1.	Chief surgeon	1
2.	Sr. Dental Surgeon	2
3.	Sr. Resident	10
4.	Jr. Resident	20
5.	Sister I/c	1
6.	Staff Nurse	20
7.	Dental Mechanic	12
8.	Sr. Dental Machenic	4
9.	Dental Technical Supervisor	2

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S.NO.	NAME OF THE ITEMS	NO. OF POSTS
10.	Sr. Dental Tech. Supervisor	1
11.	Dental Hygienist	10
12.	Dental Hygienist (Sr.)	6 Sr. Dental
13.	Dental Hygienist Supportive	2 Asstt. - 3
14.	Dental Hygienist supportive (Senior)	1
15.	Dental Chair Side astt.	30
16.	Dental chair Side Asstt. (Sr.)	15
17.	Dental Tech. Asstt.	10
18.	Dental clinical Lab. (Cleaner)	12
19.	Dental Lab. Asstt.	6
20.	Nursing orderly	30
21.	Radiographer	2
22.	Sr. Radiographer	1
23.	Electrician	1
24.	Artist	1
25.	Pharmacist	1
26.	Peon	2
27.	Sweeper	6

DERMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Attendance for both skin and VD patients has increased in the department of Dermatology due to awareness of hygienic in the community. The existing staff is not adequate to fulfill the requirement. The following posts are proposed during 8th plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO OF POSTS
1.	Dermatologist	1
2.	GDMO - III	2
3.	Dermatology Lab. Technician	1
4.	Dermatology Asstt. Dresser	2

The following equipments are also proposed to be purchased during 1990-95.

1.	Diathermy Machine	1
2.	Binocular compound Microscope	1
3.	Mini-grader (Portable)	1

In addition to above following posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92.

1.	Nursing Sister	3
2.	ANSA	1
3.	Peon	1
4.	LDC	1
5.	Statistical Asstt.	1
6.	UDC	1

E.N.C. DEPARTMENT

About 40% of our population is below the 15 years and this group of people suffer frequently from Ear, Nose, Throat troubles. With the increase in the incident of ENT problems. Moreover, this dept. has developed many sub-specialities to prevent deafness. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1990-95.

* population of Delhi and neighbouring areas, there is also increase in the

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Technician (ERAF)	1
2.	Grdnlly (ERAF)	1
3.	Storekeeper	1
4.	LDC	1
5.	Chair, elec. Asstt.	5
6.	LDC (MED)	1
7.	Sr. Hearing Therapist	1
8.	Jr. Speech Therapist	1
9.	Audiologist	1
10.	Jr. Audiologist (Tech.) (ENG)	2
11.	Technician (Ear Mould)	1
12.	Store Keeper	1
13.	Staff Nurse	1

The following equipments are also proposed to be included during the 8th five year plan i.e. 1990-95.

1. Colour T.V.
2. V.C.R.
3. Overhead projector with screen
4. Electronic Typewriter
5. Computer

XII. THE ECG SECTION

Keeping in view of the requirement for both OPD and indoor patients of various disciplines particularly Medical and Paediatrics patients, the following posts are to be included during 1990-95.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF THE
1.	Jr. Cardiologist (GDMO-I)	1
2.	Tech. Officer (Bio-Medical Eng.)	8
3.	ECG Technician	4
4.	ECG Asstt.	4
5.	Sr. Tech. Supervisor	3
6.	Sr. Medical Officer	3
7.	Jr. Medical Officer	3
8.	Staff Nurse	10
9.	Ward sister	1
10.	Sr. Tech. Asstt	1
11.	Tech. Asstt.	3
12.	Technician ECG/CCU Asstt.	19
13.	Lab. Attendant	8
14.	Helper (Technical)	1
15.	Nursing Orderly	4
16.	Sweeper	7

In addition to the above mentioned posts the following posts are also proposed for creating VIII five year plan.

1.	Sr. Residents	10
2.	Jr. Residents	29
3.	Ward sister	4
4.	Staff-Nurse	24
5.	Sr. Tech. Supervisor	3
6.	Sr. Tech. Asstt.	16
7.	Technician (ECG)	16
8.	CCU Asstt.	16
9.	Lab. Attendant	12
10.	Nursing Orderly	10
11.	UDC	3
12.	Sweeper	12
13.	Chowkidar	3

The following equipments are also proposed during 8th five year plan :

1.	ECG Machine	1
2.	Evoked K potential systems	1
3.	EMG/NCV Machine	1
4.	Ambulatory EEG Machine	1
5.	Plysomaorgraphic System	1
6.	Drug Assary System	1
7.	2-D Colour Doppler (Echosystem)	1
8.	Tremor Recording System	1
9.	Brain Mapping System	1
10.	Telemetric EFG	1

XIII. . . EFG SECTION

This is also an approved scheme of VIIth five year plan. The requirement of the expanded paediatric Department and also of the Medicine department has to be catered to improve medicare for the neurological patients. during 8th five year plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS.
1.	Neurologist Spl.Gr.II	1
2.	GDMO-II	1
3.	Technician	1

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

The Narmaceuticals services are divided into three components, Manufacturing, dispensing and evaluation (clinical pharmacology). It is one of the essential services, Any lapse by any section may be hassardeous and likely to generate lot of adverse public criticism. The deptt. has to maintain round the clock services and to dispense life saving medicines for various special clinics and indoor patients. The followings posts are proposed to be created to reorganise the pharmacy deptt. for 8th five year plan.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Chief Pharmacists	1
2.	Asstt. Chief Pharmacists	5
3.	Pharmacists	45
4.	UDC	1
5.	LDC	2
6.	Stenographer	2
7.	Peon	2
8.	Nursing Orderly	5
9.	Sweeper	3
10.	Computer Operator	1

HEALTH & SANITATION

Proper hygiene in the hospital is one of the basic requisition for the health of patient and the staff. With the increase no. of OPD and indoor and out door patients the std. adequate sanitation staff and field supervisory level and due to inadequate modern sanitation gadgets. Even at present there are no sanctioned strength for reserve, which is causing a lot of inconvenience and problems in the day to day personnel management with regard to sanitation of the hospital to meet the requisite std L of hygiene sanitation. L of sanitation and hygiene is relatively deteriorating for want of

The following posts are proposed to be created during 8th plan.

1.	Sweeper	50	Havaldar-12
2.	Nursing Orderlies	20	LDC
3.	Sanitary Officer	1	
4.	Sanitary Superintendent	3	
5.	Barber	4	
6.	Sanitary Inspector	5	

Modern sanitation devices and equipments like floor cleaning machine, floor polishing machine vacuum cleaner etc. are also proposed to be purchased.

PUBLIC INFORMATION HEALTH EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENTS SERVICES.

Modern audio-visual aids are vigorous, vibrant and most potent form of communication. Video communication uses all three elements, sound, picture and motion and succeeds excellently in influencing the target audience from all strata of society.

The LNEPN Hospital situated in the very heart of the capital, caters to the medical needs of lacs of patients annually. The hospital caters mainly to the population of the neighbouring areas where illiteracy, poverty, ignorance, malnutrition and basic hygiene are at their lowest. The audio-visual media ineffectively incorporating latest sophisticated technology could be used very effectively in a large hospital like LNJPB for improving communication system for the education of patients and visitors on preventive medicine. Thereby improving the std. and quality of life of the community entertainment of in/out patients and bringing multifarious benefits to the weaker section of the society.

Aim of this proposal is to suggest a viable and cost effective audio-visual communication system for LNJPB hospital based on VHS PLL system, readily available in the country.

The communication system could be put to unlimited usages. A few important uses planned to be introduced over the next 5 years are indicated below.

1. Health education of patients.
2. Improving mental well being of patients.
3. Dissemination of vital information to patients.
4. Dissemination of information and circular to the staff.
5. Screening of social awareness and medical films.
6. Video address system for patient and staff.
7. Improving internal security environment with its CCTV components.
8. Keeping the out-patient and their relatives informed about the facilities and locations of various important dept. like Blood Bank, Pathology dept. etc. This would reduce load of staff.
9. Calling of staff and doctors in emergency.
10. Appeal for donation of Blood etc.
11. Appeal for donation of eye etc. after death.

HARDWARE

It is proposed to install 100 colour monitors, out of which 75 monitors would be used in OPDs. and various wards. The rest 25 monitors will be located in duty stations and staff rooms. Adequate VCRs and cameras will be provided to maintain the main and back-up channels with all cables, splitters, boosters and other accessories

The soft ware for this video based communication system would have to be tailor-made for the reason specified in para 2. Each year, three specific films would be product in consultation with Medical & Health education specialists. Thus, at the end of the plan period a total of 15 custom built films would be ready for concerted campaign on the prevention of common diseases. The cost of each 20 monitors professional video film on U-matric format work out to be Rs.1.00 lac at current prices. However, since these films would have to be produced as a package deal, no cost escalation is envised. Thus, the total cost of the software work-out to Rs.25.00 lacs.

Additionally, we would like to procure software from various U.V. organisation like W.H.O., UNICEF as well as from different ministries, public sectors, undertaking, pharmaceuticals companies etc.

The total expenditure will be as follows;

1.	Signature system	1 lac
2.	Hardware & Installation Cost	20 lacs
3.	Soft ware,(Video films etc)	14 lacs

The following posts are proposed to be included during 1990-95.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO.OF POST
1.	Health Educators	1
2.	Tech.-Asstt.	5
3.	U.D.C.	1
4.	L.D.C.	2
5.	Peon	3
6.	Steno	1
7.	Guide	4

BURNS PLASTIC & MAXILLOFACIL SURGERY.

There are 80 beds in the deptt. of Burns & Plastic surgery in LNJP Hospital. With increasing No. of patients coming to our OPD the existing staff is grossly inadequate to meet the beds of the patients. This deptt. besides treating patients from U.T. of Delhi is also receiving patients from neighbouring states like U.P. Haryana. Punjab and Rajasthan. It is, mandatory upon us not to refuse admission to any burn patients as a result, patients are referred to us from other leading hospitals of Delhi. Therefore patients requiring correction of post burn deformalities and other plastic reconstructive surgical procedures have to wait for month for their turn. More than 6000 patients on waiting list of burns & plastic surgery in this hospital. It is therefore, very essential to strengthen this deptt. The following posts are proposed for creating in the 8th plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Plastic Surgeon Spl. Gr.II	1
2.	Sr. Residents	4
3.	House Surgeons	4
4.	Staff Nurse	22
5.	Nursing Sister	1
6.	O.T. Technician	4
7.	Anaesthetist Spl Gr.II	1
8.	Speech Therapist	1
9.	Photographer	1
10.	Ultra Violet Light Tech.	1
11.	Stenographer	1
12.	Statistical Asstt.	1
13.	LDC	1
14.	Peon	1

In addition to the aboverferred posts the following equipment are also proposed for this deptt. for 8th plan.

1. Experimental Micro-Surgery Lab. Laser
2. Argon ND Yag
3. Computerisation
4. Addl. Spare requirement.

Additional space is also required for this deptt to accomodate all this staff and equipment etc.

The following posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Plastic Surgeon Gr.II	1
2.	Statistical Asstt.	1
3.	LDC	1
4.	Peon	1

EQUIPMENT STORE

The hospital is enlarging in different sides day-by-day but there is no proper staff for equipment store to maintain the equipments and machines and the officials work etc. The following posts are proposed to run the equipment store properly during 8th plan

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POST
1.	Store Officer	1
2.	Store-keeper	3
3.	UDC	1
4.	Peon	1
5.	Nursing Orderly	2
6.	Sweeper	1

WELFARE SERVICES

There are more than 3000 employees in the LNJPW hospital, out of which more than 1500 belongs to Group 'D' & 'C'. It is proposed to take up welfare services. The proposal for taking up recreational and welfare activities for the emergency doctors, nurses, group 'D' & 'C' employees. An officer mess with facilities of rest, food, and reservation, is proposed for Doctors on 24 hrs. duty, rest, emergency. Similar provision of Group 'C' & 'D' employees executinh 24 hr duty.

For the smooth functioning of this unit, the following posts are propped to be created during 8th plan i.e. 1990-95. 1990-92.

1.	Medical Social Worker	1
2.	LDC	1
3.	Peon	1

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS

The paediatric deptt has already been expanded and this will be in addition of beds in maternity, medical oncology freedom fighter and ocaddition etc. Consequent to the addition of these beds, the load will be increased in every deptt i.e. lab, blood bank, kitchen, radiology laundry and communication etc. Although some equipment has been added to the respective deptt, even then the separate head Purchase of Equipments is essential.

An amount of Rs.800 (Rs.700 lac under Revenue head , Rs.100 lac under capital) is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.185 lakh for A.P. 1991.92.

2. ADDITION/ALTERNATION/RENOVATION OF EXCITING BUILDINGS
(Rs.275 Lakh)

The existing building is more than 50 yrs old and needs alternation/renovation even to the extent of replacement to keep it functional. The approved outlay for 7th plan for this scheme was Rs.100.00 lacs.

An amount of Rs.275.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.60.00lakhs for A.P.1991-92. The proposed outlay included provisions for carrying out renovation/addition of the Admn. Block to accommodate additional administrative staff.

3. RE+OR-GANISATION OF WORKSHOP (Rs.10.00Lakh)

It is absolutely essential that routine and sophisticated equipments, vehicle and furniture should be maintained properly for adequate patient care. It is therefore, proposed to reorganise the hospital workshop. The following posts are proposed to be created during 8th five year plan.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Senior Mechanic	1
2.	Sr. Carpenter	1
3.	Sr. Painter	1
4.	Sr. Workshop supervisor	1
5.	Sr. Uphoster	1
6.	Sr. Blacksmith	1
7.	Mechanic Electronic	1
8.	Weilder	1
9.	Motor winder	1
10.	Sheet metal mechanic	1
11.	Fitter	1
12.	Grinder	1
13.	Turner	1
14.	Artist	1
15.	Automobile Mächenic	1
16.	Automobile Electrician	1
17.	Instrument Mechanic	1
18.	Helper	10
19.	LDC	1
20.	UDC	1
21.	Statistical Asstt.	1
22.	Peon	1
23.	Sr. Electrician	2

Out of the above posts, Technical Asstt. - 1
Asstt. Engineer - 1, Khalasi - 6, were created.

In addition to the above, the following more posts are proposed to be created during 1991-92.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Grinder	1
2.	Welder	1
3.	Turner	1
4.	Fitter	1
5.	Artist	1
6.	LDC	1
7.	Automobile Mechanic	1
8.	Statistical Asstt	1
9.	Sr. Electrician	1

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.2laks for A.P.1991-92.

4. INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPAEDICS (Rs.150.00Lakh)

This institution initially was proposed as a separate entity and was included in 7th plan and approved by the Planning Commission. However, the outlay allotted to the scheme could not be spend on account of non-availability of the site. Now it has been decided to construct the building of Institute of Oerthopadics in place of Reema Block and the area occupied by Reema Block has to be taken up immediately

An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.30 lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

5. COLLEGE OF NURSING (Rs.150.00Lacs)

The college of Nursing is an approved plan scheme for he 7th plan. No expenditure could be incurred so far due to non-finalisation of the site for the building for college of Nursing. Now it has been decided to run the college of Nursing in the same building by some expansion and addition/alternations to the existing building. The existing school of Nursinh have to be immediately augmented and re-organised to accomodate the new syllabus to continue the on going teaching programme till the college of Nursing is established. The revised syllabus which has reduced the duration of the course from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years to 3 years with increase hours of theory classes will have to be taught.

When the School of nursing will be converted to the college of nursing, The follosing posts will be required.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY OF POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Principal	1
2.	Vice-Principal	2
3.	Professor	7
4.	Lecturers	8
5.	Asstt. Lecturer/Demonstrator	28
6.	Administrative Officer	1

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY OF POSTS</u>	<u>NO.OF POST</u>
7.	P.A. To Admn. Officer	1
8.	Office Superintendent	1
9.	P.A.to Principal	1
10.	Accounts Officer	1
11.	S.O. (Accounts)	1
12.	Steno to Professors	1
13.	Account Cashier	1
14.	UDC for Establishment	1
15.	UDC for Examination	1
16.	LDC for Despath Work	1
17.	LDC for Record	1
18.	UDC for admission	1
19.	LDC for maintenance of store	1
20.	LDC Typist	2
21.	Peon for Cyclostyling	1
22.	Daftery	1
23.	Peon for Principal	1

STAFF

24.	Class Room Attendant	2
25.	Sweeper	3
26.	Lab. Attendant (Fundamental of Nursing Nutrition Microbiology & Biochemistry)	3
27.	Lab. Assistant	2
28.	A.V. Gestoter Technician	1
29.	Chowkidar	4
30.	Driver (for each vehicle	2
31.	Librarian	1
32.	Library Attendant	1

COMMUNITY HEALTH STAFF.

33.	Chowkidar -Cum-Hali	1
34.	Chowkidar-cum-peon	2
35.	Cook	2
36.	Masalchi-cum-bearer	2
37.	Aya	2
38.	Sweeper	2
39.	Warden	2
40.	Housekeeper	4

The part time lectures will be required for the following subjects.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY OF POSTS</u>	<u>NO.OF POST</u>
1.	Nutrition	1
2.	Pharmacology	1
3.	Sociology	1
4.	Social & Preventive Medicine	1
5.	Hindi	1
6.	English	1
7.	Microbiology	1
8.	Pathology	1
9.	Psychology	1

The following equipment will also required for college of Nursing.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1.	Bus	1
2.	Van	1
3.	Staff Car	1
4.	Typewriter	2
5.	Elect. Typewriter	1
6.	Photocopies	1
7.	V.C.R.	1
8.	Calculator (Table Model)	1
9.	Slide Projector	1
10.	Direct Telephone	2
11.		

S.NO.	CATEGORY OF EQUIPMENT	NO.
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11.	Epidiascope	1
12.	Wall Clocks	10

An amount of Rs. 150.00 Lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.40.00 lacs for A.P. 1991-91.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX (Rs.150.00) Lac

This institution is facing acute shortage of residential accommodation for all categories of staff. P.M. has submitted an estimate of Rs.77.54 lacs for the construction of 95 Type-I Quarters and the land was procured in 1986-87. The vacant possession of the plot-D is linked with demolition and evacuation of unauthorised construction. We are hopeful to get the vacant possession of land available between Mirbad lane and Mata sunderi lane shortly. Beside constructing the staff quarters on land which is either vacant or occupied unauthorisedly, it is proposed to built multi-storied staff quarters for senior officers of the hospital administration in place of old Doctors Mess building which will be demolished in 1990-91. In Addition hostel accommodation for Jr.Officer/Doctor will also be constructed.

An amount of Rs. 150.00lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.30 for A.P. 1991-92.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM (Rs.50.00Lacs)

Effective utilisation of alternative sources of non-conventional sources of energy is being encouraged by the government. It is an approved scheme under the 7 th plan. No expenditure could be incurred so far due to non-availability of estimates.

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.10.00lacs for A.P. 1991-92.

8 STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (Rs.30.00) lac

A. Telephone

This is an approved scheme of the 7th plan Rs.10.00 lacs was approved for this scheme for 7th plan. The communication services are the very vital and important services in rendering the health services to the needy, casualty and very serious cases, which requires urgent attention. It is proposed that 100 more lines may be added to the existing lines of the electronic Exchange and it will be feasible to provide the connections to all the areas of the hospital services and will become helpful in rendering the services. The following posts are proposed for the 8th plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO.OF POST
1.	Telephone Attendant	1
2.	Telephone Supervisor	3
3.	Mechanic	1
4.	Cleaner	1
5.	LDC	1
6.	Peon	1

Ten posts of LDC were converted to the posts of Telephone Operator, and LDC-4 Tech. 1 and Attendant -3 were created.

B. PAGING SYSTEM FACILITIES.

In the area like OPD Emergency the paging will be of great help to improve the efficiency and to rendered the prompt and efficient service, wherever required. Required personnel paged can be contacted for immediate help.. The paging facilities will be as greater help in contacting the doctor in times of urgency and seriousness of the patients. Thus it will be in the intrest of the patient care, if the paging facilities is provided on the important areas of the hospital services.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
1.	Telephone Attendant	1
2.	Telephone Supervisor	1
3.	Mechanic	1
4.	Cleaner	1

In addition to above the following posts are also proposed to be created during Annual Plan of 1991-92.

1.	LDC	1
2.	Peon	1

An amount of Rs.30 lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.6.00lakh for 1991-92,

9. TRANSPORT SECTION (RS.40 LACS)

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 duty during odd hours. Though we have reasonable 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 the requirement.

The following posts are proposed to be created during VIIIth Five Year Plan. It is also pointed out that almost all of them were also proposed in different Annual plan of VII th Five Year Plan but could not be created other.

<u>Sl. NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POSTS</u>	<u>NO. OF THE POSTS</u>
1.	Driver Heavy Duty, (head Driver)	4 Motor vehicle
2.	Driver LMV	4 Inspector-1
3.	Cleaners	6
4.	Helpers	3 Diesel
5.	Head Driver	3 Mechanic-1
6.	Store Keeper	1
7.	Despatch Rider (Motor Cycle)	1
8.	UDC	1
9.	LDC	5
10.	Peon	1
11.	Sweeper	2

VEHICLES

Two staff cars and one Maruti Gypsy are proposed to be purchased for carrying out the administrative duties, 1 Maruti Van and 2 Ambulance are proposed for carrying out the medical/emergency duties. The hospital has 18 vehicles of different types and 12 Drivers generally the minor or major repair are being carried out in these vehicles.

This hospital have 18 vehicles of different types and 12 drivers. Generally the minor or major repairs are being carried out in the vehicles. It is difficult to carry the vehicles outside the hospital for very minor repairs. Moreover it takes much time and very much consumption of fuels and wastage of man-power to move the vehicles outside the hospital for minor repairing. It is proposed to construct a automobile workshop inside the campus of the Hospital. For the safety of the vehicles and for their safe side, garages are also required. No proper control room has been provided to the transport section to control the staff and vehicles. Therefore construction of transport section to control the staff and vehicles. Therefore construction of transport control room is also proposed. The side for automobile workshop, transport control room and garage is ~~xxxx~~ suggested behind the super bazar near cycle stand.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1991-92:-

1. Head Drivers	3
2. Drivers	2
3. L.D.C.	2
4. Cleaners	5
5. Peon	1
6. Motor Vehicle Inspector	1
7. Diesel Mechanic	1

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.13.00 lacs for Annual Plan, 1991-92.

10. REORGANISATION & STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE
SET-UP (RS. 50.00 LACS)

The hospital is spread over a large area. Many new & specialised services have been added to it besides increasing its bed strength. However, the expansion and reorganization of the administrative set-up has not been in consonance with the increased medical services and facilities. In order to bring efficiency in the Administration, it is essential that it is reorganised on the principle of centralisation of specialised services and decentralisation of local services in space. It is accordingly proposed to divide the hospital administration spatially and functionally into four administrative zones with head quarter. Three proposed administrative zones will cover 500 beds each and the services functionally falling within the zone. The Fourth administrative zone will cover OPD, investigation services and casualty/emergency. Each administrative zone will be headed by the Deputy Director (Admn.). The headquarter having the main function of coordination of administrative zones and execution of specialised/centralised services like planning, vigilance, transport computerization, Organisation & Method work etc. will be headed by the Jt. Director (Admn.). The present posts of the DMS(A) will be redesignated as post of Jt. Director (Admn.) and Jr. Director (Admn.) will be head of the office and the Vigilance Officer. The post of Dy. Director (Admn.) will be a DANICS posts in the pay-scale of 2000-3500+200 special pay whereas the posts of Jr. Director (Admn.)** will be created who will be the head of Administration. The posts of Director (Admn.) will be a DANICS posts in the J Junior Administrative Grade with special pay of Rs.400/-. The administration in the proposed reorganised framework will look after the work relating to stores, printing and stationery, records accomodation laundry, telephone, workshop, kitchen, purchase, accounts & audits, security and public relations. In the accounts one posts of Dy. Controller of Accounts in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500 is proposed. Modern space-economic and functional office furniture and office equipments will be purchased to replace the obsolete, non-functional furniture and equipments and to add the existing stock to meet the demand of additional staff. The whole hospital administration is proposed to be modernised and reorganised functionally and spatially on scientific lines.

On the side of the management of medical units, one posts of Addl.M.S. and Two posts of DMS(M) are proposed to be created alongwith supportive staff.

An outlay of Rs.50 lacs is proposed for the above scheme out of which Rs.25.00 lacs will be spent on salary and rest of Rs.25.00 lacs will be revenue expenditure on account of purchase of modern office furniture, and purchase of two vehicles for administrative purposes. The following posts are proposed to be created during the Five year plan of 1990-95

** will be DANICS posts in the pay-scale of 3000-4500 with special of Rs.300/-. A new posts of Director (Admn.)

/ establishment, planning vigilance, PWD work, sanitation, all

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<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POSTS</u>
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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1.	Director Administration (DAMES)	1
2.	Dy. Director (Administration DAMICS)	4
3.	Office Superintendent	4
4.	Head Clerks	3
5.	UDC	10
6.	PA's	4
7.	LDC's	20
8.	Peon	10
9.	Dispatcher Riders	2

VIGILANCE

1.	Office Superintendent	1
2.	UDC's	2
3.	LDC's	2
4.	Peon	1

WELFARE

1.	Welfare Officer	1
2.	Head Clerk	1
3.	LDC's	2
4.	Peon	1

ACCOUNTS

1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	1
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	3
3.	UDC's	5
4.	LDC's	5
5.	Peon	2

PLANNING

1.	Assistant Director (Plg.)	1
2.	Research Officer	5
3.	Statistical Investigator	5
4.	Statistical Asstts.	5
5.	LDC's	5
6.	Peon	5

LEGAL & AUDIT CELL

1.	Legal Assistant	1
2.	Audit Assistant	1
3.	LDC's	2
4.	Peon	1

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

1.	Addl. M.S.	1
2.	DMS (M)	2
3.	PA's	3
4.	UDC's	4
5.	LDC's	12
6.	Peons	4

STAFF SURGEON

1.	Statistical Asstt.	1
2.	LDC	1
3.	Peon	1

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.20.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

13. REORGANIZATION OF SECURITY CELL (RS.40.00 LACS)

With the expansion of bed strength and OPD facilities, the number of patients indoor and outdoor has increased manifold. Besides the encroachment on hospital property is also increasing. The management of increased number of patients and people visiting hospital and the protection of the hospital property round the clock have become the foremost tasks.

The experience of organisation like UNJEN Hospital has shown that the security arrangement by external agencies (Ex-serviceman etc.) is more effective as compared to internal arrangement. Keeping this in view it is proposed to entrust the security of entry and exit points/places and staff and the ward-area to the external agency. Secondly, there is no trained staff in the hospital for security purposes. Thirdly the Security Cell is unequipped with modern security gadgets. To implement the above scheme, a provision of Rs.40.00 lacs is proposed which is given as follows:-

1. External security arrangement of entry/exit points for five years.
2. Modern security gadgets including close circuit TV's, Fire alarm system, emergency alarm system and other modern security gadgets.
3. Creation of posts of one Security Officer, One Security Supervisor, 7 Security Inspector and 60 Security guards.
4. Construction/repair of boundary wall, check posts, security room.
5. In addition to above posts, two posts of UDC, four posts of LDC and One Peon is also added for Security Cell.

POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING THE YEAR 1990-91

S.NO.	NAME OF POSTS	NO OF POSTS
1.	Security Officer	1
2.	Security Inspector	1

If the proposed posts during 1990-91 are not created the same will be carry-over to Annual Plan to 1991-92, and in addition to above posts following posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Security Supervisor	1
2.	Security Inspector	6
3.	UDC	1
4.	LDC	1
5.	Peon	1

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 8.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92

REORGANISATION OF MEDICAL RECORD DEPARTMENT (RS.20 LAKH)

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.

The post of Medical Record Officer-1, and Medical Record Tech.2 have already been created. We are pursuing these with P.R.C., M.M. College for their filling up. It is proposed to create the following more posts under this during VIIIth Five Year Plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Daftary	2
2.	LDC	2
3.	Peon	1

The Medical records are also proposed to be microfilmed and our expenditure Rs.10 lacs is earmarked for the purchase of equipment and Rs.1 lac is proposed for capital works. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lacs was proposed for 1989-90 to meet the salary expenditure and the same was approved. The Rs.9.00 lacs will be spent on salary etc. A bringing the total outlay to Rs.20 lacs. In the IIInd Annual Plan an outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed out of which Rs.1.00 lac will be capital outlay.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 1990-91 and if not created during this year Annual Plan, the same are proposed to included during 1991-92.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Daftary	2

13. REORGANISATION OF LAUNDRY DEPT. (RS.35.00 LACS)

Supply of clean linen is one of the most essential requirements for the proper hygiene and upkeep of the wards. The Laundry should be well equipped with modern equipments and staffed by personnel technically trained in the laundry operations. The expansion of hospital has necessitated reorganization of the laundry on more scientific lines. Under the proposed reorganisation it is proposed to replace the existing equipments which have become obsolete with modern ones and to add up the modern equipments to meet the increased demand of clean linen.

The following equipments are proposed to be purchased during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE EQUIPMENTS	NOS.
1.	Washing Machines	4
2.	Hydro Extractors	4
3.	Clander Machine	2
4.	Dryers	4
5.	Steam Press	10
6.	Hand Press	10

The following posts are proposed to be created during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Laundry Officer	1
2.	Laundry Supervisor	1
3.	Technical Asstt. (Washerwoman)	10
4.	Dryman, Clanderwoman etc.	10
5.	Helpers	5

At present the laundry is being staffed by the nursing orderlies who are neither committed to their work nor technically qualified for such work. Besides there are no regular helpers and casual labour has to be engaged off and on. This results in sub-standard cleaning of linen affecting the general ward environment.

To meet the above reorganisation, a provision of Rs.35.00 lacs is proposed out of which 3 lacs will be capital outlay. In the IInd year a total of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for the purchase of equipment and creation of posts of one laundry supervisor, 3 Technical Asstt. and 3 helpers and Rs.1 lac will be the capital outlay.

The following posts are also proposed to be created during 1991-92 :-

S.No.	Name of the posts	No. of posts
1.	U.D.C.	1
2.	L.D.C.	1
3.	Peon	1

An amount of Rs.35 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10 lacs for 1991-92.

RE-ORGANISATION OF DIETIC. DEPARTMENT (Rs.20.00 LACS)

The existing Dietetic Department is unable to cope 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 an approved scheme of the 7th F.Y.Plan. Rs.1.00 lacs was proposed and approved for this scheme for 1989-90. The following posts are proposed to be created during 1993-95.

S.No.	Name of the Posts	No. of Posts
1.	Store Keeper	1
2.	Asstt. Store Keeper	1
3.	Steward	3
4.	L.D.C.	1
5.	Chief Dietician	1
6.	Dietician	1
7.	Sr. Dietician	1
8.	Asstt. Dietician	11
9.	Stenographer	1
10.	Peon	1

The following equipments are also proposed to be included during 1993-95:-

1.	Pressure Cooker (Commercial size)	2
2.	Non-stick pan (Commercial Size)	2
3.	Liquidizer (Commercial size)	1
4.	Soup & Juice Strainer (Commercial size)	3
5.	Weighing Scale (Electronics)	1
6.	Electric Hot case	1
7.	Cooking pot	1
8.	Gas Leakage Detector	1
9.	Electric Mopper	1
10.	Vacuum cleaner	1
11.	High pressure house pipe (comm.size)	1

An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 5.00 lakh for 1991-92.

REORGANISATION OF OPERATION THEATRE (RS.20 LACS)

There are 28 Operation theatres in LNJP Hospital. The Operation theatres in emergency block are busy round the clock. The existing strength of staff is absolutely inadequate compared to workload. Moreover, the no. of operation theatres have to be augmented because of increasing demand sub-specialities in surgery viz., urology and gastro-entherology surgery have grown to full bloom.

The following posts are proposed for creation during the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1990-95.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Sr. Resident	17
2.	O.P. Supervisor	12
3.	Technical Asstt.	8
4.	Technician	15
5.	Stretcher Bearer	15
6.	O.P. Asstt.	38

In addition to the above posts, it has been decided by the Head of the Department to set-up a gas plant and for that purpose the following manpower is proposed to be included in the 8th Five Year Plan

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Tech. Supervisor/Asstt.	1
2.	Technician	1
3.	Gas Plant Asstt.	3
4.	Nursing Attendant	5
5.	Clerk	1
6.	Mechanic	1
7.	Sweeper	2

FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1.	Statistical Asstt.	1
2.	Clerk	2
3.	Attendant	6
4.	Peon	3
5.	Sweeper	3
6.	UDC	2

FOR ANESTHESIOLOG. SUBSTORE

1.	Store-keeper	1
2.	Attendant	2
3.	Sweeper	1

In addition to the staff some space has been asked by the Head of the Deptt, and she desired a separate block to accomodate the various category of staff, library, conference room and a hall to conduct MD/DX examination of University of Delhi, routine teaching etc. A provision of Rs.20.00 lacs is proposed to meet the salary, furniture, and stationary etc. for the staff during the VIIIth five year plan, out of which Rs. 5.00 lacs will be utilised during the IInd year of the VIIIth five year plan i.e 1991-92.

In addition to above the following posts are also proposed:

1. Technical Officer	1
2. UDC	1
3. LDC	1
4. Statistical Asstt.	1

Reorganisation CSSD (CENTRALISED STERILISED SUPPLY DEPTT (RS.10 LAKH)

This deptt is the back-bone of the hospital. The regular supply of the sterilised equipment (viz. syringes, operational instruments, cotton, gauze, linen etc) round the clock to all disciplines is absolutely essential. The existing facilities in the hospital are very meagre and unsatisfactory. Major alteration has been done in the existing new operation theatre block for streamlining the working of the CSSD. To reorganise the CSSD the following posts are proposed for creation during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS
1.	CSSD Supervisor	1
2.	Technical Asstt.	2
3.	Technicians	2
4.	CSSD Asstt.	7
5.	Sweepers	2
6.	Khalasi	4

In addition to the above referred posts some equipments also need replacement. This is an approved plan scheme of 7th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.1.00 lacs was proposed and approved for 1989-90. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for the IInd year of VIIIth Five year plan i.e. 1991-92.

Posts proposed to be created during the year 1990-91

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	CSSD Supervisor	1
2.	Tech. Asstt.	2
3.	Technicians	2
4.	CSSD Asstt.	7
5.	Sweepers	2
6.	Khalasi	4

The following posts are also proposed to be created:-

S.NO	NAME OF POST	NO. OF POSTS
1.	U.D.C.	1
2.	L.D.C.	1
3.	Peon	1

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lac is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.2.00 lakh for 1991-92.

REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL LAB SERVICES (RS. 50.00 LACS)

The laboratory services are absolutely essential for proper medicine. These services are one of the major tools for investigation and diagnosis.

The following posts are proposed during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95

DIALYSIS UNIT

S. NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Chief Medical Officer	1
2.	Sr. Medical Officer	1
3.	Medical Officer	5
4.	Sr. Resident	2
5.	Bi-Medical Engineer	1
6.	Jr. Scientific Officer (Dialysis Unit)	1
7.	Technical Asstt.	1
8.	Lab. Tech.	2
9.	A.N.S.	1
10.	Nursing Sister	1
11.	Staff Nurse	7
12.	Lab. Attendant	2
13.	Nursing Orderly	3
14.	Sweeper	3
15.	Stenographer	1
16.	Research Officer	1
17.	Statistical Asstt.	1
18.	LDC	2
19.	UDC	2
20.	Peon	1

PATHOLOGY LAB.

1.	Pathologists Sp. Gr. II	1
2.	Technical Supervisor	6
3.	Technical Assistant	10
4.	Sr. Residents	1
5.	Lab. Tec./r/pch	15
6.	Lab Assistant	10
7.	Lab Attendant	10
8.	Cleaner	5
9.	LDC	1
10.	Statistical Asstt.	1
11.	Store Keeper	1
12.	Computer Operator	1

BIOCHEMISTRY LAB

1.	Sr. Bio-chemist	1
2.	Tech. Supervisor	2
3.	Tech. Assistant	4
4.	Lab. Technician	6
5.	Lab Asstt.	8
6.	Lab Attendant	4
7.	Nursing Orderly	4
8.	Sweeper	3
9.	Store keeper	1
10.	LDC	1

	2122	
1. Autoanalyser	1	No.
2. Electrolyte Analyser	2	Nos.
3. Glucose Analyser	1	No.
4. BJW Analyser	1	No.
5. Biliumeter	1	No.
6. Automatic diluter	1	No.
7. Data Matic Computers	1	No.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE LAB.

1. Specialist Gr. I	1
2. Bio-Nuclear Scientist (Physicist)	2
3. Laboratory Assistant	2
4. Laboratory Attendant	2

BACTERIOLOGY LAB.

1. Sr. Bacteriologists	1
2. GDMO	3
3. Junior Residents	2
4. Technical Supervisor	1
5. Technical Assistant	1
6. Laboratory Tech.	4
7. Laboratory Asstt.	5
8. Laboratory Attendant	8
9. Sweepers	3
10. Typists/LDC	1
11. Store Clerk	1
12. Peon	1
13. Steno	1
14. Statistical Asstt.	1

EQUIPMENTS

1. BOD Incubator	2
2. Deep Freezer	2
3. Hot Air oven	3
4. Cold Centraifuge	1
5. Eridge	4
6. Incubator	4
7. Routine table centrifuge	2
8. Electrical Balance	1
9. P.H. Meter	2
10. Hot plate with magnetic stirrer	1
11. Autoclave	3
12. Electrophoresis apparatus	1
13. Autoclave	3
14. Fluroscnt microscope	1
15. Binocular Microscope	3
16. Vortex naixer with accessories	1
17. Fixed volume micropipettes	4
18. Elisa reader with automatic washer, printer, dispenser etc.	1
19. Multichannel micropipettes	2
20. Water bath	2
21. Misc. Small Equipments	

HAEMATOLOGY LAB.

1. Haematologists (GDMO-I)	1
2. Lab. Assistant	2
3. Lab. Attendant.	2

3. Jr. Scientific Officer (Dialysis)	1
4. Lab. Tech. (Dial.)	1
5. Staff Nurse	2
6. Nursing Orderly	1
7. Sweeper	1

8.

PATHOLOGY LAB

1. Technical Supervisor	2
2. Technical Asstt.	3
3. Lab /Tech/ Mch.	5
4. Lab Assistant	3
5. Lab Attendant	3
6. Cleaner	2

POST TO BE CREATED DURING 1981-82 FOR PATHOLOGY LAB

1. Pathologists Spl. Gr. I	1
2. Computer Operator	1
3. Sr. Residents	1
4. Store Keeper	1
5. LDC	1

BIOCHEMISTRY LAB

1. Sr. Biochemist	1
2. Tech. Supervisor	1
3. Lab Assistant	3
4. Lab Attendant	2
5. LDC	1

NUCLEAR MEDICINE LAB

1. Specialist Gr. I	1
2. Bio-Nuclear Scientist (Physicist)	2
3. Laboratory Assistant	2
4. Laboratory Attendant	2

HAEMATOLOGY LAB

1. Haematologist GDMO-I	1
2. Lab Assistant	2
3. Lab Attendant	2

BACTERIOLOGIST LAB

1. Bacteriologist Sr.	1
2. Bacteriologist GDMO	2
3. Technical Supervisor	1
4. Technical Assistant	1
5. Laboratory Assistant	8
6. Lab. Attendants	5
7. LDC	1
8. Sweeper	2
9. <i>nursing orderly</i>	5

RESPIRATORY LAB

1. Respiratory Physician Sp. Gr. II	1
2. GDMO-II	1
3. Lab Asstt.	2
4. Lab Attendant	2

METABOLIC & ENDOCRINOLOGY LAB

1. GDMO-II	2
2. Sr. Resident	1
3. Jr. Resident	1

S.NO. NAME OF THE POST NO. OF POSTS

1.	Respiratory Physician Spl Gr.II	1
2.	GDMO-II	1
3.	Lab Asstt.	2
4.	Lab Attendent	2

METABOLIC & ENDOCRINOLOGY LAB

1.	GDMO-II	2
2.	Sr. Residents	3
3.	Jr. Residents	4
4.	Sister I/C	1
5.	Staff Nurse	6
6.	Staff Nurse (E & G)	1
7.	Dietician	1
8.	Nursing Orderly	6
9.	Sweeper	6
10.	Stenographer	1
11.	Records Clerk	1
12.	Endocrine Chemist	1
13.	Technician	2
14.	Lab Asstt.	2
15.	Statistical Asstt.	1
16.	LDC	1
17.	Peon	1

EQUIPMENTS

1. HPLC System
2. A.A. Spectrometer
3. Artificial Endocrine Pancreas
4. Minicold lab.
5. Liquid Scintillation Counter
6. Ultra Microbalance
7. Lyophiliser
8. Fraction Collector
9. Digital pH Meter
10. Bone Densitometer
11. Elisa Reader
12. Ultra sound
13. Refrigerators
14. Lab. Glass. Ware
15. Computerisation of Endocrine clinic
16. Other Lab. Equipments
17. Lab. Furniture
18. Air conditioners
19. Furnituring 30⁺ bedded (SSM Ward)

CARDIO LAB

1.	Cardiologist Spl. Gr.II	1
2.	Lab Asstt.	2
3.	Lab Attendent	2

The following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1990-91:

DIALYSIS UNIT

1.	Medical Officer	2
2.	Sr. Residents	2

4.	Sister I/C	1
5.	Staff Nurse (E&M Ward)	2
6.	Staff Nurse (E&M Lab)	1
7.	Dietician	1
8.	Nursing Orderly	2
9.	Sweeper	2
10.	Stenographer	1
11.	Record Clerk	1
12.	Endocrine Chemist	1
13.	Technician	1
14.	Lab. Assistant	1

CARDIO LAB

1.	Cardiologist spl. Gr. II	1
2.	Lab Assistant	2
3.	Lab. Assistant	2

O/I details .4
 Allowance .2
 .8

In addition to above following posts are also proposed:

1.	Research Officer	1
2.	Statistical Asstt.	1
3.	LDC	2
4.	UDC	2
5.	Peon	1

An amount of Rs.50 lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.10.00 lakh for Annual plan 1991-92

COMPUTERISATION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES & ADMINISTRATION (RS.100 LAKH)

This is a continuing scheme and an approved scheme for the Seventh Plan. In administration, information is a basic input. Proper storage, retrieval and productivity of information brings greater computerisation of entire hospital administration has been conceptualised towards this end. The field of administration, planning, accounting, casualty/emergency services, out patients department services, Ward-management investigative services, medical records and inventory control are proposed to be computerised into an integrated system. The proposed computerised system is not only supposed to improve the technical efficiency by proper storage and processing of administrative data and cutting delays in the flow of information but is also aimed to improve the services to the indoor and out door patients, by reducing the scope of harrassment and discrimination to patients and that of corrupt practices. An outlay of Rs.100 lacs is proposed for computerisation during VIIIth Five year Plan. The break up of outlay will be as follows:

1.	Consultancy, Software hardware, and accessories	80 lacs
2.	Construction of computer centre and other infra-structure	15 lacs

Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for the creation of posts of One system Analyst, One programmer, Two Asstt. Programmers 3 Data Entry Operators, One UDC, Two LDC & One Peon.

In the first year of 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed out of which two lac will be spent on the creation of posts of one programmer, two data entry operators, one LDC was approved and Rs. 10 lac proposed on capital work. If the above posts are not created during 1990-91 due to administrative reasons the same will be carry-over the Annual Plan of 1991-92.

An amount of Rs. 100 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 50 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92

CONSTRUCTION OF CASUALTY & EMERGENCY BLOCK
(RS. 125.00 LAKH)

With the increase in both population and number of vehicles on the roads in the capital city of Delhi, the pressure on Casualty and Emergency services has tremendously increased. To cope with such a pressure, construction of a new trauma centre as proposed earlier is mandatory. This is an approved plan scheme of VIIIth Five Year Plan and approved plan for 1989-90. This emergency complex should include medical, surgical, orthopaedics and ICU beds with complete investigatory services like radiology, pathology and Biochemistry test etc. The present bed strength of 48 is grossly inadequate as even now a days about 500 patients per attended casualty, out of which 100 patients admitted every day. Therefore, keeping in view the increasing pressure on emergency and trauma services a provision of 220 beds is proposed.

1. BUILDING

A multistoried building is proposed to be constructed on a land already available known as Pocket A. The ground floor must have provision for one hundred twenty beds for emergency care of patients. Besides, it should have casualty O.Ts (Minimum of 6-1 each for surgery, orthopaedics, neuro-surgery, C.T.'s and 2 minor O.T. for work under L.V.) laboratories, X-ray room & E.E. Scan facility. Provision for duty rooms for doctors and paramedical staff is also to be made.

In addition there should be waiting hall for patients and their relative (visitors room) with adequate provision for parking facilities both for hospital staff and public.

First and second floor should accommodate fifty beds each. They are to be called as intermediate care ward where patients are to be kept for a period till the patients condition becomes stable.

2. EQUIPMENTS

Once the construction of Emergency & casualty block is complete it is to be equipped partially from the existing equipments available in the emergency area. The remaining equipment shall be purchased new according to the need of time. However, provision for modern equipments may be made like modern O.T. table, O.T. lights, patients transfer system, patient monitoring system and intensive care patients beds and computers for a data recording. The following posts are required only as & when the construction of Casualty & emergency block building is completed.

3. STAFF

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The following staff is proposed for Casualty cum
Emergency Block

S.NO.	NAME OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Addl. Medical Suptd.	1
2.	Chief Medical Officer (Coord)	1
3.	Chief Medical Officers (Control room)	4
4.	Neuro Surgeon (Sp. Gr. II)	4
5.	Sr. Surgeon (Neuro Surgery Sp. Gr. I)	1
6.	Jr. Neuro Surgeon (SMO)	4
7.	GDMO-II (neuro surgery)	4
8.	Neuro Technician	1
9.	Neuro Tech. Asstt.	1
10.	Sr. Ortho. surgeon (Spl. Gr. I)	1
11.	Ortho surgeon (Spl. Gr. II)	4
12.	Jr. Ortho surgeon (SMO)	4
13.	GDMO-II (Ortho surgery)	4
14.	Sr. Thoracic Surgeon (Spl. Gr. I)	1
15.	Thoracic Surgeon (Spl. Gr. II)	4
16.	Jr. Thoracic Surgeon (SMO)	4
17.	GDMO-II (Thoracic surgery)	4
18.	Sr. Anaesthetists (Sp. Gr. I)	1
19.	Anaesthetist (Sp. Gr. II)	30
20.	Jr. Anaesthetic (SMO)	30
21.	GDMO-II (Anaesthesia)	30
22.	Tech. Supervisor	4
23.	Technicians for Anaes	30
24.	Technical Asstt. for O.T.	30
25.	Sr. Physician (Sp. Gr. I)	1
26.	Physician (Sp. Gr. II)	4
27.	Jr. Physician (SMO)	4
28.	GDMO-II	4
29.	ECG Technician	6
30.	Sr. Pathologists Gr. I	1
31.	Jr. Pathologist Gr. II	4
32.	Pathologists	4
33.	GDMO-II Pathology	4
34.	Sr. Bio-Chemist (SMO)	4
35.	Biochemist Gr. II	4
36.	Jr. Bio-chemist (SMO)	4
37.	GDMO-II	4
38.	Lab Technician (Pathology)	8
39.	Bio-chemistry Technician	8
40.	Sr. Radiologist Gr. I	1
41.	GDMO-I Biochemistry	1
42.	Technical supervisor (biochemest)	1
43.	Radiologist Sp. Gr. II	4
44.	Jr. Radiologists (SMO)	4
45.	GDMO-II	4
46.	Sr. Radiographer	4
47.	Jr. Radiographer	8
48.	Dresser	12
49.	Staff Nurse	220
50.	Stretcher Bearer	45
51.	Nursing Orderly	110
52.	Sweeper	55

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

1.	PRO	4
2.	Control Room Clerk	4
3.	Registration Clerk in Casu.	4
4.	Computer Operator	4
5.	Control Room Peon	4
6.	Statistical Asstt.	1
7.	UDC	1
8.	LDC	1
9.	Peon	1

For smooth functioning of the casualty & emergency the following posts are proposed to be created during 1990-91 and if not created due to administrative reasons the same may be carried forward during Annual Plan of 1991-92.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF POST</u>	<u>NO.OF POSTS</u>
1.	Addl. Medical Suptd.	1
2.	Chief Medical Officer	1
3.	Chief Medical Officer (Control Room)	1
4.	Neuro surgeon Spl. Gr.II	1
5.	Gr. Surgeon (Neuro Surgery Sp.Gr.I)	1
6.	Jr. Neuro Surgeon SMO	1
7.	GDMO-II (Neuro surgeon)	1
8.	Neuro Tech.	1
9.	Neuro Tech. Asstt.	1
10.	Sr Ortho Surgeon Sp. Gr.II	1
11.	Ortho surgeon Spl Gr.II	1
12.	Jr. Ortho Surgeon (SMO)	1
13.	GDMO-II (Theracic surgery)	1
14.	Sr. Theracic Surgeon Sp.Gr.I	1
15.	Theracic surgeon Sp. Gr.II	1
16.	Jr. Theracic Surgeon (SMO)	1
17.	GDMO II Theracic Surgery	1
18.	Sr. Anaesthetists Sp.Gr. II	1
19.	Anaesthetist Sp. Gr. II	5
20.	Jr. Anesthetic SMO	5
21.	GDMO II Anaesthesia	5
22.	Technical Supervisor	1
23.	Technicians for Anaes.	5
24.	Technical Asstt. for O.T.	5
25.	Sr Physician Sp. Gr. I	1
26.	Physician Sp. Gr. II	1
27.	Jr. Physician SMO	1
28.	GDMO-II	1
29.	ECG Technician	1
30.	Sr. Pathologists SMO	1
31.	Pathologists Spl.Gr.II	1
32.	Jr. Pathologists SMO	1
33.	GDMO (Pathology)	1
34.	Sr. Bio-chemist (SMO)	1
35.	Bio chemist (Spl.Gr.II)	1
36.	Jr. Bio chemist SMO	1
37.	GDMO-II	1
38.	Lab. Technician (Pathology)	2
39.	Bio-chemistry Technician	2
40.	Sr. Radiologists Sp.Gr.II	1
41.	GDMO-I Bio-chemistry	1
42.	Technical Supervisor (Biochemist)	1
43.	Radiologists Sp. Gr. II	1
44.	Jr. Radiologists (SMO)	1
45.	GDMO-II	1
46.	Sr. Radiographer	1
47.	Jr. Radiographer	2
48.	Staff Nurse	20
49.	Dresser	6
50.	Stretcher Bearer	6
51.	Nursing Orderly	20
52.	Sweeper	15

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF 2129

1. P.R.O. 1
 2. Control Room Clerk 1
 3. Registration Clerk 1
 4. Computer Operator 1
 5. Control Room Person 1
 6. Statistical Asstt. 1
 7. LDC 1
 8. UDC 1
- ~~9x~~

An amount of Rs. 125 Lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 15.00 Lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

EXPANSION OF GYNEA & OBST. DEPTT (RS. 50 Lakh)

Though the sanctioned bed strength of Gynea and Obst 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 patients in almost all beds. Besides beds have been kept in varanda for M.T.P and there also are usually 2 patients on each bed.

This is an approved plan scheme of 1988-89 and a provision of Rs.5.00 lacs was proposed for this scheme for 1989-90 and the same was approved by the planning department Delhi Administration and Planning Commission, Govt. of India but the construction work could not be started due to some tech. reasons. The Sher Singh Maternity Block was built in 1957-58 since then no addition have been made in the various working areas. Keeping in view the requirement of the deptt. this scheme was proposed and the following additions are proposed

1. Construction of new theatre.
2. Construction of New labour room block and waiting room for the patients and relatives.
3. Anaesthesia Room
4. Doctor's Duty room.
5. Nurses duty room.
6. Storage space for anaesthesia equipment
7. Theatre supervisor and Asstt. room.
8. Store room for linen and other drugs
9. Separate changing room for lady doctors
10. Waiting room for patients.
11. Changing room for nurses.
12. Dirty linen room.
13. Sterilisation room.
14. Adequate toilet facilities for patients, doctors and staff nurses.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs is proposed for the expansion of Gynea Deptt. Out of which Rs. 10.00 lacs will be utilised during 1st Year of 8th Five Year Plan.

FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM (RS. 110 LAC)

This is a new scheme. The Hospital do not have any fire fighting system at present. As per the specification of fire department a sum of Rs. 110.00 lacs would be required to install a proper fire fighting system in the hospital. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 110.00 lacs is being made in the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

Staff

1. Divisional Fire Officer	1
2. Station Officer	3
3. Havaldar	6
4. Fireman	18

Equipments

1. Fire fighting tenders including hosepipe ladder fire bucket and Gas/water type fire fighting cylinders.

However, while compiling the project planning regarding fire fighting cell in the hospital, the recommendations of A.R Deptt. and reference file lying ~~xxx~~ in the Planning Cell as mentioned in hospital plan document at Page No. 91 against fire fighting system may be taken into account.

An amount of Rs. 110 lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 50 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92.

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RECORD DEPTT. and OTHER TECHNICAL DEPTTS. (RS. 10 LAC)

This scheme will be taken up in two different parts

- A. Construction of Training Institute
- B. Imparting training for Medical Record Deptt. and other Technical Deptts.

Medical Record maintenance and its keeping is a part and parcel of the continued research and training for the advancement of medical knowledge. Medical Record is also required to be properly organised and kept ready references to meet the requirements of the police department and the courts. At present the work of Medical Record Deptt. is being done by the Clerks/UDC's who do not know even the ABC of the Medical terminology. Keeping in view the importance of the work and to improve the quality of the work the above mentioned scheme has been proposed to include in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95

Our proposal is to impart training to the interested staff of Delhi Administration (with atleast qualification) who will work in Medical Record Department for any hospital of Delhi Admn., after getting this training for atleast five years and they will be given one more increment as an incentive to promote the interest of the officials. The increment as an training period will last six months and daily working hours will 9.00 AM to 1.00 PM after 1.00 PM

the trainees will return to their respective departments. During this training period we will teach the services personnel the complete office procedure, being on case sheets, maintenance of case sheet, life of case sheets of patients etc.

However this type of training is being imparted in Safdarjang Hospital and Vallouche (South India), but since is posted in M.R.D. of this hospital from Delhi Admn., this type of training is very essential for our staff also. This training will be beneficial to all hospitals of Delhi Admn.,

We also accept suitable candidates from other hospitals in the country for training. Beside Medical record, the proposed staff will inspect training in various other technical subjects to the Group D & C employees of the hospital to improve their technical knowledge and efficiency.

The following posts are proposed for creation during 1990-95

S.NO.	NAME OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Medical Record Officer	1
2.	Tutor	4
3.	Stenographer	1
4.	Clerk/Typist	1
5.	Peon	1
6.	Sweeper	1

We have shortage of accomodation also. Therefore, a training institute in the hospital campus for this training is also proposed for construction during 8th Five Year Plan. For the implementation of the above scheme Rs. 10.00 lacs (Rs. 5.00 lakh revenue (Rs. 1.00 lac per year) + Rs. 5.00 lacs capital is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs. 2.00 lacs will be spent during 1st Year plan i.e. 1990-91.

The following posts are proposed to be create during 19990-91 if not created due to administrative reasons the same will carried over for the next year Annual Plan i.e. 1991-92.

S.NO	NAME OF POSTS	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Medical Record Officer	1
2.	Tutor	4
3.	Steno.	1
4.	Clerk/Typist	1
5.	Peon	1
6.	Sweeper	1

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is being proposed for 8th five plan which includes Rs. 2.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991.92

SETTING UP OF 150 BEDDED NURSING HOME IN LNJP HOSPITAL (RS. 75 LAKH)

Whereas in this hospital a bulk of the patients are from low/middle socio-economic strata for which 1349 indoor beds are provided. Quite a good percentage of clientele are the people who feel very dissatisfied as there is a large gap of living standard and they feel uncomfortable in general wards and are pressing for Nursing home facilities, besides the officials of Delhi Admn, center and states who want to avail the expertise available in the hospital feel uncomfortable without Nursing home.

It is essential to have a Nursing Home facility attached to the Hospital. Plot B has been earmarked and approved by the Architect for this purpose. The scheme also needs to be phased. To start with we may have 50 beds and provision of building to be expanded vertically. In the 1st phase we may construct semi underground and ground floor for 50 bedded Nursing Home. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 Lakh kept as a token during the year 1988-89.

The architect has already submitted the plan outlay for the 150 bedded Nursing Home and has been approved. This scheme is again proposed to be included in the draft VIIIth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be utilised during the IInd year i.e. 1991-92 with capital outlay of Rs. 15 lakh.

**YOGA FACILITIES IN MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF LNJP HOSPITAL
(RS. 5.00 LAKHS)**

The medicine department is one of the major departments of this Hospital. A large no. of patients attend the OPD and about 400 patients are admitted in 380 bedded block. It is our aim to serve the ailing population with the help of new technology in investigations, diagnosis and treatment. Yogic methods have favourable influence on the human body both during health and disease, amply supported by scientific data and bio-feed back methods. We, therefore propose the following posts for creation in the Medicine Department:

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POST
1.	Yoga Expert	1
2.	Yoga Teacher	2
3.	Clerk	1
4.	Peon	1
5.	Sweeper	1

JUSTIFICATION

There is scientific evidence that in human beings 'Yoga' not only maintains good health, but prevents many diseases and ameliorates/improves many health problems. It has been found to be specifically useful in cardio-respiratory rehabilitation programmes. We have conducted and published a study on the value of 'Yogasana' in patients with chronic obstructive lung diseases. This study was conducted only for 3 months and certain benefits were observed in these patients. We wish to evaluate these effects in a larger no. of population for a longer time, not only on an outdoor basis but also in many other medical problems. Thus the need of full time yoga officials as proposed above is mandatory. They will be available by appointment to outdoor and indoor patients on the directions of the concerned doctors.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for VIIIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 1.00 lacs is utilised during the IInd year of VIIIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1991-92.

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DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (Rs. 60-00 Lacs).

L.N.J.P.N Hospital is one of the major hospital of India. There are various laboratories for investigation and diagnosis, such as clinical, pathological laboratory, bio-chemistry laboratory, bacteriological laboratory etc. At present they are scattered over a large area and situated in buildings not specially designed for laboratories resulting in great inconvenience to patients and poor quality of tests.

Keeping in view the principle of centralisation and location of investigative services it is proposed to construct a multi-storied Diagnostic Centre in the Hospital. Where all buildings will be centrally air conditioned and designed to meet the specific requirement of investigative activities. This diagnostic centre will be constructed in place of present dilapidated building where the physiotherapy, staff surgeon office etc. are located, due to its locational advantage or at any other point placed suitably from OPD, emergency and wards.

A provision of Rs. 60.00 lacs (Capital) is proposed for this scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 20.00 lacs will be utilized during the IInd year i.e. 1991-92.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBSPECIALITY MEDICAL BLOCK ADJOINING THE NEW MEDICAL BLOCK (RS. 25 LAC)

This subspeciality Medical block would include the creation of following sub-specialities under the department of medicine.

1. Cardio-Pulmonary Unit
2. Medical Gastroenterology Unit
3. Nephrology Unit
4. Endocrinology and Metabolism Unit
5. Medical Neurology

Therefore, to accommodate these specialities we need the creation of sub-speciality Medical block provision for creation five floors, each floor for one speciality. Each floor would be designed in such a way that half of its wing would have the space for the conduction of special clinic on the other half would provide space for indoor patients. Each floor would have therefore, space for OPD Block.

1. Patients Waiting hall-inclusive of Registration Counter.
2. Four consultation Room
3. Four room for residents.

Indoor facilities should include in each floor provision for 20 bedded ward, comprising of 4 cubicals of each ward, treatment room, sisters duty room 2 rooms for resident doctors conference room, three investigative room provision for toilet for staff and patients.

A total provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs with capital components is proposed for this plan scheme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 5.00 lacs will be utilised during the IInd year i.e. 1991-92.

the investigative services will be located at one point.

EXPANSION OF OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT BUILDING (RS.25 Lakh)

Hospital is rendering services to some of the most densely populated areas of the capital like Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk from bulk of the low -socio economic status clientele comes. About 20% of the hospital patients are also received from neighbouring states of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. Average attendance in Out Patient Deptt. has reached to well over 4000 patients daily. Almost all the patients are accompanied by at least one relative/attendant in some cases there are two or more relatives/attendants with the patient. There are over 700 patients per day in Medical OPD itself, thus making the existing OPD very crowded and congested inspite of distributing the patients in the evening and special OPD's. Keeping in mind these facts it is proposed to expand the OPD by making it three storied. For expansion a provision of Rs. 25.00 lac capital is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan. This expansion will be made in phases, out of these provision Rs. 5.00 lacs capital will be utilised in the IInd year of 8th Five year Plan.

LIBRARY SERVICES (RS. 5.00 Lac)

The hospital plans to organise its own library for the staff members and indoor patients, An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac is proposed out of which Rs. 2.00 lacs will be spent on purchase of books and magazines/newspapers Rs. 1.00 lacs on the construction of library room and Rs. 1.00 lacs for library furniture and other modern library accessories and Rs. 1.00 lac is for the creation of posts of one Asstt. Librarian One LDC and one peon.

In the IInd year an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is proposed out of which Rs. 1.00 lac will be the capital expenditure.

EXPANSION OF DHARAMSHALA (RS. 10 Lac)

There is one Dharamshala under the administrative control of the hospital, where the relatives/attendant of the patients ~~xxxxxxx~~ who are not economically well off can stay. As the no. of patients is increasing day by day, it is difficult to accommodate all the needy persons in the existing dharamshala. It is proposed to expand the existing Dharamshala and provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs (Cap. tal) is proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 2.00 lacs will be utilized during the IInd year of VIIIth five year plan.

IV G.N.E.C.1) Construction of Guru Nanak Eye Centre Rs.200.00lakh)

This is the merged scheme I & II of 7th plan, due to need for coordinated development of 1st and 2nd and 3rd phases of GNEC.

a) Phase III Block :

It is proposed to construct a phase III Block in between existing phase I and Phase II Blocks and connect it with the two buildings in such a way that there is a minimum of distance to be covered by most patients and officials using various services.

The phase III Block would provide the following services and facilities :

	<u>app. Cos</u>
	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
a) Six modern ophthalmic Operation theatres.	
b) Additional General wards to increase bed strength by about 100-150.	
c) Special Wards for about 20 patients	160
d) A modern kitchen	5
e) Central Registration, Enquiry and Emergency Services.	5
f) Medical Record Department	5
g) Office of the Director and Faculty Members ..	10
h) Administrative and Store Block	20
i) Library	10
j) Auditorium	10
k) Lecture Theatres	5
l) Museum	10
m) Connecting passages between phase I & II...	5
n) Air-conditioning of office and Nursing home..	5

The land for this phase of development of GNEC already exists and duly earmarked. The Plans are being discussed with the concerned authentic.

b) Improvements in existing phase I & II Block:

The existing phase I and Phase II building also need some improvements, alterations and additions. Toilet blocks of old OPD and some rooms need major repairs. Some of the laboratories and investigations rooms have also to be air-conditioned and to be made suitable for installation of new equipments in the pipeline. Complete re-laying and repairs of roads inside the campus will also become necessary during this plan period. An amount of Rs.200 lakh is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.31 lakh for 1991-92.

2) Strengthening of Staff and Equipment (Rs.50.00)

With the advancement of medical science, some new medical equipments are becoming available especially in the diagnostic fields of electrophysiology and laser therapeutics and for teaching of Health Education programmes. The Equipment would be procured in a phased manner as the development is a continuing phenomenon. Additional furniture and items would be procured as and when a facility is added.

The existing staff strength of 110 is proposed to raise gradually to 27350 by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. The medical and Para-Medical Staff for the eye care centre strength would, therefore be necessary. As there are 7 O.T.s., which are proposed to be set up, additional staff council thus required for each O.T. and diagnostic centre. With the gradual increase in the work it is proposed to set up a planning unit to monitor the proposals of various schemes. A computer is also proposed to be set up.

The main equipments of proposals to be purchased are given below :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Equipment</u>	<u>App. Cost in lakhs</u>
1.	X-Ray Plant	12.00
2.	Computer with online Terminal	5.00
3.	V Laser scanning and imaging oph. equipment	15.00
4.	Vehicles (2no.)	3.00
5.	Operating Microscope (3 nos.)	10.00
6.	Audio-visual equipment with mini.audio	1.00
7.	Equipments for 3 O.Ts.	10.00
8.	Furniture and Equipment for private rooms	10.00
9.	Equipment for Diagnostic rooms	7.00
10.	Modern equipment for kitchen	8.00
11.	Other minor expenses	19.00
		<u>100.00</u>

The staff required is given in-annexure 'A' Thus the total amount required for these posts would be Rs.50 lakhs which includes Rs.7.00 lakh for 1991-92.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNITS: 0.75 CRORES(Rs.50.00 lakh)

Apart from the on going training being imparted to the nurses and paramedical workers and encouragement being given to doctors to attend workshop, seminars, and conferences. This centre strives to establish new units and hold a number of workshops in ophthalmology in the centre during this plan period.

a) Extension Eye Care Centres:

The national workshop on P.V.P.S.B. held on 23rd 24th Feb. 1989, has recommended the provision of 50 bedded eye hospitals for every 5 lakhs population vide their recommendation no.102. Moreover it is not possible to keep on expanding the big eye hospitals after a stage. It is therefore proposed to provide eye care facilities at the door steps of patients especially in Jhuggi-Jhopri colonies, slums and rural areas of Delhi. In total 5 such centre are proposed to be built in delhi in a phased manner with CMEC being their serve centre. Each of the E.E.C. would have the following facilities ;

- Specialist consultation by ophthalmologist.
- One Operation theatre.
- One 30 bedded ward, with space for increase in bed.
- Supportive services. *Strength upto 50 ultimately*
- Staff quarters for essential staff.

ii. EEC would provide the following service:

- a) Daily consultation in OPD
- b) Routine Eye Surgery including cataract surgery once a week duly supervised by a faculty member of GNEC.
- c) Inpatient facilities for 30 patients only,
- d) Routine investigation/refraction etc.
- e) Eye health education and eye donation motivation services
- f) Special facilities for difficult cases and patient's need for specialised care at GNEC.

The patients of EEC Centres would thus have access to all facilities at GNEC.

Necessary staff needed for the functioning of these extension services would be got mentioned when these projects are near completion stage. Initially an administrative medical officer will work as a Project Officer and later he will be appointed as Incharge for the management of the Centres. The regular staff would include Resident Doctors, Nurses, Theatre Technicians and class IV as per norms of a 30 bedded unit. The Resident Doctors of EEC could be pooled with those of GNEC and posted by rotation. The Faculty Members of GNEC would be available to guide work in EEC on a rotation basis. Public Health Teams of GNEC would also visit the EEC once a week to motivate eye donations and show films on preventive ophthalmology and health education etc.

The basic purpose of these extension centres would be to provide all these facilities provided earlier by eye campus. However these services would be on a regular basis and would strive to take away rush of routine patients from specialized institution like R.P. Centre and GNEC.

Setting up of an Advanced Research Centre.

I.C.M.R. has allocated the setting up of an advanced Research centre in Ocular Infection in GNEC. The Research Centre would be funded by I.C.M.R. for the initial period of 5 yrs, after which it would be taken over by GNEC. The accommodation and other infrastructure needed is being provided by GNEC. The services of this Centre are also proposed to be utilized for improving the patient care services at GNEC, in addition to its research activities. This is necessary as GNEC so far does not have a Microbiology unit or Lab. of its own. The centre would be taken up to most probably in the year 1994-95. It is thus necessary to keep a provision for the sanctions of all the posts in this centre in the 8th plan, so that proposals are put up at the appropriate time. List of posts needed as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Ophthalmologist | 1 post |
| 2. | Specialist Gr.II (Bacteriologist) | 1 post |
| 3. | Specialist Gr.II (Microbiologist) | 1 post |
| 4. | Specialist Gr.II (Virologist) | 1 post |
| 5. | Medical Officer (GDMO) | 2 posts |
| 6. | Programmer | 1 post |
| 7. | Senior Photographer | 1 post |
| 8. | Steno | 1 post |
| 9. | Social Worker | 1 post |
| 10. | Lab. Tech. | 5 posts |
| 11. | Lab. Attendant | 5 posts |
| 12. | Animal Attendant | 2 posts |
| 13. | Driver | 1 post |

An amount of Rs.50.lakh is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.2.00 lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

GURU NANAK EYE CENTRE
ANNEXURE (A)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Grade</u>
1.	Senior Resident	8	3150-3350
2.	Junior Resident	20	2630-2730
3.	Nursing Supdt.	1	2200
4.	Staff Nurse	24	1400-2500
5.	Nursing Sisters	6	1640-2900
6.	Nursing Orderlies	40	750-940
7.	Safai Karamchari	30	750-940
8.	Head Cooks	1	800-1150
9.	Cooks	6	775-1025
10.	Chowkidars	12	750-940
11.	Mate Bearer	12	750-940
12.	Head Clerk	3	1400-2300
13.	U.D.C.	6	1200-2040
14.	L.D.C.	8	950-1500
15.	Librarian	1	1400-2300
16.	Lab. Attendent	2	950-1500
17.	Driver	4	950-1500
18.	Peon	4	750-940
19.	Astt. Director (Plg.)	1	2200-4000
20.	Research Officer	1	1640-2900
21.	Statistical Asstt.	2	1400-2300
22.	Stenographer	2	1400-2300
23.	Jr. Dietician	1	1400-2300
24.	O.T. Technician	3	1200-2040
25.	O.T. Asstt.	6	950-1500
26.	O.T. Attendent	6	800-1150
27.	Sr. Photographer	1	1400-2600
28.	Dark Room Attendent	1	800-1150
29.	Electrician	1	800-1150
30.	Projectionist	1	1400-2300
31.	Attendent	1	750-940
32.	Public Relation Officer	1	2000-3500
33.	Social Worker	1	1640-2900
34.	Computer Operator	1	1200-2040
35.	Programmer	1	2000-3500
36.	Radiologist Spl. Gr. II	1	3000-5000
37.	Technical Asstt (Radiology)	1	1400-2600
38.	Sanitary Supervisor	4	755-1025
39.	Junior Anaesthetist	2	

G. B. PANT HOSPITAL

A - CAPITAL SCHEMES

1) Store-cum-Laboratory Block and Lecture-cum-Research Block

(Rs. 4 00 lacs)

During the 7th Five Year Plan it was decided to construct these two blocks one above the other to make it a 8 storied one block. The expenditure sanction of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for construction of the block was obtained during 1984-85. Due to the ban on construction of high rise buildings this project could not be taken up for construction during the initial years of 7th Five Year Plan. However, with the continuous efforts made by the authorities of this hospital and taking up the matter with the highest levels, the ban on the construction of high rise buildings was got relaxed as a special case. The construction work is already in progre and is expected to be completed by the year 1991-92. Rs. 50.00 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for this scheme for the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 142.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(2) Construction of Staff Quarters (Rs. 70 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. In view of the acute shortage of the residential accommodation for the various categorie of the essential duty staff, a scheme of construction of staff quarters was kept in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, it was decided to get 40 Type V, 40 Type VI and 30 Type III quarters constructed in this scheme. There could not be any progress in this scheme as the land acquired for the construction of staff quarters was habitated unauthorisedly. And also there is some dispute about the land between the Land Development Office and the occupants. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(3) Expansion of G. B. Pant Hospital (Rs. 1000.00)

The following are the continuing schemes from 7th Five Year Plan for which provision is required to be kept in the 8th Five Year Plan as well. Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is proposed for the following schemes under this Head for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 including A.C.s and fire fighting equipment.

(a) Construction of 110 bedded block

According to the original plan, G. B. Pant Hospital was to be equipped with 500 beds and as such a scheme of 110 bedded block was kept in the Sixth/Seventh Five Year Plan. The clearance of Expenditure Finance Committee, of the Government of India already exist for the construction of this project. The work of construction has already been taken up by the P.W.D. authorities and it is likely that this building would be completed within 2 years.

(b) Referral Clinic and Data Retrieval Centre

G. B. Pant Hospital is mainly a referral hospital for the various facilities referred to above and it was proposed to construct a building as a part of the hospital to analyse and investigate all the referral cases for the specialised treatments. It was also proposed to have the regular O.P.D. conducted in this very block besides, the keeping the records etc.

of the patients. In this very building the laboratories for routine investigations X-rays and other allied facilities required for O.P.D.s are to be provided. The land for this building is available and the drawings have been prepared by the architects. It is also proposed to provide the space for administrative offices in this building. It is planned to complete the construction of this building by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Construction of Arrythmia Centre

It is a part of the scheme of 7th Five Year Plan, namely construction of additional floor over the existing building where it was planned to establish an Arrythmia Centre. The PWD engineers later formed an opinion that it was not feasible to have an additional floor over the existing building. Therefore, it was decided to construct a separate block for Arrythmia Centre within the complex, it will also provide underground parking space. This block will have Intensive Care Unit and facilities of Pace makers, Hoters, Stress Tests Heart ablation etc. In this building special operation theatre for VVIPs will also be provided. Drawing of this block have already been prepared and it is likely that this project will be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(d) Rehabilitation Centre

This is a continuing scheme. Patients of Neurology, Neuro Surgery, Cardiology, Cardiothoracic surgery are required to be rehabilitated. For this purpose it is proposed to have a rehabilitation centre in the hospital. The approximate cost of this project may be rounded up Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

(e) Extension of Psychiatry Department

During the 7th Five Year Plan the proposed of extension of Psychiatric Department was kept. But due to non-availability of the space in the initial years of 7th plan this project could not come up. It is proposed to extend the present department of Psychiatry towards the adjoining land available.

(4) Construction of Nurses Hostel (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct a one hundred fifty room Nurses Hostel on the space which is going to be allotted to G.B. Pant Hospital for the expansion. There is acute shortage for the residential accommodation for nurses. This is an approved Plan scheme of 7th Five Year Plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme for 7th Five Year Plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs was approved for 1989-90. No funds were allocated for the current year.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. This will be a common facility to be enjoyed by M.A.M.C., L.N.J.P:N. Hospital, G. B. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Centre. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(5) Renovation of G.B. Pant Hospital (Rs. 200 lakhs)

The present building of the hospital will require addition and alterations and also renovation. These now and then changes become necessary for the improvement of the hospital. This is an approved plan scheme of 7th Five

Year Plan. Rs. 20.00 lakhs is approved for the current year i.e. 1991-92. Therefore, proposed to have an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. The proposal to start the Restricted Emergency services under the 8th Five Year Plan. The capital works under this proposal will also be covered under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

NEW SCHEMES

(6) Construction of 250 bedded block (Rs. 100 lakhs)

The hospital even with the capacity of 350 beds which were required to be completed during the 7th Five Year Plan will not be able to meet the requirements of patients coming from treatment in the various super-specialities. As on date the hospital is a prestigious centre of high excellence where referrals from all over the country and even abroad are received for sophisticated investigation and treatment. In view of the rush of patients attending the hospital it is proposed to have yet another 250 beds added to be likely bed strength of 600 which will come into existence in 1991-92. The estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 2000.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the additional 250 bedded block during the 8th Five Year Plan. No provision is proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92.

(7) Construction of Staff Recreation Centre (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

At present there is no facility for the staff of G.B. Pant Hospital to have any kind of collective recreation. It is considered important to create a team spirit and involve the staff in healthy recreation. Creative talents among the staff needs to be acknowledged and encouraged and get together from time to time on a common forum will create greater homogeneity and work culture. The centre is proposed to be constructed at the site behind G.B. Pant Hospital at an approximate cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. An amount of 2.00 lakhs is proposed during Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for eighth plan.

(8). Establishment of Convalescence Centre (Rs. 25 lakhs)

Amongst the patients attending the O.P.D. 40% of patients come from outside the Union Territory of Delhi. The patients come from all over the country and even from the abroad. There is no arrangement of patients staying in vicinity of the hospital either before or after major investigations and surgery. This leads to patients staying for too longer a period than desired as a result of which the number of patients treated per bed per year in some of the departments like C.T.S. Neuro-Surgery, Psychiatry is very low. Establishment of Convalescence Centre will enable the patient to be discharged after the minimum necessary stay of period in the hospital but continue to stay in the vicinity where medical services could be easily available and he is able to go home. Skelton medical and nursing staff will be provided to attend to the minor problems from time to time. Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1991-92 and Rs. 25 lakhs for eighth plan.

(9) Construction of a Block for

- i. Organ Transplantation Centre
- ii. Laser Therapy & Research Centre
- iii. Cardiac Science Centre
- iv. Neuro Science Centre

i. Organ Transplantation Centre (Rs. 100 lakhs)

Disease process may destroy a particular organ, which may not be able to function with the available drug remedies and therefore no alternative other than that of an organ transplant may be possible. With the advance in science and technology an organ transplant procedure has surpassed the phase of a dreamland and is now a definite reality giving relief to hundreds of patients all over the world. The main problem of rejection of the transplanted organ is now tackled in a variety of ways and is not so dreadful as was thought of about a decade earlier. An attempt will be made for the manufacturing of cyclosporin in India so that the patients can effort post transplant treatment. Electron microscope has already been procured and two pathologists will be trained abroad in this advance feild.

ii. Laser Therapy & Research Centre :

The application of Laser in Neuro Surgery is very well established in the hospital for some time but laser angioplasty in the treatment of vascular occlusions has began in the Department of Cardiology for first time in the country. Gradually the laser is being considered to be useful in C.T.S. like intra operative laser angioplasty, laser abraision of arrythemia foci and accessory pathways. Even the gastro intestinal medicine and surgery have began to use laser in various indications. Since the use of lasar accelerates the safety arrangements like self locking doors, warming service and lights and non transmission of invissible laser beam, it cross the glass panes. Therefore, instead of several areas of stringent requirement to prevent accidental hazards a laser therapy centre is indicated, where the various departments can share the similar set up and even may obviate the need of duplicating the equipment thereby saving the lots of money.

iii. Cardiac Sciences Centre

The workload in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery has bee n rapidly increasing. At the moment the two departments have widely scattered areas for operation theatres, invasive anod invasive cardiology, post operative ICUs and CCUs, pace maker clinic, valve clinic and interventional Cardiology. Time and energy with the multiplicity of manpower and equipment is wasted. Therefore, it is proposed to have some single multi-storeyed block to contain the entire gaument activity of Cardiology and Cardiothoracic Surgery. This will not only falicitate the future of the two vital departments but also prevent post operative infection and other complications because the patients has to pass long corridor from one area to the other.

iv.) Neuro Sciences Centre :

The Neuro Sciences Centre aims at to provide all facilities of Neuro Sciences under one roof. The Neuro Sciences Centre will have the specialities of Neuro Surgery, Neurology and Behaviour Sciences. The Centre is to be created in a phasewise manner, giving the priorities of the immediate requirements. In the Neuro Surgery four sub specialities namely viz. Head Injury, Tumour Surgery and electrophysiological intra operative monitoring vascular surgery with blood flow studies and spinal compressive myelopathy. The centre will be given day by day the demand for head injury and vascular surgery has been increasing. In addition to the clinical work the research work is to be expanded at the same speed will

maintain the standard of excellence in the Centre. On the Neurology side where degenerative diseases and cerebrovascular diseases have the much bigger magnitude have to be tackled.

The Neuro Sciences Centre will also have para clinical sections as under :

- i) Neuropathology
- ii) Neuroendocrinology
- iii) Neuroradiology
- iv) Neuromicrobiology

A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 as token money.

(10) Establishment of Workshop (Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

G. B. Pant Hospital is a super speciality referral hospital. The Institution has acquired various sophisticated equipments imported as well as indigenous. In case of even smaller defects the hospital has to depend on various agencies and suppliers for the repairs. The much more amount on account of such repairs has to be paid. The workshop will function as Bio-medical engineering, technical, skilled and semi-skilled staff. The proposed workshop will be constructed at the adjoining land available behind G. B. Pant Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs excluding the cost of equipment and staff.

A provision of 23.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs during Annual plan 1991-92.

(11) Construction of Dharamshala : (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

G. B. Pant Hospital being a superspeciality referral hospital of its kind in the country receives patients from neighbouring states as well. The number of patients from outside Delhi are very high and are estimated about 30%. The patients have to wait many a times for admission due to non-availability to beds as it is a policy of the hospital not to admit patient beyond its intake capacity. Further, the stay of indoor patients is also longer in terms of period in view of the treatment in one of the superspeciality and even the relatives of the patient and their accompanying relatives or attendants who cannot afford travel to and fro face a lot of difficulty specially those who belong to weaker section of the society and have no place to stay in Delhi. Therefore, it is proposed to construct a Dharamshala in the vicinity of the hospital on the adjoining land during 8th Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of this work will be approximately 30.00 lakhs. However no provision is being kept during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(12) Construction of a Canteen for staff and faculty members
(Rs. 30 lakhs)

There is no provision of a good canteen for staff and faculty members of the hospital. The facility available lie outside the hospital premises and the same is catering to the public as well as hospital employees without paying any special attention.

It is proposed to construct the canteen at some site adjoining the hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan. Amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(13) Construction of a Modern Kitchen : (Rs. 30 lakhs)

With the construction of 110 bedded block and also another block of 250 beds the present kitchen will not be able to meet the requirements of the hospital. Therefore, it has been decided to have a modern kitchen with the latest modern equipments according to the requirements of the hospital. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed under the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 20.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme for the current year i.e. 1990-91. The work has been started and it is expected that we will utilise the full funds available with us during the current year. Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 for this scheme.

REVENUE SCHEMESCONTINUING SCHEMES.14) DE-ADDICTION UNIT (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Initially it was planned to set up a De-addiction unit of 20 beds but the Plan has now been dropped. Now it has been decided to start with the Five (4-Females and 1-Male) beds.

The following staff is proposed for 1991-92.

1.	Assistant Professor (Psychiatry)	.....	1
2.	Assistant Professor in Clinical - (Psychiatry)	.....	1
3.	Lab. Assistant	.....	1
4.	Peon.	.....	2
5.	Typist/LDC	.....	1

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for this unit for 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 6.00 lakhs was approved for the current year and Rs. 6.00 lakhs is again proposed for 1991-92.

(15) Additional Staff for Units : (Rs. 200 lakhs)

This scheme was kept in the 7th Five Year Plan in order to meet the expenditure towards the pay and allowance in respect of various posts which were required to be created during the 7th Plan period in various departments of G. B. Pant Hospital.

This scheme was got approved on the grounds of the increase in the workload in all the departments and it was impossible for the hospital to cope up with the work load of patient in the hospital. Some of the posts were got created during the year 1987-88. The following posts were also likely to be created during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90. Hence a provision of these posts is kept in the 8th Five Year Plan, the estimated expenditure involved on this scheme during 8th Plan will be approximately 200 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was approved for 1990-91 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY

	<u>POSTS FOR CREATION (already in pipeline)</u>	<u>POSTS LIKELY TO BE CREATED DURING 1991-92.</u>
Associate Professor	1	1
Cardiac Anaesthetist (Asstt. Professor).	1	-
Senior Resident	5	-
Sister Incharge	2	-
Staff Nurse	10	10
Technical Supervisor	1	-

Technical Assistant	2	6
Technician	2	-
Lab. Assistant	3	2
Lab. Attendant	3	-
Nursing Orderly	3	10
Safai Karamchhari	6	-
L.D.C.	1	-
Store Clerk(L.D.C.)	1	-
Stenographer	2	-
<u>DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOTHORACIC SURGERY</u>		
Associate Professor	1	-
(Cardioth. Surgery)		
Assistant Professor(CTS, paediatric)	1	-
Assistant Professor(CTS)	1	-
Senior Residents	6	-
Junior Residents	2	-
Nursing Sister	2	1
Staff Nurse	6	10
Physiotherapist	4	-
Acc. Therapist	1	-
Technical Supervisor	1	-
Perfusionist	2	-
Store Keeper(L.D.C.)	1	-
Technician	2	-
Lab. Assistant	3	-
Sweepers	2	-
Stenographers(Senior)	1	1
Lab. Attendant	4	-
L.D.C.	1	-
Nursing Orderly	-	3
Technical Officer	-	1
Asstt. Nursing Superintendent	-	1
U.D.C.	-	1
<u>DEPARTMENT OF NEWROLOGY</u>		
Associate Professor	1	1
Assistant Professor	2	-
Senior Resident	2	1
Staff Nurse	12	2
Nursing Orderly	5	1
Sweepers	5	1
Psychologist	1	-
Technical Supervisor	2	-
Technical Attendant	2	-
Technician	4	1
Lab. Attendant	2	-
Nursing Sister	3	1
Stenographer	1	-
Senior Physiotherapist	1	-
Senior Acc. Therapist	1	-
Social Worker	1	-
Physiotherapist	1	-
Store-Keeper(LDC)	1	-
<u>DEPARTMENT OF NEURO SURGERY:</u>		
Associate Professor	1	-
Technical Supervisor	1	1
Staff Nurse	6	4
Nursing Orderly	3	2
Sweeper	3	2
Technical Assistant	1	-
Store Keeper(LDC)	1	-

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Social Worker	-	2
Scientist	-	1
Therapist	-	1
Physiotherapist	-	1
Lab. Assistant	-	3

DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY :

Assistant Professor	2	-
Senior Resident	2	-
Staff Nurse	8	-
Technician	2	-
Technical Assistant	2	1
Sr. Scale Stenographer	1	-
Clerk (LDC)	1	-
Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
Sweeper	2	2
Nursing Orderly	2	2
Technical Supervisor	-	1
Lab. Assistant	-	4
Lab. Attendant	-	2

DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY SURGERY :

Associate Professor	-	1
Assistant Professor	1	-
Senior Resident	2	2
Junior Resident	2	4
Staff Nurse	4	-
Technical Assistant	1	1
Technicians	2	2
Lab. Assistant	1	3
Lab. Attendant	1	2
Nursing Orderly	5	3
Sweepers	5	2
Technical Supervisor	-	1

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY :

Professor of Psychiatry	1	1
Associate Prof. of Psychiatry	1	1
Asstt. Prof. (Clinical Psychology)	2	1
Assoc. Prof. (Clinical Psychology)	1	-
Senior Resident (Psychiatry)	2	-
Junior Resident (Psychiatry)	2	-
Occupational Therapist	1	-
Recreational Therapist	1	-
Stenographer	1	-
Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
Technician	1	1
Lab. Assistant	1	1
Lab. Attendant	1	1
Nursing Orderlies	4	-
Peon	-	5

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIA & OSSD :

Associate Professor	1	-
Assistant Professor	1	-
Senior Resident	4	2
Junior Residents	6	-
G.D.M.O.s	3	-
Technical Supervisor	1	-
Technical Assistant	7	-
Technician	7	1
Staff Nurse	4	-

O.T. Assistant	7	-
Pipe Line Technician	1	-
Pipe Line Assistant	3	-
Nursing Orderly	7	-
Lab. Assistant	2	-
Theatre Attendant	4	-
Stretcher Bearer	4	-
Stenographer	2	-
Sweeper	1	1
Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
Lab. CSSD Attendant	4	2
Barber	3	-
CSSD Orderly	4	4

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

1991-92

Senior Biochemist	1	-
Junior Resident	2	-
Technical Assistants	3	-
Laboratory Technicians	5	-
Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-
Sweeper and Lab. Attendant	1	-
Technicians	-	-
Technical Supervisor	-	-
Lab. Assistant	-	-
Associate Professor	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY :

Technical Supervisor	1	-
Technician	1	-
Lab. Assistant	2	1
Lab. Attendant	2	-
Nursing Orderly	2	-
Sweepers	2	-
Senior Resident	-	1
Associate Professor	-	-
Assistant Professor	-	-
Technical Assistant	-	-
Animal Keeper	-	-
Stenographer	-	-
Orderly	-	1

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY :-

Scientist (EN)	1	1
Technical Supervisor	2	1
Technical Assistant	2	1
Technician	4	3
Lab. Assistant	3	6
Lab. Attendant	-	4
Stenographer	-	1
Stenographer	-	1
Animal Keeper	-	1
Peon	-	1

BLOOD BANK :

Junior Residents	2	1
Technical Supervisor	1	1
Technical Assistant	2	1
Lab. Technician	10	4
Lab. Assistant	3	-
Lab. Attendant	6	-
Nursing Orderly	3	-
Social Worker	2	-

Receptionist	1	-
Clerk-cum-Typist-Store Keeper	1	-
Driver	1	-
Sweeper	2	-

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY :

Technical Assistant	2	-
Dark Room Assistant	1	-
Nursing Orderly	2	-
Staff Nurse	1	-
Sweeper	2	-
Technical Supervisor	-	-
Assistant Professor	-	-
Dark Room Attendant	-	-
Store Keeper (LDC)	-	-

ADMN./ESTT./STORE/PURCHASE :

Head Clerk	2	1
Stenographer	2	1
Sanitary Superintendant	1	1
Havaldar	2	2
Store Keeper (LDC)	6	2
Peon	4	2
Nursing Orderly	4	-
Senior Resident	2	-
Junior Resident	2	-
Ambulance Attendant	3	-
Store Khalasi	4	-
Chowkidar	2	4
U.D.C.	2	2
L.D.C.	2	1
Sweeper	2	-
Asstt. Security Officer	-	-
Cook	-	4

ACCOUNTS :

U.D.C.	1	1
L.D.C.	1	1

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT :

L.D.C.	4	4
Nursing Orderly	8	4
Sweeper	2	2
Staff Nurse	7	4

KITCHEN :

Senior Dietician	1	-
Cook	1	1
Mate	1	1
Masalahi	1	1

RECEPTION :

Information Assistant	1	-
Sweeper	1	1
Telephone Operator	1	-
Nursing Orderly	1	1

LAUNDRY :

Linea & Laundry Officer	1	-
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TRANSPORT SECTION :

Head Clerk/Assistant	-	1
L.D.C./Typist	-	1
Laundry Attendent	1	1
Laundry Technician	1	-
Laundry Assistant	1	-
Tailor Mending	1	-

DISPENSARY:

Pharmacist	2	1
Sweeper	1	1

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Artist	2	-
Photographer	1	-

LIBRARY:

Sr. Librarian	- 1 -	-
Library Attendant	1	-
Jr. Librarian	-	-

16. YOGA THERAPY UNIT (Rs.40 lacs)

The specific protocols of Yoga Therapy has been developed pertaining to Cardio-vascular, gut, neuro-vascular and cardiac and neuro-astheaias. These protocols are based on research studies, pioneered by the consultant. A number of patients are now being regularly referred to the Yoga clinic especially those suffering from hypertension, Ischemia, pre & Post operative cases of cardio therapeutic departments and patients of irritable bowel diseases. Therefore, the scheme is continued in the 8th Plan which will devote to the Yogic therapy on scientific basis and also yogic studies will be carried out aiming at evolution and scientific evaluation for applied and fundamental protocols for health and happiness with emphasis on preventive aspects of the disease. The following posts are proposed in this unit :-

1.	Full time consultant in Yoga	:	1 post
2.	Lecturer in Yoga	:	2 posts
3.	Instructor in Yoga	:	4 posts
4.	L.D.C.	:	1 post
5.	Stenographer	:	1 post
6.	Nursing Orderlies	:	4 posts
7.	Sweeper	:	1 post
8.	Medical Social Worker	:	1 post
9.	Statistician-cum-computer operator	:	1 post
10.	Artist	:	1 post

An amount of Rs.40.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs.5.00 lacs was approved for this scheme for the current year i.e. 1990-91 and Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

17. COMMUNICATION FACILITIES : (Rs.50 lacs)

In view of the two new main buildings of 8 storey each, the existing telephone system shall require to be strengthened. Two more electronic exchanges are, therefore, proposed under the scheme. Official residential telephone shall be provided

to all the eligible faculty members whose services are required by the hospital at any hour of day or night. It is being planned to provide direct telephone lines in offices of faculty members, wards and at other important places within the institution. An indoor audio video system will be established on which health educational programmes will be relayed through an internal circuit for the patients in OPD and wards. Therefore, Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

18. SETTING UP OF AN ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING CELL

In G. B. Pant Hospital many problems are being faced in efficient maintenance of the indoor/outdoor patient records. Hospital stores, Hospital reference library, Reception-cum-Enquiry Counter and General Administration.

As an extension of the sample programme, in more areas where computerisation may be feasible and useful have been identified which are as under :-

1. Medical Records Indoor/Outdoor
2. Hospital Stores :
 - a) Drug Inventory
 - b) Chemicals
 - c) Disposable items - viz., syringes, needles, x-rays, E.C.G. papers.
 - d) Hospital equipment
 - e) Linen
 - f) Food items (Hospital kitchen)
3. Hospital Reference Library
4. Reception-cum-enquiry counter
5. Administrative wing of the hospital

Keeping in view the utility of computerisation in the G.B. Pant Hospital, it is proposed to set up a E.D.P. cell with the following staff as suggested by the Steering committee constituted by the Delhi Administration.

E.D.P. CELL

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>DESIGNATION OF THE POST</u>	<u>NO. OF POST</u>	<u>'91-'92</u>
1.	System Analyst	1	1
2.	Programmer	1	1
3.	Assistant Programmer	1	1
4.	K.P.O. (Key Punch Operator)	5	2
5.	Stenographer	1	-
6.	Manual Attendant	1	-
7.	U.D.C.	1	-
8.	L.D.C.	2	-
9.	Nursing Orderly	4	1
10.	Sweeper	2	1

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs was approved for the current year i.e. for 1990-91. Now Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(19) Special Equipment for Various Departments

(Rs. 1050.00 lakhs)

G. B. Pant Hospital which is a super specialised institution in the field of Cardiology, Cardiac Thoracic Surgery, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Gastroenterology, Gastroenterology Surgery and Psychiatry is keeping abreast with the scientific developments in the world in these specialised fields of medicine and surgery. During 8th Five Year Plan period, the various departments of G. B. Pant Hospital, Clinical, Surgical and para clinical have spelt out their individual programmes to be undertaken by them. All the departments require various sophisticated and latest equipments now available for treatment, diagnosis and investigational purposes in order to provide the best possible medical care to the patients attending the hospital. Many new avenues proposed to be started in the various departments of the hospital.

Each department has to be strengthened with various new equipments and also replacing the old and obsolete ones. Various equipments required have already been discussed in the scheme of "Strengthening of various departments of G.B. Pant Hospital". A provision of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 275.00 lakhs is proposed for '91-'92.

REVENUE SCHEMESNEW SCHEMES(20) STRENGTHENING OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS (Rs. 350.00 lakhs)Department of Cardiology :

For the department of Cardiology to be well equipped and cater to the future needs and demands of the patient load, the following new facilities are needed. These facilities are already existing in most of the established centres and are being updated continuously.

1. Nuclear Cardiology.
2. Ultra Fast cine CT scanning.
3. Experimental cardiology.
4. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.
5. Heart Transplant Programme.
6. Expansion of CCU.
7. Cardiac Rehabilitation Programme.
8. Interventional Cardiovascular Programme.
9. Illustration, computers operators, Data storage programme.

Equipment

Interventional Cardiac Cath Lab. which shall have

-Angiography, DSA, Video & digital imaging equipment, pressure monitors & recorders, Defibrillators.

-Developing equipment already with the department shall be used.

-Oximetry equipment

-4-bedded intensive care unit

-20 beds in ward

Staff

Professor - 1
 Anaesthesiologist - 1
 Senior Resident - 4
 Technicians/Tech. - 3
 Supervisor
 Technical assistants. - 2
 Orderlies - 2
 Sweeper - 2
 Staff Nurses - 5
 Angiographer - 1.

Equipment

1. Anger scintillation Camera
2. Multicrystal Scintillation Camera
3. Computer system
4. Radiopharmaceuticals
5. Equilibrium Radionuclide Angiography

<u>Staff</u>	<u>'92-'93</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
Associate Professor	-	1	4
Senior Resident	1	-	1
Technical Staff trained in handling radiopharmaceuticals.	1	1	-
Staff Nurse	1	-	-
Lab. Asstts.	1	1	-

(c) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

<u>Staff</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
1. Assistant Professor	1	-
2. Senior Resident	1	-
3. Nursing Orderlies	1	1
4. Sweepers	1	1
5. Staff Nurse	1	-

(d) Ultrafast CTStaff

The following staff is required for this purpose.

	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'92-'93</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>
1. Assistant Professor	1	-	-
2. Senior Resident	1	-	-
3. Nursing Orderlies	1	1	-
4. Sweepers	1	-	1
5. Staff Nurse	1	-	1

(e) Experimental CardiologyEquipment

1. DA surgical table for dissection and autopsy studies.
2. Cardiac catheterization, angiography and image intensifier facilities for performing invasive procedures.
3. Multichannel recorder, and programmed stimulator.
4. Accessories for running the above equipment.
5. Biochemical solutions/reagents for preservation and study of dead/alive tissue.

<u>Staff</u>	<u>'92-'93</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
1. Assistant Professor	1	-	1
2. Senior Resident	1	-	1
3. Pathologist	1	-	-
4. E.C.G. Lab. Technician.	1	-	-
5. Staff Nurse	1	1	1
6. Nursing Orderly	1	1	-
7. Store Keeper	1	-	-
8. Sweeper, Pathology	1	1	-
9. Technician	1	1	-
10. Pathology Technician	-	-	1

(f) Expansion of CCUEquipment

- Each room needs built in facility for oxygen suction.
Proper illumination and electrical fittings.
Bed side monitor (wall mounted).
Electrical Beds.
Air conditioning.
Central Monitoring system.
Monitor Defibrillators.
Infusion pumps, Respirators, Cardiac Pacing Facility.
Lab. for oximetry : Essential biochemical tests.
Round the clock - Doctors - Cardiologist, Senior Residents, Trained Nursing staff, Technicians, Orderlies, Sweepers.

STAFF

<u>'90-'91</u>	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'92-'93</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
-	Asstt. Prof. - 1	Sr. Resident-3	Jr. Resdnt.-2	Sr. Rdt.-2
-	Sr. Resident-6	"	Assoc. Prof.-1	-
-	Tr. Staff -6 Nurses	Staff Nurses-4	Staff Nurses-2	St.Nrs-2
-	N/Sisters-1	ECG Tech.-1	Tech. Asstt.-1	N/O - 3
-	ECG Tech.-3	Orderlies-3	Sweeper-2	Sweeper-1
-	Sweeper-6	Sweeper-3	Tech. Super- visor-1	
-	Store keeper-1			
-	Lab. Tech.-3	Lab. Tech.-2		Tech. Asstt.-1
-	Physiothe- rapist.-1	Physiotherapist-1		

<u>Staff</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
Assistant professor	1	1
Senior Resident	4	4
Staff Nurse	6	6
Nursing Sister	2	1
Technician	3	3
Social worker	2	-
Sweeper	3	3
Nursing Orderly	4	2

Equipment

- Routine equipment for emergency ward
- Resuscitation equipment
- Cardiac Monitor
- ECG machine
- Respirator

6. O₂ + Suction facility
7. Airconditioning
8. Emergency X-ray facility.

Cardiac Rehabilitation Programme

<u>'90-'91</u>	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'92-'93</u>	<u>'93-'94</u>	<u>'94-'95</u>
-	-	ECG Tech. -1	Sr. Resident-1	Staff Nurse -1
-	-	Sr. Resident-2	Physiotherapist-1	ECG Tech. -1
		Physiotherapist-1	Staff Nurse-1	
		Nursing Sister -1		
		Staff Nurse -1		
		Orderlies -2		

(h) Photography Unit

Equipment

1. Computer with hard disc.
2. Laser Printer & Laser Scan
3. Dot matrix printer
4. Electronic typewriter
5. Colour Camera
6. Video Camera & Video recording equipment
7. Video recorder
8. Other accessories needed by the artist.

Staff

1. Computer programmer -1
2. Typist -1
3. Artist -1
4. Orderly -1
5. Sweeper -1
6. Photographer -1

Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery

PROPOSAL : 8th FIVE YEAR PLAN

Professor	- 5	(2 each in three specialities (1) Paediatric
Assoc. Prof.	- 5	(Cardiovascular Surgery (2) Coronary Artery
Asstt. Prof.	- 6	(Surgery (a) Planned and (b) Emergency
		((3) Rheumatic and degenerative cardiac
		(disease Surgery, including heart transplantation.)
Technical Supervisor	5	
Technical Assistant	10	
Technicians	15	
Lab. Assistants	15	
Nursing Orderly	10	
Lab. Attendant	10	
Sweeper	10	
Dy. Nursing Superintendent	1	
Nursing Sisters	5	
Staff Nurses	15	
Asstt. Admn. Officer	1	
Head Clerk	1	
Senior Stenographer	6	
Junior Stenographer	3	
U.D.C.	2	
L.D.C.	2	
Store Keeper (U.D.C.)	4	
Store Keeper (L.D.C.)	2	
Senior Residents	6	
Junior Residents	6	

PROPOSAL FOR 1991-92.

Nursing Sister	2			
Staff Nurse	50*	Additional 50 Nurses will be		
Jr. Stenographer	2	required to manage new Oper-		
Nursing Orderly	4	ation Theatre and D.C.U. in		
Tech. Officer	-	the 110 bedded Intensive		
Asstt. Nursing Superintendent	-	Care Block.		
U.D.C.	1			
L.D.C.	1			
Store Keeper(UDC)	1			
Technical Supervisor	2			
Technician	5			
Lab. Assistant	4			
Sweepers	4			
Sr. Residents	2			
Jr. Residents	2			
Assoc. Prof:	1			
Asstt. Prof.	2			
Perfusionist	2			
Physiotherapist	2			
Professor	1			
Lab. Attendent	4			

<u>PSYCHIATRY :</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-92</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
1. Professor	1	-	-	-
2. Assoc. Professor	-	1	1	-
3. Asstt. Professor	1	1	1	1
4. Senior Resident	3	1	1	1
5. Junior Resident	6	2	2	2
6. Occupation Therapist (Male)	1	-	-	-
7. Recreation Therapist (Male)	-	1	-	-
8. Occupation Therapist (Female)	1	1	-	-
9. Recreation Therapist (female)	1	-	-	-
10. Yoga therapist	1	-	-	-
11. Medical/Psychiatric Social worker	2	1	1	-
12. sr. Psychiatric Social worker	-	-	-	1
13. Nursing Sister (ECT OT)	1	-	-	-
14. Staff Nurse	6	2	2	-
15. Nursing Orderly	3	1	1	-
16. Ward Aya	3	1	1	-
17. Sweepers	4	2	-	-
18. Sr. Stenographer	1	-	-	-
19. Jr. Stenographer	1	1	-	-
20. Peon	2	2	2	1
21. Store Keeper (LDC)	1	-	-	-
22. Statistical Officer for Research Designing and Statistical Data.	1	-	-	-

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY:

1. Associate Professor	-	1	-	-
2. Assistant Professor	1	1	-	-
3. Professor	-	-	1	-
4. Demonstrator/Sr. Resident	2	1	1	-
5. Lab. Assistant	-	1	1	-
6. Stenographer	-	-	1	-
7. Typist/LDC	1	-	-	-
8. Peon	1	2	1	-

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
Staff Nurses	3 for O.T.	4 for OT	4 for OT	6 for ICU	-
				ICU for ICU	
	4 for ICU	2 for ICU	2 for OT		-
	4 for Ward V			4 for OT	
	4 for ward V	4 each for Gen. wards.		6 for extended ward	
Scientist	1	-	-	-	-
Social Worker	1	1	-	-	-
Sweepers	2 for OT	-	2 for Exp. Lab.	-	-
	2 for ICU				
	1 for each Ward V&VI				
Lab. Asstt.	2 for ICU	-	-	-	-
	2 for OT				
Nursing Ord.	3 for OT	-	2 for ICU	2 for OT	-
			1 for Experimental Lab.		
Technical Supervisor	1 for OT	-	-	1 for OT	-
O.T. Asstt.	2 for OT	-	1 for OT	3 for OT	1 for ICU
Sr. Stenographer	1	1	-	-	-
Clerk	1	-	-	-	-
Store Officer	1	-	-	1	-
Asstt. Professor	1	1	-	-	-
Senior Resident	1	1	-	-	-
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>					
Operating Microscope	-	2	1	-	-
Image Intensifier	1	-	-	-	-
Carbon Dioxide Laser	-	1	-	-	-
Ultrasonic Aspirator	-	2	-	-	-
Gas Analyser	-	-	1	-	-
ICU Monitors	4	4	-	-	-

The following posts are required to be created in Gastroenterology Deptt.

S.NO.	Posts	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
1.	Asstt. Professor.	1	1	-	-	-
2.	Senior Resident	2	2	2	-	-
3.	Junior Resident	1	2	2	-	-
4.	Sisters	-	1	-	-	-
5.	Staff Nurse	5	8	5	4	5
6.	Tech.	1	1	2	2	1
7.	Nursing Orderless	3	3	3	2	-
8.	Sweeper	2	2	3	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF G.I SURGERY

STAFF REQUIRED

	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
Staff Nurse	8	5	5	2	5
Assoc. Professor	-	1	1	1	-
Radiographer	1	-	1	1	-
Sweepers	4	2	2	-	2
Nursing Orderlies	4	2	-	2	-
Endoscopy Assistant	-	1	-	1	-
Nursing Sisters	-	1	-	-	-
Animal Assistant	-	1	-	-	-
Senior Resident	-	1	1	1	-

<u>STAFF</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>	<u>92-93</u>	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>
Junior Resident	-	3	-	-	3
Asstt. Professor	-	1	1	-	-
L. b. Asstt.	-	1	1	-	1
Lab. Technician	-	1	1	-	-
Lab. Attendent	-	1	-	-	-
Tech. Assistant	-	-	1	-	1
Immunologist	-	-	1	-	-
Theatre Technician	-	-	2	2	-
Tehnician	-	-	-	-	2

The following equipments will also be needed for G.I Surgery Department.

X-Ray image intensifier	- 1
Nd Yag Laser	- 1
Biliary lithotrie	- 1
Dialyses Machine	- 1

Lab equipment for establishment of immunology lab including Radio immunology.

Equipment for 4 bedded paediatric I.C.U.

RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Man power</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
90-91	1. Replacement for old X-ray equipment complete range with dark room accessories.	2 Uts.	1. Asstt. prof.	2
	2. New X-Ray machine with tables and accessories to be fitted in 110 bedded block	2 Uts	2. Sr. Resident 3. Sr. Supdt. Radiographer 4. Supdt. Radiographer 5. Tech. Supervisor 6. Tech. Asstt. 7. Dark Room Attendent	2 1 1 2 4 3
	3. Ultrasound Equipment	1 Utz	8. Store Keeper 9. Nursing Orderly 10. Sweeper 11. Staff Nurse	2 4 2 4
91-92	Neuroradiological equipment complete range	1 ut	1- Professor 2. Asstt. Prof. 3. Sr. Resident 4. Tech. Supervisor 5. Tech. Asstt. 6. Sr. Radiographer 7. Dark Room Attendent. 8. Staff Nurses 9. Nursing Orderly	1 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 2

Cont.....

Department of Pathology
POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED FOR THIS YEAR
1991-92.

It is proposed to set up an Immune-histochemistry lab. in the near future. The proposed staff in this laboratory's:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| 1. Assistant Professor | - 1 | 5. Lab.Assistant | - 1 |
| 2. Sr.Resident | - 1 | 6. Lab.Attendent | - 1 |
| 3. Technical Supervisor | - 1 | | |
| 4. Technician | - 1 | | |

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED

SCHEMES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Intensive Care Unit | Ploysomography system |
| 2. Rehabilitation Centre | Multi channel electro Neuro-omyography system. |
| 3. <u>Special Laboratories.</u> | |
| 1. Sleep Laboratory | Fast film video recorder with user defined play back speed display. |
| 2. Stroke laboratory | Magneto electro encephalography system. |
| 3. Clinical Investigation | Amenlatory cable video tele-metric EEG |
| 4. Clinical Neuro research lab. | Stereoplastic depth implant electrode recording system |
| 5. Experimental Neurology Lab. | Sixators, Dissection instruments |
| 6. Movement Disorder Lab. | Experimental neurophysiology record and display systems. |
| 7. Linguistic Aphasiology Lab. | Biofeed back machines |
| 8. Biofeed back lab. | CST analysis, blood gases, |
| 9. Neuro psychology lab. | blood abd uring analysis/serum drug level monitorin and antigen detection equipments |

SPECIAL CLINICS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Storke Clinic | Cerebral blood flow study e equipment |
| 2. Headache clinic | Gamma camera |
| 3. Aphasia clinic | Digital subtraction Ang-iography |
| 4. Neuropsychology clinic | positron Emission Tomog-raphy |
| 5. Clinical psychology clinic (general) | Single photo emission compu-terized tomography |
| 6. Child psychology clinic | Unclear magnetic resonance maging |
| 7. Geriatric psychology clinic | Workshop facilities for rehabilitation devices, e.g. special wheel chairs, braces splonts, shoes, etc. |
| 8. Movement Disorder Clinic | Neuropsychological & general clinical psychological tests. |
| | Neuropsychological and gene-ral clinical psychological tests. |
| | Dichotic listeing system |
| | Tachistoscopic stimulation/ presentation system |
| | Tachistoscopic stimulation/ presentation system. |
| | Tachistoscopic stimulation present system xerox Machine. |

Cont.....

STAFF	90-91	91-92
<u>Asst Prof of Geriatric Psychology</u>	-	1
Professor of Neurology	-	1
Asstt. Prof. of Neurology	-	2
Asstt. Prof. of Cognitive Neurology	-	1
Asstt. Prof. of Neuropsychiatry	-	1
Asstt. prof. of Neuroanatomy	-	-
Asstt. Prof. of Neurophysiology	-	-
Asstt. prof. of Neurochemistry	-	-
Asstt. prof. of Histology	-	-
Asstt. prof. of Neurogenetics	-	1
Asstt. Prof. of Neuropsychology	-	1
Asstt. prof. of Clinical psychology (General)	-	1
Asstt. prof. of child psychology	-	1
Asstt. prof. of Behaviour therapy	-	1
Asstt. prof. of Speech pathology	-	1
Asstt. prof. of clinical psycholinguistics.	-	1
Asstt. prof. of Biomedical engineering	-	1
Asstt. prof. of statistics	-	1
Asstt. prof. of comptronics	-	1
Asstt. prof. of clinical sociology	-	1
Senior Resident	-	8
Junior Resident	-	8
Sister	-	4
Staff Nurse	-	49
Junior speech therapist	-	1
Junior Speech therapist	-	1
Senior Occupational therapist	-	1
Junior Occupational therapist	-	-
<u>STAFF</u>		
Senior Physiotherapist	-	1
Junior physiotherapist	-	2
Social worker	-	2
Technical Supervisor	-	1
Technical Assistant	-	5
Technician	-	16
Lab. Assistant	-	4
Lab. Attendant	-	8
Nursing orderly	-	1
Medical Photographer	-	1
Medical Artist	-	1
Xerox Machine Operator	-	1
Orderly	-	-
Carpenter	-	1
Moulder	-	1
Sweeper	-	17

PROPOSAL FOR CENTRE FOR ADVANCE STUDIES IN LAB MEDICINE:

Units	Staff	Combined staff	
		1990-91	92.
1. <u>Common Super</u> visory staff	Professor	1	-
	Sr. Resident/ Sr. Biochemist	-	-
	Biochemist/ Jr. Resident	-	-
		-	-
2. <u>Tech. Staff</u> Endocrine Lab.	Tech. Asstt.	-	-
	Technician	1	-
	Lab. Asstt.	1	-
	Lab. Attendant	1	-

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3. Cardiac Bioch Lab.	Tech.Asstt.	1	-	-
	Technician	-	-	1
	Lab.Asstt.	-	-	1
	Lab. Attendant	-	-	1
4. Neuro Bioch. Lab.	Tech.Asstt.	-	-	1
	Technician	-	-	-
	Lab.Asstt.	-	-	-
	Lab.Attendant	-	-	-
5. T.D.M.	Tech.Asstt.	-	-	-
	Technician	-	-	-
	Lab.Asstt.	-	-	-
	Lab.Attendant	-	-	-
6. Genetic Lab.	Tech.Asstt.	-	-	-
	Technician	-	-	-
	Tech.Asstt.	-	-	-
	Tech.Attendant	-	-	-

EQUIPMENT FOR ADVANCE STUDIES IN LAB MED

<u>Name of the Equipment</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>
1. Gamma Counter	1	-
2. Spectro flourimeter	-	1
3. Atomic Absorption Spectro photometer	-	-
4. H.P.L.C.	-	1
5. Spectro photometer	1	-
6. Analytical Ultra Centrifuge	1	-
7. E.L.I.S.A.	-	1
8. H.P.Ion Chromatography(Dinofex)	-	-
9. Luminisence Analyser	1	-
10. Blood Gas Electrolyte Analyser	-	1
11. Fast Automatic Immuno Assay system	1	-

QUALITY CONTROL LAB.

<u>STAFF</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>92</u>
Asstt.Professor()	-	-
Biochemist/Jr.Resident (Cl.Bloch)	1	-
Biochemist/Jr.Resident (Q.O.TDM)	-	1
Tech.Asstt.	1	1
Technician	1	1
Lab.Asstt.	1	1
Lab.Attendant	1	1
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>		
1. Lyophilizer	-	1
2. Deep Freezer	-	1
3. Centrifuge Refrigerated	1	1
4. Data Processor	-	-

Cont....

BIOTECHNOLOGY LAB

<u>STAFF</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>
Asstt. professor	1	-
R.O.	-	-
Biochemist	-	-
Tech. Supervisor	-	-
Tech. Asstt.	-	-
Technician	1	-
Lab. Asstt.	-	1
Sweeper	1	-
Animal Attendent	-	-
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>		
1. Special Centrifuge	1	-
1. Mini fuge machine	-	1
2. Sigma Centrifuge	-	-
3. Micro fuge	-	-
2. Transilluminator with polaroid attachment	-	1
3. Beta Counter	-	1
4. Dot Blot & Slot Blot machine	-	-
5. Electrophoresis Tank with power pack	1	-
6. Polythene ceiling machine	-	1
7. Deep freeze(-) 70 C	-	1

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

<u>STAFF!</u>	<u>LABORATORY</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<u>POST</u>		
1. Biochemist/Jr. Resident	Q.C. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring	1
2. Tech. Asstt.	Q.C. Lab,	
3. Technician	Neuro Bio Lab.	1
	Cardiac Lab.	1
	Q.C. Lab	1
4. Lab. Asstt.	Cardiac Lab	1
	Bio Tech. Lab	1
	Q.C. Lab.	1
5. Lab. Attendent	Cardiac Lab.	1
	Q.C. Lab.	1

EQUIPMENT

1. Spectrofluorimeter	
2. H.P.L.C.	
3. Automatic ELISA Reader	
4. Blood Gas-Electrolyte Analyser	Laboratory Medicine Centre
5. Minifuge Machine	
6. Transilluminator with polaroid photographic arrangement	
7. Beta Counter	Bio Tech. Lab
*8. Deep Freeze	
11. Refrigerated Centrifuge	
12. Lyophiliser	
*9. Polythene Ceiling machine	Q.C. Lab
10. Deep freeze	

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

There is a four fold increase in the work load of the department in the last ten years. For instance, 9000 various diagnostic tests were performed in 1977 which

have now increased to 50,000 in 1988. In view of the expansion of the hospital in terms of number of beds and the speedy increase in the number of outpatients, the department of Microbiology has to be strengthened with latest equipments and staff. It has been proposed to develop a fully equipped modern diagnostic centre including a biotechnology division.

In the new laboratory block it has been proposed to provide;

- (a) IMMUNOLOGY SECTION & BIOTECHNOLOGY LAB
- (b) MYCOLOGY DIVISION
- (c) HOSPITAL INFECTION DIVISION
- (d) PARASITOLOGY DIVISION
- (e) VIROLOGY SECTION
- (f) GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY
- (g) CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY
- (h) EMERGENCY LABORATORY.

THE following are the ~~ex~~ details of equipment and staff required in the above sections.

Professor	: 1	IMMUNOLOGY Section & Bio-
Assoc. professor	: 1	Technology Laboratory
Asstt. professor	: 1	
Senior Resident	: 2	
Technical Supervisor		Equipments:
Technician	: 1	Deep freeze, cold centrifuge,
Animal Attendent	: 2	laminar flow, Co2 Incubator,
Lab. Assistant	: 2	Autoclave, liquid scintillation
Sweeper	: 4	counter, Electric
Nursing Orderlies	: 2	Balance, Cryostat, ELISA
		reader, Ultrasonic disinte-
		grator, fluorescent micro
		scope, cold centrifuge
		vertex shaker.
Assistant professor	: 1	Mycoology Division
Senior Resident	: 1	Equipments
Junior Resident	: 1	Bodincubators, inoculation
Technician	: 1	beds provided with U.V.
Lab. Attendant	: 1	lamp incubators.
Sweeper	: 1	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Associate professor	: 1	Hospital Infection Division
Senior Resident	: 1	Equipments
Nurser	: 2	Air samplers-automatic
		(modern) type and dynamic
		type
Technician	: 1	Hot air ovens
Lab. Assistant	: 1	Autoclaves
Sweeper	: 1	Waterbaths
Nursing Orderly	: 1	Laminal flow cabinets
		(A post M.D. certificates
		course for senior Residents
		will be started on 'Hospital
		Infection'.
Assistant Professor	: 1	Parasitology Division
Senior Resident	: 1	Equipments:
Technician	: 2	Electrophoresis apparatus
Lab. Assistant	: 2	Ultrasonic disintegrator
Lab. Attendent	: 1	Centrifuges
Sweeper	: 1	Cold centrifuge
Nursing Orderly	: 1	

Associate professor	: 1	Virology Section
Assistant Professor	: 1	Equipments
Senior Residents	: 3	Deep freezers -70C, 20 c distilled water plant
Junior Residents	: 1	Sonicators
Technical Asstt	: 1	Demineralizers
Technician	: 3	U.V.lights Microscopes
Lab.Assistant	: 3	Electron microscope
Attendent	: 3	
Sweepers	: 2	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Professor	: 1	General Bacteriology
Associate professor	: 2	Equipments
Senior Resident	: 3	Phase contrast microscope
Junior Resident	: 2	Gas liquid chromatograph
Technical Asstt.	: 2	VITEK ANALYSER
Technician	: 4	RIA System
xx		
Lab.Asstt.	: 4	[ELISA Kits & Readers scanning Electron microscope
Attendent	: 2	phage applicator
Sweepers	: 3	stereoscopic microscope
Nursing Orderly	: 1	colony counters.
Microbiologist	: 1	Clinical Microbiology in OPD
Senior Resident	: 1	
Junior Resident	: 1	
Technician	: 1	
Assistant	: 1	
xxx Lab.Attendent	: 1	
Sweeper	: 1	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Senior Resident	: 2	Emergency laboratory.
Technician	: 4	
Lab.Asstt.	: 4	
Lab.Asstendent	: 4	
Sweeper	: 2	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Technical Supervisor	: 1	Teaching/post Graduate Block
Technician	: 1	
Technical Asstt.	: 2	
Lab.Attendent	: 1	
Sweeper	: 1	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Technician	: 1	Research cell for schmes and projects.
Lab.Assistant	: 1	
Lab.Attendent	: 1	
Sweeper	: 1	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Stenopographers	: 2	Administrative Cell
Peons	: 2	
Sweepers	: 1	
Nursing Orderly	: 1	
Store Keeper	: 1	store Block
L.D.C.	: 1	
Khalasi	: 1	

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIA

THE Department of Anaesthesia placed an important and major role in various surgical operation and other invasive procedures pertaining to various departments of the hospital.

There is a tremendous increase already in the number of Indoor and outdoor patients. The work of the department is likely to increase mainly due to establish more diagnostic laboratories and introduction of more operation theatres. The following statistics will show the already increased work:

STAFF REQUIRED

<u>1990- 91</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1. Professor	1
2. Assoc. Professor	1
3. Asstt. professor	2
4. G.D.M.O.	4
5. Senior Resident	4
6. Junior Resident	4
7. Nursing Staff	4
8. Statistician	1
<u>1991- 92</u>	
1. Assoc. prof.	1
2. Asstt. Prof.	2
3. Senior Resident	3
4. Junior Resident	2
5. Tech. Assistant	2
6. Statistician	1

MEDICAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Admissions	5902	6281	6400	6887	7029
Discharges	5863	6257	6409	6902	6998
Operations (Major/Minor)	1436	1412	1554	1981	1753
OPD Attendance	157958	167269	180251	192016	192029

On an average, the movement of about 75-100 indoor records per day for various uses is required to be maintained in the Department. As a step towards computerisation basic work has also been taken up for preparing input performance for each discharged patient and the data is being processed mechanically on computer of the Delhi Administration. The computerised results are being used extensively by the Administration and the Medical Officers as data base for these research work.

It has been felt essential to recognise and strengthen the staffing pattern of the Medical Record Department of this hospital of superspecialities with the following additional staff :-

1. Medical Record Officer -1
(Rs. 2000-3500)
2. Statistical Asstt. -1
(Rs.1400-2300)
3. L.D.C. -4
(Rs. 950-1500)

(To reorganise the admission counter for effective information system of indoor patients of the hospital and also to reorganising Medical records of the OPD)

4. Steno-typist -1
(Rs.1200-2040)
5. Peon -1
(Rs.750-940)
6. Record Sorter -6
(Rs.775-1025)

In view of all round expansion proposed during 8th Five Year Plan, the services will also expand correspondingly. Therefore the following posts will be required to manage the hospital services and hence the scheme is kept in 8th Five Year plan to meet the expenditure towards salary and allowances of the posts required.

<u>ADMINISTRATION :</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u> <u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. Chief Administrative Officer Ex.-Cadre	1	1
2. Assistant Medical Superintendent	1	
3. Office Superintendent	1	1
4. Head Clerk	2	2
5. U.D.C.	12	6
6. L.D.C.	16	10
7. Peon	5	5
8. Daftry	1	1
9. Gestetner Operator	3	1
10. Motor Cycle Messenger	3	2
11. Messenger	10	5
12. Drivers	10	5
13. Stenographer	4	4
<u>ACCOUNTS :</u>		
1. Budget Assistant	1	1
2. U.D.C.	6	4
3. L.D.C.	4	4
4. Assistant Cashier	2	1
5. J.A.O.	1	1
6. Peon	1	1
7. Daftri	1	1
8. Steno	1	1
9. Messenger	2	1
<u>STORE :</u>		
1. Sr. Store Officer	1	1
2. Pharmacist	2	2
3. Pharmacist (Store Keeper,)	8	4
4. Store Khallasies	12	6
5. Store Keeper (UDC)	6	4
6. Store Keeper (LDC)	6	4
7. U.D.C.	2	1
8. L.D.C.	2	1
9. Peons	1	1
10. Nursing Orderlies	4	4
<u>DISPENSARY :</u>		
1. Pharmacist	3	4
2. Nursing Orderly	5	2
3. Store Khallasies	4	2
4. Sweepers	3	3

	No. of Posts 3th Plan	1991-92
<u>PURCHASE:</u>		
1. Assistant Purchase Officer	1	1
2. Head Clerk	1	1
3. U.D.C.	6	4
4. L.D.C.	6	4
5. Peon	1	1
<u>O.P.D.:</u>		
1. Lower Division Clerk	20	10
2. U.D.C.	08	4
3. Nursing Orderly	10	10
4. Sweeper	20	10
<u>RECEPTION :</u>		
1. Reception Officer	1	1
2. Reception Assistant (Head Clerk)	1	1
3. Information Assistant	6	2
4. Telephone Operators (For new telephone Exchange)	10	6
5. Nursing Orderlies	8	4
<u>PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT :</u>		
1. Photographers	6	1
2. Nursing Orderlies	2	1
3. Dark Room Attendant	6	1
4. Dark Room Assistant	3	1
<u>NURSING HOME :</u>		
1. J.D.M.O.-I	5	2
2. J.D.M.O.-II	12	4
3. Jr. Residents	12	6
4. Sweepers	24	10
5. Nursing Orderlies	24	10
6. L.D.Cs	2	1
7. Care Taker	1	1
<u>PERSONAL BRANCH OF DIRECTOR :</u>		
1. Sr. Stenographer	1	1
2. U.D.C.	1	1
3. L.D.Cs	2	1
4. Peon	1	1
<u>PERSONAL BRANCH OF MEDICAL SUPDT.:</u>		
1. L.D.C.	2	1
2. Peon	1	1
<u>Transport :</u>		
1. L.D.C./Typist	1	1
2. Head Clerk/Assistant	1	1

KITCHEN

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Due to the planned increase in bed strength from 350 to 500 in the first 2 years of the 8th Five Year Plan when new blocks will come up and again from 500 to 750 by the end of 8th Plan period. It will be absolutely necessary to raise the number of present kitchen staff. It has also been planned to have a modern kitchen with provision of latest equipments.

Therefore, the following staff is proposed during the 8th Plan:-

	<u>8th Plan 2</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Head Cook	3	1
Cook	15	5
Mates	11	4
Bearerers	15	5
Masalchi	5	2
Nursing Orderlies	10	5
Sweepers	5	2

LAUNDRY

Due to forthcoming increase in the number of surgical and other investigational procedures, increase in the number of beds and setting up of more operation theatres, adequate number of staff would be needed for laundry of the hospital. The laundry will also be provided with latest modern equipments available to run the laundry efficiently and effectively.

The following staff is proposed during 8th Plan Period:

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>91-92</u>
i) Linen & Laundry Officer	1	1
ii) Linen & Laundry Supervisor	2	1
iii) Laundry Technicians	4	2
iv) Laundry Assistant	4	2
v) Laundry Attendant	6	2
vi) Tailor (Mending)	1	1
vii) Nursing Orderlies	18	4

The large space to house the future Blood Bank is also anticipated in view of the modern sophisticated equipment needing extra space also for the new staff who will be involved with the working of the Blood Bank. The following staff will be required:-

<u>STAFF</u>	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>91-92</u>
1. Senior B.T.O.	1	1
2. Asstt. B.T.O.	1	
3. J.D.M.O.	1	1
4. Jr. Resident	6	2
5. Tech. Supervisor	1	1
6. Tech. Asstt.	2	1
7. Technician	8	2
8. Lab Asstt.	4	1
9. Lab attendant	2	1
10. Nursing Orderly	4	1
11. Sweeper	1	1
12. Social Worker	2	1
13. Receptionist (Information asstt.)	1	-
14. L.D.C.	1	1

VEHICLES

1. Maruti Gypsty.	1	1
2. Driver	1	1

An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme during 8th Five Year Plan period out of which 40.00 lakhs during annual plan 1991-92.

(21) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NURSING SECTION: (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The hospital is expanding day by day. Multifacial activities were started by all the departments of the hospital. With the starting of new operation Theatre and proposed main thrust programmes in Cardiology Cardiac Surgery Neurology, Neuro Surgery, Gastroenterology, Gastrointestinal Surgery and Psychiatry, setting up of Restricted Emergency Services etc. in the hospital. Strength of Nursing Personnel is likely to get more than doubled, during the 8th Five Year Plan. There is need to have a separate Nursing Section in Hospital which will function under Nursing Superintendent.

The Nursing Section will work as a separate Unit exclusively for Nurses, dealing with the Recruitment, Establishment and deployment in various department.

The following posts are proposed for creation in this section.

1. Nursing Superintendent	1
2. A.N.S.	3
3. Head Clerk	1
4. U.D.C.	2
5. L.D.C.	4
6. Stenographers	1
7. Office Supdt.	1
8. Peon	2
9. Messengers	2
10. Daftry	1

It is an approved plan scheme of 90-91 and Rs.5.00 lakhs was approved for this scheme for the current year. It is proposed to have provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs in this ~~scheme~~ scheme during 8th Five Year Plan and 5.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1991-92.

(22) SETTING UP OF VIGILANCE, GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL & CONFIDENTIAL CELL.

The hospital is likely to have a staff strength of 2500 during the 8th Five year plan. No provision has been kept in the institution regarding Vigilance, grievance redressal and other connected activities. There is obvious huge public dealing every day. All efforts are made to provide the efficient service to the patients and their relative who visit the hospital. At present a lone officer is made Officer incharge of Grievances Cell who is performing this duty in addition to his own duties. He has not been supported by any staff as posts for the purpose are not available. Medical Superintendent who has an entire burden of running of the hospital is also a Vigilance Officer, and being already occupied with so much of work. He also requires to be relieved from work of Vigilance Officer. No supporting staff is available to vigilance officer as well. Further the work of Vigilance receipt and dealing of complaints is by nature itself require a separate Cell so that secrecy of the matters can be kept. This cell will deal all the complaints and will also maintain the confidential reports of ~~the~~ all the staff of the hospital.

The following posts are proposed for creation under this Cell.

1. Chief Medical Officer(Head of cell)	1
2. Office Supdt.	1
3. Head Clerk	1
4. JDC	4
5. LDC	4
6. Peons	1
7. Daftry	1

This is an approved scheme of the current year with the outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 1991-92.

(23) SETTING UP OF PLANNING AND STATISTICAL CELL AND CAPITAL WORKS BRANCH IN G.B. PANT HOSPITAL @ Rs.60 Lakhs)

G.B. Pant Hospital is a hospital of super specialities of Neurology, Neuro Surgery, Cardiology Cardiac Surgery, Gastroenterology, Gastro Intestinal Surgery and Psychiatry. It is a fast developing institution of its kind in the country and all the latest available scientific know-how scientific Instruments/ Equipments are being procured. The bed strength of this hospital is being increased to 500. Various capital projects have been taken up and some of the major ones are already under construction. The work of planning is increasing day by day due to implementation of the existing schemes and formulating the new schemes. At present no separate unit exist,

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in the hospital for plan formulation, plan monitoring of capital work, maintenance of statistical data and monitoring the progress of various plan schemes. The cell will be responsible for preparing Annual plans obtaining clearance of the projects from various agencies. Plan monitoring is an essential element and continuous follow-up of activities during the implementation of plans is very essential to ensure that progress is according to the plan and schedule. This work will also be carried out by the Capital Works & branch. The senior staff proposed in the cell has also to perform field duties, such as attending of meeting, keeping liaison with P.W.D., finance and planning department etc. It is also proposed to acquire a vehicle for this cell. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme during 8th Five Year plan.

The following posts are proposed for creation:-

1. Dy. Director Planning	1
2. Asstt. Director Planning	1
3. Research Officer	2
4. Statistical Asstt.	4
5. Investigators/computers	8
6. Asstt. Engineer	1
7. Junior Engineer(Care Taker)	1
8. Stenographer	1
9. Head Clerk	1
10. U.D.C.	2
11. L.D.C.	3
12. Peons	2
13. Daftry	1
14. Driver	1

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for 1991-92.

(24) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING V.V.I.P. CARE (RS.200 Lakhs)

The hospital is a stand-by institution for providing V.V.I.P. Care to the dignatories. Very frequently make shifts arrangements are to be made, therefore, it was decided at the highest levels to have a proper V.V.I.P. Care services in the hospital. It was decided to establish a control room, emergency Reception, Augementation of Staff and other specific requirements for special emergency services. The following staff will be required for these services:-

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1. G.D.M.O.s	4
2. Asstt. Professor (Anaesthesia)	1
3. Senior Residents	17
4. Nursing Sister	2
5. Staff Nurse	22
6. Nursing Orderlies	20
7. Sweepers	12
8. Technicians	20
9. Lab. Asstt.	7
10. Senior Radiographer	6
11. Pharmacist	2

Besides above, emergent equipments which will be needed to provide the V.V.I.P. Care will also be needed. The amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. This is an approved scheme for the current year with the outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Rs. 5 lacs is again proposed for 1991-92.

(25) CREATION OF A SECURITY CELL (Rs. 30 Lakhs)

The hospital does not have adequate security system. We are not able to cover the buildings, stores and other equipments from security point of view in view of the present disturbed situation. The hospital is also recognised as a finite centre for V.V.I.P.s and as such it is very necessary to have an effective security system prevalent in the hospital to take care of the security problems in routine and also in any eventuality. More buildings have also been planned and several new facilities are being added. We will also require the senior supervisor staff to handle the security problems and they will also take care of the existing staff of watch and ward. The following staff would therefore require in the new cell being created.

1. Security Officer	1
2. Asstt. Security Officer	2
3. Sanitary Inspector	3
4. Hawaldar	8
5. Chowkidar	26

During the 8th Five Year Plan an amount Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed. Rs. 5.00 lakhs was approved for the current year Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(26) SCHEMES FOR LEAVE RESERVE STAFF FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES
(Rs. 25 Lakhs)

This hospital has various categories of staff who work on shift duties and are deployed at various duty points such

Contd/-

as wards, Operation theatres, investigative laboratories etc. The staff put on duty at the above mentioned points as per requirements and there is no extra staff available for replacement in case the staff on round the clock duty proceeds on leave. Therefore, it was considered to have the leave reserve staff in the most essential categories of the post. The categories are:

1. Staff Nurses
2. Nursing Orderlies
3. Safaikaramchari

Therefore, it is proposed to have a provision of leave reserve staff in the above 3 categories only so that there is no dislocation of work as it is impossible to manage the patient care in shortage of the above categories of staff. The scheme is proposed under the Five Year Plan so that the expenditure on pay and allowances of leave reserve staff can be met out under the plan.

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in 8th five year plan 1990-92 and a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made for 1991-92.

(27) ESTABLISHMENT OF RESTRICTED EMERGENCY SERVICE UNIT
(RS.25 LAKHS.)

G.B. Pant Hospital is a superspeciality hospital catering to the discipline of cardiology, Cardio-thoracic Surgery, Neurology, Neuro Surgery, Gastro-enterology, G.O. Surgery and Psychiatry. There is no emergency/casualty in this hospital and as such the patients requiring emergency services could not be provided, the specialised medical care. Being a super speciality referral hospital it is not possible to provide emergency service to all the patients. However, such a service can be provided to those who were in the treatment of the hospital at one time or the other. With the start of this service the patients of the hospital will continue to get the specialised treatment in time of need and they will not have to be referred to the general hospital where the specialised services are not available.

Contd./...

The following skeleton staff will be sufficient to start with the service:

1.	Care-taken	1
2.	A.N.S.	1
3.	Sr. Residents	8
4.	Jr. Residents	12
5.	G.D.M.O.-I	3
6.	G.D.M.O.-II	6
7.	Staff Nurses	20
8.	Sweepers	12
9.	Nursing Sister	6
10.	Strecher Bearer	6
11.	Drivers	8
12.	Technical Assistant	4
13.	Technician	8
14.	Technical Supervisor	3

An amount of 25.00 lacs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan. No provision was made during Annual Plan 1990-91 as the scheme is not likely to be implemented during first Annual Plan. Rs.2.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

28) CREATION OF T.R. CELL IN G.B.PANT HOSPITAL:

With the expansion of the hospital the staff requirement will also play important factor in near future. At present the faculty members are recruited by Govt. of India and ministerial staff are provided by Delhi Admn., Delhi. The Technical staff of the hospital are recruited through T.R.Cell, MAM College, New Delhi. In the recent time it is felt that the T.R.Cell is unable to cope up with the demand of the hospital and is unable to respond to the hospital's request for filling up of various posts of Technical side which are fallen vacant since long or have been created but not filled up till date. Moreover, it takes a very long time to cross all the channels for recruitment of technical staff for the hospital. With the result patient care suffers and the posts are kept vacant for long time.

As such it is proposed to have a separate T.R.Cell for this Hospital in the Annual Plan 1991-92. The Cell will be responsible for recruitment of all the Technical staff alongwith Class-IV staff which are recruited in Administrative Branch at present.

The following posts are proposed to be created for this cell:

1.	Office Supdt.	1
2.	Head Clerk/Asstt.	2
3.	U.D.C.	2
4.	Typist/LDC	2
5.	Daftry	1
6.	J.G.O./Photocopier Operator	1
7.	Peon	1
8.	Sweeper	1

An amount of Rs.12.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme for the VIIIth Five Year Plan and Rs.4 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 including 1 lac for furniture etc.

29) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL OF NURSING IN G.B.PANT
HOSPITAL (Rs. 50 lacs)

Alongwith this expansion, we propose arrangement of Nursing School in this well reputed hospital. This scheme has two components :

- i) Construction of a school building
- ii) Creation of some posts.

The details of the building is as under :-

1.	Class Rooms	4
2.	Demonstration Room	1
3.	Nutrition Lab.	1
4.	Obsten and Community	1
5.	Counselling Room for students	1
6.	Library with adequate sitting	1
7.	Store Rooms	3
8.	Common Rooms, for staff, student and office staff	3
9.	Multipurpose room/ examination hall	1
10.	Record Room	1
11.	Audio-visual Aidroom	1
12.	OFFICES:	
	i) Principal tutor	1
	ii) Vice-Principal	1
	iii) Toilers (for tutors	5
	iv) Toilet facilities (Clerical staff)	2
13.	Toilet facilities (for students)	6
14.	Water facilities	

CLINICAL FACILITIES :

1. Field practical are : Affiliation with LNJP & GNEC for practical experiences in medical, surgical, orthopaedics, paediatrics, gynaecology, obstetrics, etc.

TEACHING STAFF: A. School with 150 students:

1.	Principal	1
2.	Vice-Principal	1
3.	Tutors	15
4.	Clinical Instructors	5
5.	Addl. Staff :	
	a) Stenographer	1
	b) UDC	1
	c) LDC (typist)	1
	d) Librarian	1
	e) Asstt. Librarian	1
	f) Lab. Asstt.	3
	g) Chowkidars	4
	h) Driver	1
	i) Cleaner	1
	j) Peons	5
	k) Sweepers	3
	l) Duplicating M.O.	1

HOSTEL FACILITIES :

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Bed rooms | - 2 students in one room with space for each student. 70 sq. feet. |
| 2. | Toilet facilities | - One bathroom and one latrine for four students. |
| 3. | Recreation facilities | - 1 |
| 4. | Visitor's room | - 1 |
| 5. | Kitchen and Dinning Hall | - 1 |
| 6. | Pantry | - 1 on each floor |
| 7. | Washing iron room | - 1 on each floor |
| 8. | Canteen | - 1 |
| 9. | Transport | - School should have seperate transport facilities |
| 10. | Store rooms | - 3 |
| 11. | Office for Warden & staff | - 3 |

A provision of Rs.50.00 lacs (Capital-50.00 lacs +) is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs.5.00 lacs is for 1991-92.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION DELHI. CRITICAL ON-GOING SCHEMES

Hindu Rao Hospital : This Hospital is the biggest general hospital of the MCD and has been designed by the Min. of Health, Govt. of India as one of the 5 referred hospitals of Delhi. It has been earmarked to cater to the needs of whole of the North Delhi since it is the only Gen. Hospital in this area. Further, this Hospital has also been declared as one of the 5 peripheral treatment centres under the Centralised Accident Trauma Services (CATS) Scheme of the Govt. of India.

Various schemes to be undertaken during the 8th F.Y. Plan for upgrading diagnostic and therapeutic facilities and for providing better treatment to patients in this hospital are as follows :-

i) Construction/setting up of permanent mortuary and post-mortem room (Rs. 5.00 lacs):

The civil works on this project had been completed during 7th plan. Air-conditioners are now being provided and facilities improved. It is, therefore, proposed that a sum of Rs. 5 lacs may be provided under the 8th Five Year Plan to complete this Project. For the Annual Plan for 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 2 lacs has been proposed.

ii) Construction/setting-up of Nursing Home (Rs. 140 lacs)

The first phase of the Nursing Home comprising 24 rooms had been commissioned in Sep. '89. The Second phase of Nursing Home comprising 24 more rooms, is being commissioned in 1990-91. The estimated cost of equipment and furnishing etc. for the second phase of Nursing Home is Rs. 15 lacs and the annual Revenue expenditure would be Rs. 25 lacs. The estimated total requirement for the entire 8th Plan will be Rs. 140 lacs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 30 lacs may be provided for purchase of equipments, expenditure on establishment and other contingent expenditure under the Plan outlay for the year 1991-92.

iii) Establishment of an emergency centre (Rs. 450 lacs)

The construction work of a multi-storeyed block is nearing completion and installation of electric and other ancillary fittings, lifts, fixing of Central Oxygen Gas Pipeline etc. is likely to be completed by early '91. The expected expenditure on equipment and staff for various sections including Emergency Operation Theatre, Departments of Anaesthesia, Medicine, Paediatrics, Gynaecology, Surgery, Orthopaedics, Physiotherapy, Pathology, Radiology, Blood Bank and others would be Rs. 430 lacs and a sum of Rs. 20 lacs will be required for remaining civil works. Thus, the total requirement will be Rs. 450 lacs for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 80 lacs may be provided under Annual Plan for the year 1991-92.

iv) Installation of an Incinerator (Rs. 13 lacs)

It is proposed to instal an incinerator in this hospital for the disposal of hospital waste including contaminated and infected material consisting of amputated limbs, tissues, organs and dressings etc. However, due to non-availability of suitable site, work on the project could not be taken up so far. Some additional land has recently been allotted to the hospital and it is proposed to take up the project during the current year (90-91). An outlay

of Rs.13 lacs has been proposed for this scheme for 8th Five Year Plan. For 1991-92, an outlay of 3 lacs has been proposed.

v) Expansion/Strengthening of hospital Services
(Rs.30 lacs)

Under this scheme, several proposals for purchase of various types of equipment for improvement of services are under process. For the 8th Five Year Plan, the total requirements are likely to be of the order of Rs.30 lacs and for the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.10 lacs has been proposed.

SCHEMES SANCTIONED/COMMITTED IN 1990-91 (NEW SCHL :
(HINDU RAO HOSPITAL).

i) Setting up of a new 200 bedded ward Block (Rs.150 lacs)

This is a new scheme. The existing arrangements with regard to bed strength and provision of essential facilities in the Maternity and Gynaecology Deptt. and the department of Paediatrics are extremely inadequate, poor and unsatisfactory. Urgent improvements are needed in this regard on priority basis.

It is proposed to construct a new ward block. This building will broadly provide the following facilities :-

1. Maternity wards, post-natal ward, labour rooms, emergency O.T. and other maternity facilities.
2. New-Born Unit (Clean, Observation & Septic Sections), Intensive Neo-Natal Care Units, Sick Neo-Natal beds and ancillary facilities.
3. Paediatric ward.
4. E.N.T. ward.
5. Other wards.
6. Doctors Duty Rooms and other ancillary facilities.

The construction of this building is expected to cost Rs.250 lacs approx. The estimated expenditure Revenue component will be Rs.200 lacs. A token provision of Rs.150 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lacs for 91-92.

ii) Setting up of a specialised unit block: (Rs.95 lacs)

A multi-storeyed building is proposed near the new reception centre for establishment of the following specialised units:-

- a) C.C.U. and Cardiac Laboratory;
- b) Paediatric Surgical Unit;
- c) Medical I.C.U. and Paediatric I.C.U.;
- d) Neuro-Surgery Unit;
- e) Urology Section;
- f) I.C.U. Laboratory.

The cost of building for the above facilities is expected to be about Rs.150 lacs and the Revenue expenditure about Rs.80.00 lacs. An amount of Rs.95 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lack for 1991-92.

iii) Establishment/Provision of C.T.Scan facility.
(Rs.370 lacs)

Hindu Rao Hospital, being the main referral hospital for N.Delhi and a major Peripheral Treatment Centre under the Centralised Accident Trauma Services (CATS)

of the Govt. of India, receives a large number of head injury cases, critical cases of neurologic disorder patients with thoracic-abdominal emergencies and other actually ill medical and surgical cases. The Provision of 'CAT SCAN' (whole body scan) facility is absolutely essential for the proper diagnosis, localisation and treatment of such cases. The equipment is likely to be procured during the current year. The expenditure on the aforesaid scheme is expected to be Rs.370 lacs, for the entire 8th Five Year Plan and for 91-92 Rs.21 lacs have been proposed for 1991-92.

iv) Construction/settingup of 4 storeyed block for Radiation Therapy, Imaging and Thoracic Departments (100 bed). (Rs.10.00 lacs)

It is proposed to provide the following specialised facilities in the new block proposed to be constructed during the 8th Plan :-

- a) Radiation Therapy and Oncology ;
- b) Medical & Paediatric Pulmonary Units;
- c) Thoracic Surgery;
- d) Specialised Laboratory and Radio-diagnostic facilities.

The cost of building for the above facilities is expected to be about Rs.100 lacs. The cost of equipment and additional staff is estimated at Rs.400 lacs for the 8th Plan. Thus, the total estimated requirement will be Rs.500 lacs for the entire 8th Plan. A token provision of Rs.10 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lacs for A.Plan 1991-92.

v) Construction of staff quarters for Sr. Resident Medical Officers: (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The existing residential accommodation for Sr. residents is not adequate. Further more, a sizeable number of Sr. residents will be joining shortly due to the commissioning of the Nursing Home (2nd Phase) and Emergency Centre etc. The number of Sr. Residents will further increase with the addition of additional beds and new specialised units proposed under the 8th Five Year Plan. Since these medical officers have to be on round-the-clock duty, they need to be provided accommodation in the hospital campus itself. The estimated cost of construction of a new residential block for senior residents is Rs.20 lacs and Rs.5 lacs will be required for revenue component. A token provision of Rs.5 lacs has been proposed for the 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

vi) Construction of 4-storeyed building for Nurses Hostel (100 beded). (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The Hospital has been facing serious difficulty in providing sufficient hostel facilities for nursing staff for a long time. It is now proposed to construct an additional block of Nurses Hostel comprising 4 floors, close to the existing hostel. The estimated cost of construction of this block is Rs.40 lacs. A sum of Rs.5 lacs will be required for Revenue components i.e. purchase of furniture and nominal expenditure on establishment in the 8th Plan. For 1991-92 a sum of Rs.1 lacs is proposed for preliminary works.

vii) Construction of residential quarters for class-IV and class-IV staff (Rs.7.00 lacs)

The existing accommodation for Class III and Class-IV

staff is extremely inadequate. It is proposed to construct staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs.50 lacs for these categories of employees. An amount of Rs.7 lacs has been proposed for 1990-95 for preliminary works.

viii) Upgradation/expansion of hospital services:
(Rs.120 lacs)

Various units/facilities provided for medical care of patients require upgradation and expansion. This scheme consists of a number of sub-schemes. These sub-schemes will be taken up on year to year basis. A broad outline of some of the sub-schemes is as under :-

a) Construction of additional accommodation in nursing Home.

A Nursing Home has already been constructed in the 7th Five year plan period and half of the building has already been commissioned. It is considered essential to provide additional accommodation adjacent to this Nursing Home for providing essential resuscitation facilities to patients with critical complications, rooms for medical and para-medical staff on duty and other ancilliary facilities. The estimated cost on this project will be Rs.9 lacs.

b) Construction/setting-up of modern kitchen:

The existing old kitchen housed in a dilapidated building is very inadequate. It would not be able to meet the considerably enhanced demands on account of additional patients in the New emergency centre and the new wards. A new modern kitchen, designed according to the present hospital concept, is proposed to be constructed at the site of old kitchen and the open space available adjacent to it. The estimated cost on construction works is Rs.26 lacs.

c) Strengthening of ambulances services :

With the expansion of various services in this hospital and increase in the number of patients, the existing number of ambulances is inadequate and requires to be strengthened. Moreover, a 100 bedded emergency centre is likely to be commissioned shortly which will require separate ambulance service for the public. It is, therefore, proposed to have four more ambulances. The estimated cost of these is Rs.10 lacs.

d) Construction/setting up of workshop & store :

With the expansion of existing facilities, it is considered essential to have an Electrical & Works Engineering Maintenance Section and a separate store. It is, therefore, proposed that a separate building may be constructed for which is estimated to cost Rs.25 lacs approx. (Rs.22 lacs for civil works).

e) Construction of overhead water storage tank :

In order to overcome the extremely difficult position with regard to water supply in this hospital and to cater to a number of needs of new buildings nearing completion as well as to the buildings proposed under the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct an overhead water storage tank of the capacity of one lac gallons. The estimated cost on this tank is Rs.20 lacs approximately.

f) Construction of a verandah linking Nursing Home with the main hospital complex.

It is proposed to construct a covered passage connecting the new Nursing Home with the main hospital complex for proper transport of patients between Nursing Home and main hospital complex. The estimated cost will be Rs.2 lacs approximately.

g) Provision of Generator :

With the expansion of facilities and provision of additional facilities under the 7th & 8th Five Year Plan, it is considered essential to have a generator with a capacity of 100 K.W. The estimated cost on this account will be about Rs.5 lacs.

h) Provision of accousting, lighting, seating and other allied facilities in Lecture Hall of Nursing Training School :

This hospital is having a Nurses Training School and for proper and efficient working of this school, it is considered essential to provide acoustic, seating, lighting, projector and other allied arrangements in the Lecture Hall as well as Auditorium of Nursing Training School. An amount of Rs.120 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.78 lacs for 1991-92.

SWAMI DAYA NAND HOSPITAL: (ON GOING SCHEMES)

Swami Daya Nand Hospital, Shahdara is the only General Hospital in trans-Yamuna area run by M.C.D. There are 263 beds in this hospital. The following facilities are presently available in this hospital.

Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Obst. & Gynae., Orthopaedic, ENT, Eye, Dental, Radiology, Pathology, Blood Bank, Anaesthesia, Casualty Deptt.

This Hospital is attending to patients coming from the trans-yamuna area and also to the patients coming from the neighbouring towns of U.T. such as; Ghaziabad, Loni, Noida etc.

The various schemes undertaken during the 7th Five Year Plan and to be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan are detailed below :-

i) Construction/settingup of new OPD block (Phase-I)(Rs.163 lacs)

The construction work of two storeys of this building is expected to be completed shortly. This is to be equipped with various equipments, instruments, staff and materials for furnishing various equipments, instruments, staff and materials for furnishing them and the block is likely to be commissioned during the current year.

It is, therefore, proposed that an outlay of Rs.15 lacs and Rs.148 lacs may be provided under 8th Plan for Capital and Revenue component, respectively. An outlay of Rs.35 lacs is proposed for the year 1991-92 for running at the new block.

ii) Expansion/strengthening of services in Swami Daya Nand Hospital : (Rs.7.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, the work for augmentation of drainage system has already been taken up and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year. For the payment of civil works, a provision of Rs.7 lacs is proposed under 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs.2 lacs will be required during 1990-91 and the balance during the year 1991-92.

SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-91Setting up of the Second phase of OPD block (Rs. 50 lacs)

The existing OPD facilities in this hospital are inadequate for the large number of patients attending the OPD. As such a scheme for construction of OPD block consisting of five storeys was proposed. Under the 7th Plan, work on two floors were taken up in Phase-I and remaining three storeys are proposed to be added/constructed during the 8th Plan Period. Proposals for purchase of necessary equipments, instruments and other furnishing articles and deployment of staff will also have to be considered/taken up after completion of civil works. An amount of Rs. 225 lacs (Rs. 175 lacs under Capital and Rs. 50 lacs under Revenue component) is proposed under 8th Five year Plan period and a sum of Rs. 20 lacs for capital works only is proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

ii) Setting up of a new ward block with 120 additional beds (Rs. 50 lacs)

This hospital is presently having 263 beds. The bed occupancy is however, more than 100% round the year. Indoor attendance for the year 1988 was 83,711 and OPD attendance during this period was 4,68,848. There are no separate wards for ENT, Eye & Ortho. etc. The increase in the number of patients particularly in the Gynae. and children ward has necessitated provision of a separate building for housing these specialities. The existing wards will thereafter be utilised for ENT, Eye and Orthopaedics Units.

Further about 400 deliveries are taking place per month in this hospital. Out of these, 10% to 25% are premature babies, 3% to 5% high risk babies, 2% to 4% are septic babies and 3% to 8% are small for dates babies. In the absence of Neo-natal ICU in this hospital, such babies have to be referred to other hospitals like Kasturba Hospital & Kalawati Saran Hospital and are deprived of the immediate intensive care required to save their lives. Moreover, the transportation to other hospitals from trans-yamuna area is difficulty due to traffic hazards resulting in delays in rushing the babies to these hospitals. The number of deliveries has gone up despite the commissioning of G.T.B. Hospital. It is, therefore, felt necessary that a separate Neo-Natal Intensive Care unit with all the modern facilities and staff be established. This unit will also be housed in the proposed block.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 120 lacs on civil works and Rs. 30 lacs on revenue component which will include purchase of equipment, instruments, furnishing and other required articles and deployment of necessary staff as per approved yard-stick. An outlay of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for 1991-92 for civil works.

iii) Setting up of a three-storeyed multi-purpose block. (20 lacs)

At present there is no separate building in this hospital to house different administrative offices. Presently, it is housed in a small portion of pathology block which is inadequate and insufficient. Moreover, this portion is to be used for setting-up Blood Bank as per requirements of Drug Authority. It is, therefore, considered necessary.

that a three storeyed building be constructed for providing separate accommodation for various offices, stores, medical record section etc. which are presently situated at different places. X-ray Unit is also very old and is to be equipped with latest machinery. The basement will be utilised for providing storage facilities to Medical, Surgical, Linen, stationery articles and general stores. The first floor will be utilised for setting up X-ray unit with latest machinery and ultra-sound. The second floor will be utilised for providing storage facilities of different administrative offices i.e., Medical Supdt., Office, Dy. Medical Supdt. office, administrative office, accounts office etc. and the third floor will be utilised for medical records. The cost on the construction of three storeyed building has been estimated to be Rs.50 lacs and a sum of Rs.25 lacs is required for Revenue components i.e. for furnishing and providing necessary articles for stores, medical stores etc. Thus, the total requirement under this scheme has been estimated to be Rs.75 lacs, for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.15 lacs will be required for civil works for the A.P. 1991-92.

iv) Establishment of a Centralised Sterile Supply Deptt.
(Rs.20 lacs)

Every hospital of this size is having a Central Sterile Supply department. It is, therefore, essential to have a CSSD in Swami Dayanand Hospital too in the interest of patient-care. The function of CSSD is to centralised preparation, assembling and sterilisation of equipment/kits required on the bed side. These include Syringes, needles, kits for special procedures like lumbar puncture Bonemarrow biopsy etc. This department requires a few high pressure sterilisers, packing and assembling facilities washing facilities and workers specially trained in these operations.

Amount of Rs.10 lacs will be required for construction of a small building to house this unit and a sum off about Rs.10 lacs will be required for providing necessary equipments and staff and meeting other contingent expenditure. Thus, the total requirement under this scheme will be Rs.20 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan. A Sum of Rs.5 lacs has been proposed for civil works during 1991-92.

v) Establishment of a mechanised laundry (Rs.20 lacs):

This facility does not exist in this hospital. Washing of clothes is done by manual operations. Thus, it is essential to have a mechanised laundry for washing linen which is required for wards, operation theatres etc. Taking into account this requirement, it is proposed to set up a mechanised laundry system. This will be provided in the existing building for dhobi ghat by providing an additional hall to the existing structure. The estimated cost on civil works will be about Rs.5 lacs and that on installation of equipments, machinery and other recurring expenditure will be about Rs.20 lacs. Thus, the total requirement for this scheme will be Rs.25 lacs for the entire 8th plan. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.10.50 lacs has been proposed.

and Rs.10 lacs for equipping the OT block. Thus, the total requirement will be Rs.42 lacs for this scheme under 8th plan. A sum of Rs.10 lacs will be required for capital component for the year 1991-92.

vii) Improvement and expansion of existing services:
(Rs.40 lacs)

Various units/facilities provided for medical care of patients in this hospital require upgradation and expansion. This scheme consists of various sub-schemes. These sub-schemes will be taken on year to year basis. Broad outlines of some of the sub-schemes are as under:

a) Augmentation of water and electric supply :

This scheme is an approved scheme of 7th Five Year Plan but the work on this scheme could not be taken up. Under this scheme, the present water supply system is to be improved by providing to have round-the-clock water supply. In addition, tubewells have also to be provided. A sum of Rs.5 lacs is required for this purpose under 8th Five year plan.

b) Construction of connecting corridor from OPD to emergency ward :

This is to be provided for facilitating early transportation of patients. The estimated cost on civil works will be Rs.15 lacs approximately.

c) Provision of Generator :

With the expansion of facilities and provision of additional facilities under 7th & 8th Plan, it is considered essential to have a generator with a capacity of 100 kVA. The estimated cost on this account will be about Rs.5 lacs.

d) Installation of an Incinerator:

It is proposed to instal an incinerator in this hospital for disposal of hospital wastes including contaminated and infected material consisting of amputated limbs, tissues, organs and dressings etc. An amount of about Rs.10 lacs will be required for this scheme under 8th plan.

e) Setting-up/modernisation of kitchen:

At present, the kitchen is situated in an old building which is in dilapidated condition. Thus, it is considered essential to have a modern kitchen like other Govt. hospitals. This project will cost Rs.20 lacs (approx.).

f) Augmentation of ambulance service :

With the expansion of various facilities in this hospital under 7th Plan and other facilities to be provided under 8th Plan, the existing number of ambulances will be totally inadequate and this will further require to be strengthened. It is, therefore, proposed to have 4 more ambulances. The estimated cost on this account will be Rs.10 lacs (Approx.).

g) Augmentation of drainage system :

The drainage system of the entire hospital complex needs revamping and upgrading. It is estimated to cost Rs.20 lacs.

h) Establishment of a blood Bank :

At present, the facility of blood bank provided with the Pathology Unit has been closed as Drug Control Authorities had objected thereto. According to the Drug Control Authorities, a separate portion for housing blood bank should be provided as per requirements of the Rules and it should be provided with the facility of air-conditioning etc. which is essential under the Drug Control Act. It is, therefore, proposed that the existing floor occupied by administrative office be utilised for establishment of a blood bank, headed by a trained Blood Transfusion Officer with necessary technical staff and equipments required as per provisions of the Drug Control Act. The expenditure on purchase of various equipments, establishment and contingencies will be Rs.10 lacs approx.

i) Construction of emergency Block :

It is felt essential to construct an emergency block to attend to serious cases. The proposed site is envisaged at the place where the present OPD block is situated to have easy access for serious case. The cost on civil works has been estimated to be Rs.10 lacs (approx.) and that for Revenue expenditure, i.e. equipments, establishment, contingencies etc. will be Rs.2 lacs (approx.) Thus, the total requirement under this scheme will be Rs.12 lacs for 8th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs.40 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes 12 lacs for A.P. 1991-92.

viii) Construction of staff quarters : (Rs.70 lacs):

It is considered essential to have quarters for the purpose of residence of various categories of staff as detailed below, in a phased manner. The land for construction of these quarters is available within the hospital complex :-

	<u>NO. OF QTRS</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Doctors	12	V/IV
GDMOs	50	V/IV
Nurses/Technicians	40	II/III
Pharmacists	20	II/III
Class-IV	50	I

The estimated cost on construction of staff quarters will be about Rs.250 lacs. Out of this an amount of Rs.70 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.50 lacs for A.P. 1991-92.

KASTURBA HOSPITAL : (ON GOING SCHEMES):

This is the only hospital (450 beds) for females and children exclusively, run by M.C.D. in the walled city area. This hospital is providing Gynae. Medical, Dental & Paediatrics facilities. This hospital is also having a blood bank, nurses training school, family planning unit etc.

The most commendable achievement during recent years is that by virtue of its excellent performance in the family planning work, Kasturba Hospital has been earmarked as a 'Centre of Excellence' by the Min. of Health in collaboration with the AVSC (USA) for North India for re-canalization and India. This hospital is also running several research projects of ICMR for the last may years.

The following Schemes which were undertaken during the 7th plan are to continue in the 8th F.Y. Plan:-

1. Sterilization. The hospital is one of four such centres in

i) Construction of staff quarters and paying wards in place of old building (Rs.70.00 lacs)

This scheme was taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan. The construction work of the 9-storeyed block, started in the first phase, has been completed and the work on the remaining 7 storey, block in the second phase, is to be taken up. The estimated cost of the remaining works to be taken up during the 8th Plan period, will be Rs.45 lacs for civil works and Rs.25 lacs for furnishing, purchase of equipments and other contingent expenditure. Thus, the total requirement under this scheme will be Rs.70 lacs. An amount of Rs.13 lacs will be required for 1991-92.

ii) Construction of new OPD block : (Rs.150 lacs)

This scheme could not be implemented due to paucity of working space. However, with the completion of 1st phase of the multi-storeyed block, the civil works of the OPD block is likely to be taken up during the eighth plan. The estimated cost of this project is Rs.150 lacs (approx.). This civil works are estimated to cost Rs.100 lacs and the expenditure on Revenue components i.e., furnishing, equipments and other establishment and contingent expenditure is estimated to be about Rs.50 lacs. A sum of Rs. 4 lacs will be required for civil works for the year 1991-92.

iii) Construction of building for Nurses Hostel and Nursing Training School : (Rs.220 lacs)

Originally, this project was estimated to cost Rs.175 lacs and an outlay of Rs.100 lacs was approved for the entire 7th plan. The implementation of this scheme could not be effected due to paucity of working space. This scheme is now being taken up. According to the current estimate, this project is likely to cost Rs.220 lacs (Rs.192 lacs for construction of building and Rs.28 lacs for furnishing, equipments, establishment and other contingent expenditure). Thus, an amount of Rs.220 lacs may be provided under 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.10 lacs will be required during the year 1991-92 for civil works.

SANCTIONED SCHEMES IN 1990-91):

1) Setting up of 50 bedded ward Block (including 10 bedded Respiratory I.C.U) (Rs.20.00 lacs)

The number of children between 0-12 years, who attended the Paediatrics OPD of this hospital in the year '88 was 78948 and number of indoor admissions was 3364. The average number of respiratory cases being treated in the Paediatrics Deptt., as indoor patients was about 80% during the year '88. Thus, the high incidence of these congenital acute and recurrent respiratory problems in the paediatric age would accumulate children lung disease with high incidence of morbidity and mortality. It is, therefore, essential that a 10-bedded PICU with specialised diagnostic facilities like lung function tests, Bronchoscopy, Laryngoscopy, Lungs and Pleural biopsies; be established to be self-sufficient to study the advance structure and functions of respiratory tract and to help diagnose and manage all types of respiratory diseases of children and to prevent children lung disease.

Similarly, great difficulty is being experienced when very small premature and sick babies are brought to this hospital in morbid condition. In the present circumstances,

like tuberculosis, bronchial asthma, pneumonia & other lung disease

it is, extremely difficult to provide quality care to these premature babies immediately on arrival without losing any time. It is, therefore, essential to establish a central septic ICU with adequate space, staff equipment, transport and training facilities in this hospital. This could function as a referral centre for all M&CW centres and other hospitals run by M.C.D. and will provide specialised neo-natal care facilities with the help of trained people of different centres in new born care and also carry out need based research work as and when necessary which will ultimately improve the neo-natal services in this hospital.

Gastro-enteritis which includes acute diarrhoea, dysentery, parasitic infection, is a major public health problem and a commonest cause of malnutrition leading to morbidity and mortality in children under 5 yrs age. The O.R.T. (Oral Rehydration Therapy) centre was commissioned in the year March, '86 for treatment of mild to moderate dehydration as per recommendations of UNICEF, Govt. of India and W.H.O. The Paediatric Deptt. also imparts training to the doctors from Indian Medical Association, Indian Academy of Paediatrics, State, Semi-Govt. and allied private organisations. The number of Gastro-enteritis cases examined and treated by ORS (W.H.O. or Sugar and Salt Solution) in the OPD and Casualty from Jan. '88 to Dec. '88 was 6953. A total of 1040 cases of G.E. were hospitalised for treatment in the ward, while 1217 cases were kept under observations in the ward for 4-6 hrs. Practical demonstrations to make ORS, Health talks and importances of continued breast feeding fluid lib is given to patients attending Diarrhoea unit in the Department. Considering the increase load of work and number of patients suffering from Diarrhoeal diseases, it is considered essential to establish a 15-bedded Diarrhoea unit and ORT centre in the Deptt of Paediatrics, Kasturba Hospital.

For the above additional services to the public, a 50 bedded Paediatric ward is considered essential. The estimated cost on civil works is about Rs.50 lacs and that on Revenue component viz. purchase of equipments, establishment, contingencies etc., another Rs.50 lacs. Thus, it is proposed that a sum of Rs.100 lacs may be provided under 8 th Plan for these services. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lac may be provided for civil works for the A.P. '91-92 as token provision.

ii) Improvement and expansion of existing services (Rs.10 lacs):

The Kasturba Hospital is catering not only to the needs of the population of North Delhi and walled city of Delhi, but also to patients from neighbouring states. Other hospitals of MCD also refer cases to this hospital for treatment. This hospital is also providing all family planning facilities i.e., Leproscopic sterilisation, MTP and also conducts family planning camps in rural and urban areas of Delhi. Certain departments need strengthening with the help of latest equipments due to increase in work load in various existing services. Under this scheme, the following sub-schemes are proposed to be taken up :-

a) Provision of a Generator.:

With the expansion of facilities and provision of additional facilities under the 7th & 8th plan, it is considered essential to have a generator with a capacity of 100 K.W.

for facilitating smooth functioning of various emergency services. The estimated cost on this account will be Rs.5 lacs approx.

b) Revision of Incinerator :

It is proposed to instal an incinerator in this hospital for disposal of hospital waste including contaminated and infected materials. The estimated cost of this project will be Rs.10 lacs approx.

c) Augmentation of ambulance services :

With the expansion of various services in this hospital under 7th & 8th F.Y.Plan, it is considered essential to strengthen the present ambulance service, which is inadequate. A sum of Rs.10 lacs will be required for this purpose.

d) Augmentation of water supply and drainage system :

With the addition of various building i.e. new OPD paying wards etc. it is necessary to augment the existing provision of water supply and drainage system. An amount of Rs.5 lacs will be required for this purpose.

e) Other Schemes :

The following are the spill-over schemes which could not be taken up during the 7th F.Y.Plan. These are proposed to be undertaken during the 8th F.Y.Plan :-

- i) Modernisation of kitchen block;
- ii) Modernisation of General Sterilisation Deptt.
- iii) Septic Labour Room.
- iv) MTP and Sterilisation Ward.

An outlay of Rs.10 lacs approx. will be required during 8th Plan which includes Rs.9 lacs for A.P. 1991-92.

- iii) Construction of a multi-storeyed block for Library, Conference Hall, Lecture Hall and Other Offices etc. (Rs.40.00 lacs)

At present, the administrative offices are situated at different places and most of the offices are near labour room. It is essential for the smooth running of labour ward itself that these offices are shifted. The estimated cost on this project will be about Rs.60 lacs for civil works and Rs.10 lacs for revenue component. Thus, the total requirement for this project will be Rs.40 lacs for the entire 8th Plan period. Out of this a sum of Rs.10 lacs may be provided for civil works to be undertaken during the year 1991-92.

4. MRS G.L. MATERNITY HOSPITAL: (CONTINUING SCHEMES)

i) Construction of OPD block (70.00 lacs):

The construction work on a six-storeyed building has almost been completed. After completion of the building, requisite furniture, fire fighting equipment, apparatus and other necessary articles will be provided. This block will also be having blood bank, pathology, radiology, family planning centre etc. The estimated cost of the remaining civil works and revenue components i.e. purchase of equipments, instruments, furnishing, establishment, contingencies etc. will be about Rs.14 lacs and Rs.56 lacs, respectively. Thus, the total outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.70 lacs for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this an outlay of Rs.12 lacs may be provided in the A.P. 1991-92.

SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-91i) Strengthening of existing services: (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The existing services being provided in this hospital require upgradation and strengthening. This scheme consists of various sub-schemes. These sub-schemes will be taken up on year to year basis. Broad outlines of some of the sub-schemes are as under :-

a) Construction of a mortuary block :

At present, there is no mortuary block in this hospital. It is, therefore, essential to have a separate mortuary. The estimated cost on construction of mortuary block will be about Rs.15 lacs. In addition, a sum of Rs.10 lacs will be required for providing air-conditioners and meeting other contingent/recurring expenditure. Thus, the total requirement for this block will be Rs.25 lacs approx.

b) Provision of Generator:

With the expansion of various services in this hospital it has become essential to have a generator with a capacity of 100 K.W. Moreover, there are frequent breakdowns in the supply of electricity disrupting the functioning of various emergency services in this hospital. The estimated cost on this account will be Rs.5.00 lacs approx.

c) Augmentation of ambulance service :

Generally, this hospital caters to the natal needs of the public, besides providing maternity services. In some cases, patients have to be referred to Kasturba Hospital or other Central Govt.hospitals. Thus, it is essential to have an ambulance service for transportation of patients. The estimated cost on this account will be Rs.10 lacs.

In addition to the above three schemes, Rs.10 lacs would be required for procurement of essential equipment.

Thus, under the scheme 'strengthening of existing services' a sum of Rs.50 lacs is proposed for the entire 8th F.Y. Plan for conceptuatlising the aforesaid sub-schemes. An outlay of Rs.17 lacs may be provided for the A.P. 1991-92.

5. R.B.T.B. HOSPITAL : (On Going Scheme)

This is the biggest hospital for T.B. and chest diseases in this part of the world with a sanctioned bed strength of 1155. Modern facilities for treatment of patients suffering from TB and other chest diseases, have been provided in this hospital and are being constantly upgraded. Particular emphasis is also being given on the development of professional/occupational skills of the patients so that they can become self-sufficient after treatment.

i)) Expansion/strengthening of hospital services (Rs.15.00 lacs):

Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.15 lacs is proposed for the following sub-schemes under 8th Five year Plan :-

- a) Construction of a separate building for laboratory/Medical stores (Phase-II);
- b) Modernisation of kitchen;
- c) Augmentation/improvement of mechanical laundry;
- d) Provision/improvement of a building for sputum sterilisation;
- e) Improvement of Mortuary;

An amount of Rs.2 lacs is proposed for the A.P. 1991-92.

ii) Establishment of an O.T. for thoracic surgical treatment including Intensive Care Unit and Respiratory Unit :

(Rs.80.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, a separate OT block alongwith an auditorium has been constructed. This OT block is being equipped with modern equipment. It is expected that the OT would be functional during the year 1990-91. A four-bedded respiratory care unit is also being set up in a part of this block. For the year 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.9 lacs has been proposed for this scheme.

SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-91:

i) Construction of a 4-storeyed Diagnostic Block (Rs.50.00 lacs)

It is proposed to have a separate diagnostic block in the hospital for the convenience of patients at an estimated cost of Rs.100 lacs. A token outlay of Rs.1 lac for preliminary works is proposed for the A.P. 1991-92.

ii) Setting up of a Central Sterilisation Supply block/Unit:
(Rs.25.00 lacs)

A central sterilisation supply unit is an essential requirement for a hospital of this size. At present, very limited arrangements are available in this regard. Setting up of such a unit is likely to cost Rs.60 lacs. For the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.1 lac has been proposed to finalise preliminary plans etc.

iii) Construction of a multi-storeyed ward for non-TB cases : (Rs.100.00 lacs):

As mentioned earlier, the RBTB Hospital now caters to all TB as well as cases suffering from various chest diseases. It is proposed to establish a 200-bedded multi-storeyed ward for non-TB cases during the 8th Plan. For the year 1991-92 a token outlay of Rs.0.50 lac has been proposed to work out the preliminary drawings/estimates/Plans etc.

iv) Improvement and expansion of existing medical services:
(100.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to take up a few small schemes for improvement and expansion of existing medical services, e.g. it is proposed to construct an air-conditioned mortuary in the hospital in place of the old dilapidated building. An outlay of Rs.5.5.0 lacs is proposed for this scheme in the A.P. 1991-92.

v) Construction of staff quarters : (Rs.50.00 lacs):

The existing staff strength of this hospital is about 900. However, residential accommodation for only about 250 employees is currently available. Moreover, in the Master Plan of Delhi, there is a proposal to widen the existing Mall Road and construction of a fly-over near the GTB Chowk which will necessitate demolition of some of the existing quarters of the hospital. It is proposed to take up a scheme for a construction of about 100 quarters, the 8th Five year Plan. A sum of Rs.1 lac is proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1991-92 as token provision.

I.D. HOSPITAL: G.T.B. NAGAR : (ON GOING SCHEME):

i) Re-construction of Old block of I.D. Hospital (Rs.15.00 lacs)

A scheme for re-construction of an old block in this hospital was taken up during the 7th Plan. However due to operational difficulties, the same could not be completed and the work is now in progress. An outlay of Rs.9 lacs is proposed for this scheme in 1991-92.

ii) Establishment of an I.D. Hospital in South Delhi (Rs.100 lacs)

There is only one I.D. Hospital situated at G.T.B. Nagar, Delhi. A scheme for establishment of an I.D. Hospital in South Delhi was approved under 7th Plan, but this could not be implemented. It is now proposed to take up this project during 8th F.Y. Plan. A token outlay of Rs.1 lac may be provided in the Annual plan 1991-92.

SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-91:

It is proposed to take up the following three new schemes in the I.D. Hospital during the 8th Plan for improvement and upgradation of the existing medical facilities :-

	PROPOSED OUTLAY 1991-92 (Rs.in lacs)
i) Setting up of a Central Referral Laboratory for infectious diseases (Rs.30.00 lacs)	1.00
ii) Improvement and expansion of existing facilities in I.D. Hosp. G.T.B. Nagar (Rs.30.00 lacs)	2.00
iii) Construction of staff quarters (Rs.50.00 lacs)	30.00

It may be added that setting-up of a Central Referral Laboratory for infectious diseases is considered essential since presently, the M.C.D. has to depend on the services of the NICD for establishing diagnosis of Cholera and other cases of infectious diseases which results in delay in taking preventive measures for control of such diseases.

7. T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME : (Rs.600.00 lacs):

The Health Deptt. of M.C.D. is carrying out the coordination of TB control activities in the UT of Delhi. Out of the five schemes, undertaken during the 7th Plan, the scheme-construction of building for TB clinic at Gulabi Bagh - has since been completed and the TB clinic has started functioning. The remaining four schemes are at various stages of implementation and are, therefore, continuing in the 8th Plan. The outlay proposed for these 4 schemes in the Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under :-

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 1991-92 (Rs. in lacs)
i) Strengthening and development of TB control services through existing clinics (Rs.200.00 lacs)	7.00
ii) Construction of building for TB clinic at S.P. Mukherjee Marg. (Rs.90.00 lacs)	3.00
iii) Construction of building for TB clinic at Patparganj. (Rs.90.00 lacs)	3.00
iv) Estt. of 250 bedded TB Hospital in West (Rural) Delhi. (Rs.420.00 lacs)	1.00

7. T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME : (Rs.320.00 lacs):

It is proposed to take up the following new schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan for further augmentation of TB Control activities in the Union Territory of Delhi :-

NAME OF THE SCHEME	PROPOSED OUTLAY 1991-92 (Rs.in lacs)
1) Construction of 100 bedded Isolation ward at Patparganj (Ph-II) (Rs.100.00 lacs)	44.00
2) Construction of a building for Chest Clinics at Shahdara for shifting the present site. (Rs.50 lacs)	25.00
3) Expansion of TB clinics, Narela (Rs.20.00 lacs)	1.00
4) Expansion/Strengthening of existing TB clinic at Nehru Nagar, Kilokari (Rs.50.00 lacs)	2.00
5) Construction/setting up of chest clinic in trans-yamuna area (North-side) (Rs.100.00 lacs)	20.00

The outlays proposed for 1991-92 are taken onces and steps are being taken to finalise the schemes and get preliminary plans/estimates prepared.

8. Indigenous System of Medicine (Rs.20.00 lacs):

M.C.D. is running two Ayurvedic hospitals, one at Ballimaran (40 bedded) and the other at Haiderpur (80-bedded), 78 Ayurvedic Dispensaries including 2 mobile dispensaries, 14 Unani dispensaries and 13 Homoeopathic dispensaries. A scheme for opening of 20 dispensaries was approved for the MCD. Under this scheme, 17 dispensaries had been opened. It was also proposed to construct buildings for five dispensaries during the 7th plan. However, work on only one building in village Punjab Khor could be completed. The construction of a building for ayurvedic dispensaries at Regharpura is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1990-91. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.8 lacs, all for civil works, is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92, as an on-going scheme. Two more schemes which were approved for the 7th plan viz., establishment of a 40-bedded Homoeo-/Unani Hospital and establishment of an Ayurvedic Pharmacy, could not get going due to non-availability of suitable land. It is likely that suitable land for both these schemes will be available shortly. A provision of Rs.11 lacs and Rs.1 lac for each of the above two schemes has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE:
(SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-92):

The following four schemes are proposed for further strengthening of the network of ISM service to meet the ever increasing demand of the population of the city and coming up of a large number of new colonies on the periphery :-

NAME OF THE SCHEME PROPOSED	PROPOSED OUTLAY 1991-92 OUTLAY 90-95 (Rs. in lacs)
1. Estt. of 30 ISM dispensaries and mobile van services (Rs.200 lacs)	40.00

2) Estt. of 40 bedded Ay. Hospital at Karawal Nagar. (Rs.16.00 lacs)	17.00
3) Construction/Estt. of Suburban Hospital at Narela, Delhi. (10 lacs)	1.00
4) Construction of building for 7 BSM dispensaries (68.00 lacs)	17.00

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE : (Rs.122.00 lacs)

M.C.D. is running a well organised school health scheme for the children studying in municipal schools. In the 7th Plan, a scheme for expansion of school health programme was taken up under which a new unit for S.P. Zone has been set up at Chitra Gupta Road. In addition, a building for the headquarters as well as for a part of the S.P. Zone is under construction at Gulabi Bagh. The construction of headquarters building is likely to be completed during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.23 lacs has been proposed for this on-going scheme for 1991-92.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS :

i) Construction of staff quarters in various hospitals (Rs.12 lacs)

Under this scheme, work on the construction of house surgeons (Jr. Residents) flats at Swami Dayanand Hospital is in progress. The second work under this scheme i.e., construction of Medical Supdt. and Matron's residence at I.D. Hospital, is also in progress. Thus, the total requirement for completion of works in hand under this scheme will be Rs.12 lacs. Out of this, an outlay of Rs.1 lac is proposed for the year 1991-92.

ii) Construction of staff quarters in various colony hospitals (9), Dispensaries (48) PHCs (5), TB clinics (6) and M&CW centres (68). (Rs.12 lacs)

Under this scheme, the following works are already in progress :-

a) 56 staff quarters at Gulabi Bagh;
 b) 16 staff quarters at TB clinic, Patparganj,
 c) 16 staff quarters at M&CW centre, Kalyanpuri,
 d) staff quarters at M&CW centre, Bagh Kare Khan.
 e) 8 staff quarters at M&CW centre, Geeta Colony.
 These works are in full swing and are likely to be completed by 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.50 lacs, all for civil works, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

iii) Construction of staff quarters in hospitals, MCH centres, dispensaries and TB clinics : (Rs.20 lacs):

Under this scheme, work on construction of doctors, flats at SDN Hospital is in hand and this work is likely to be completed during the year 1991. An outlay of Rs.10 lacs, all for civil works, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

iv) Provision of final bills/claims against schemes physically completed in 7th Plan (Rs.20 lacs)

The work on a number of projects included/taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan, has been completed. It has been experienced that a number of disputes about the settlement of final bills remain even after the completion of the works and sometimes these are sent for arbitration and awards are received after a long period. For payment of these disputed or delayed claims, an outlay of Rs.60 lacs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.7 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

13. CENTRAL AMBULANCE SERVICES:1) Organisation strengthening of Municipal Ambulance Service (Rs.188 lacs)

A scheme of Central Municipal Ambulance Service was drawn up by the Delhi Admn. In collaboration with the Delhi Police to attend on accident and emergency cases on roads etc. During the middle of the 7th Plan, this scheme was transferred to MCD and 35 Vehicles, which were formerly with the Delhi Police, were also transferred to MCD. In the MCD, the scheme was linked with the Delhi Fire Service and in all, 43 ambulances were placed at the disposal of the fire service. A large equipments and wireless sets etc. Since some of the vehicles are not in good condition, these are proposed to be replaced in phases during the 8th Plan. Further, some more equipment and accessories are proposed to be provided in all the vehicles. An outlay of Rs.15 lacs has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Number of the ambulances were fitted with life savings.

In view of the increasing popularity of this hospital, the following four schemes for further strengthening of the facilities are proposed to be undertaken during the 8th Plan :-

NAME OF THE SCHEME	PROPOSED OUTLAY 1990-95	PROPOSED OUTLAY (1990-92) (Rs. in lacs)
i) Setting up of a new OPD block with Medical Store (Rs.10 lacs)		1.00
ii) Construction/setting up of a block for panchkarma (Rs.10 lacs)		1.00
iii) Estt. of 80 bedded new ward. (Rs.10 lacs)		1.00
iv) Improvement/Strengthening of existing hospital services (Rs.10 lacs)		5.00

Under the scheme improvement/strengthening of existing services, it is proposed to take up construction of an overhead water tank and augmentation of ambulance service.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL (HAIDERPUR) : (Rs.10 lacs)

This hospital is situated in village Haiderpur and has been attracting a large number of patients from the North, West rural and Semi-urban area. This is situated on one corner of the Rohini Residential Project which is likely to have a population of about one million by the end of 8th Plan. The work-load of the hospital is therefore likely to increase manifold in the coming years.

During the 7th Plan, a scheme for expansion of facilities in the hospital was undertaken under which the second storey block was provided and some other facilities were improved.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE: (Rs.198 lacs)

MCD, is running a well-organised school Health Scheme for the children studying in municipal schools. A new scheme for strengthening of existing services under 'School Health Programmes' has been proposed for the 8th Plan to meet the requirement of increasing number of students attending the MCD

schools. Presently, about 6.25 lacs children are going to 1600 schools and it is expected that by the end of 8th Plan, the number of children will go up to about 8lacs and the number of schools to about 1800. Besides setting up of additional units, it is proposed to set up a separate unit to plan/organise and assist the para-medical staff in the Health Education activities as also to strengthen and upgrade the existing units with additional equipment, transportation facilities and staff etc. An outlay of Rs.25 lacs has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. Maternity & Child Welfare Services (Rs.1000.00 lacs)

i) Strengthening/expansion of MCH and family Welfare Services; Estt. of 30 centres/maternity homes (Rs.29.00 lacs)

Under this scheme, MCD was expected to establish 30 additional centres/matry. homes during the entire 7th Plan. However, in view of the increasing importance of the programmes for women and children also the fact that the scheme was included in the 20-Point Programme, MCD established 37 new units during the 7th Plan. Thus, as on 31st Dec., '89 MCD had the following net-work of MCH-cum-family welfare units :-

1) Maternity Homes	- 17	} 119 (232 beds)
2) Maternity Centres	- 102	
3) Sub-centres	38	
4) P.P. Units	7	

It may also be added that the health component of ICDS programme is also delivered through the MCH centres. Further, under the on-going scheme, the construction of buildings of MCH centres is in progress at Khijrabad nad Regharpura. These works are likely to be over by 1991-92.. An outlay of Rs.10 lacs has been proposed for carrying out civil works at these places for the year 1991-92.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE SERVICES (SANCTIONED SCHEME, 1990-91):

A detailed scheme has also been chalked out by the MCD to meet the requirements of the uncovered/newly developing areas during the 8th Plan period. The aim is to take the service to the doorsteps of the people thereby ensuring fuller participating of the community in the health development process. Although, it is felt desirable that maximum benefits should accrue to the socio-economically weaker sections of the society, yet in Delhi, it is not possible to isolate the benefits exclusively for the residents of urban slums and other such areas as majority of these areas are inter-spersed with relatively well-to-do community and hence the planning has to be done for the entire community.. It is also felt that the MCH services which presently include ante-natal care, child care, U.I.P, family welfare, O.R. scheme, domicilliary midwifery for normal cases, institutional midwifery services at Maternity Homes, out-reach services in ICDS and non-ICDS areas, nutritional supplements with iron and Vitamin 'A' etc. should also have facilities for control and treatment of diseases like Hypertension, Diabetes, early detection of carcinoma cervix breast etc. To start with, the extended facilities are proposed to be provided in 4-5 areas where land is already available. Thus, the following new schemes are proposed to be undertaken during the 8th Plan period :-

NAME OF SCHEME	PROPOSED OUTLAY (Rs. lacs)	
	1990-95	1991-92
1. Estt. of additional M&CW centres with Staff Qtrs.	300.00	100.00
2. Up-gradation of existing M&CW centres by providing specialised service in 5 units	200.00	45.00
3. Estt. of additional maternity homes.	300.00	45.00
4. Construction of staff qtrs. for existing M&CW centres/ maternity homes/sub-centres/ immunization centres etc.	171.00	50.00

11. COLONY HOSPITALS:

i) Strengthening of services in colony hospitals (Rs.60 lacs)

M.C.D. is running the following colony hospitals:

a) Tilak Ngr. Hospital	47	bed strength
b) Moti Nagar Hospital	31	"
c) Lajpat Nagar Hospital	37	"
d) Malviya Nagar Hospital	31	"
e) Kalkaji Hospital	31	"
f) Patel Nagar Hospital	25	"
g) Hudson Line Maty. Hospital (Currently abandoned)	30	"
h) Balak Ram Hospital	25	"
i) Civil Hospital, Shahdara	12	"

A scheme for strengthening of services in these colony hospitals was taken up during the 7th Plan. Some of the small works are still in hand and are likely to continue during the year 1991-92 also. An outlay of Rs.60 lacs is proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan which includes Rs.12 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

COLONY HOSPITALS : (SANCTIONED SCHEMES 1990-91):

i) Upgradation of six colony hospitals to 200 bedded hospital each (with OPD, X-Ray, Pathology & residential quarters etc.) (Rs.250.00 lacs) :

In the first instance, the following 6 colony hospitals are proposed to be upgraded to 200 bedded hospitals :-

- i) Malviya Nagar Hospital
- ii) Tilak Nagar Hospital
- iii) Lajpat Nagar Hospital
- iv) Moti Nagar Hospital
- v) Kalkaji Hospital
- vi) Balak Ram Hospital

These hospitals will be provided with specialised services for the units viz. Medicine, Paediatrics, Eye, ENT and Gynaecology & Obstetrics etc. At Present, dental units have also be functioning in these hospitals. The existing units of dental, X-Ray, ECG, and Pathology Lab. will be strengthened. A provision of Rs.250 lacs has been proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan '91-92.

ii) Establishment/settingup of Polyclinics(12), in existing colony hospitals (7) and Primary Health Centres (5) : (Rs.500 lacs)

In spite of extensive medical facilities, the major hospitals in Delhi are always over-crowded since these attract patients from the neighbouring states too.

Many patients have to travel long distance to reach the hospitals for consulting specialists and for other medical investigations. The major reasons for such a situation are as under :-

- a) Geographical imbalance in the location of major hospitals having specialist services as most of these hospitals are located in South/Central Delhi;
- b) Sizeable number of patients from neighbouring states of Rajasthan, U.P. and Haryana seeking specialist services come to Delhi for investigations/treatment;
- c) Large number of patients suffering from minor ailments visit major hospitals as the facilities at the dispensaries available within their own localities are not been up to the requisite level;
- d) Because of rapid increase in growth of population, the medical facilities existing in UT of Delhi are inadequate and required to be augmented/upgraded generally as well as selectively.

The details of number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries run by the M.C.D. is as under :-

1.	Major Hospitals	6 Nos.
2.	Colony Hospitals	9
3.	Primary Health Centres	3
4.	Allopathic Dispensaries	50
5.	Mobile Dispensaries	8

A scheme of setting up Poly-clinics in different parts of Delhi was taken up by the Delhi Admn. during the 6th Plan with the prime object of bringing the specialist services within the easy reach of the common people, thereby lessening a part of the load of the major hospitals. Two poly-clinics were set up during the 6th Plan and five during the 7th Plan period and each of them provide services of a Physician, Paediatrician and Gynaecologist. These are located either in one of the Delhi Admn. Dispensaries or in MCD colony hospital or adjacent to Delhi Admn. Dispensaries.

To further augment the scheme for providing specialist services within easy reach of the general public in UT of Delhi, it is proposed to open 12 poly-clinics at MCD during 8th Plan in 7 colony hospitals and 5 primary health centres as infrastructure for running specialist services as available in colony hospitals and primary health centres.

The list of these institutions is as under :-

1. Kalkaji Colony Hospital
2. Malviya Nagar Colony Hospital
3. Lajpat Nagar Colony Hospital
4. Patel Nagar Colony Hospital
5. Balix Ram Hospital
6. Civil Hospital, Shahdara, and
7. Hudson Bldg Maternity Hospital (currently abandoned)

These will provide the following specialist services to the general public :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| a) Medicine | b) Paediatrics |
| c) Gynaecology & Maternity Services | d) Eye |
| e) E.M.T. | f) Dental |

Up-gradation of existing X-Ray, Pathology, E.C.G., Ultra-sound facilities etc. will be done. It may be added that a scheme on the above lines was forwarded to the Min. of H&FW in the year 1983 and it is understood that

the same has been under consideration of the Ministry of Health with reference to the scheme of reorganisation of medical services in UT of Delhi.

Accordingly an amount of Rs.500 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.42 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

iii) CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS IN COLONY HOSPITALS (Rs.50 lacs) :

The existing provision of staff quarters facilities, provided for the colony hospitals, is inadequate. Further upgradation of colony hospitals will require provision of additional staff quarters in all the colony hospitals. The estimated cost on civil works for provision of additional staff quarters for different categories will be Rs.50 lacs for the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1991-92, a token outlay of Rs.1 lac has been proposed for preliminary works.

iv) Construction and establishment of a 30-bedded Hospital in Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Redevelopment Scheme, Delhi (Rs.100 lacs)

As mentioned, earlier MCD had been running a 30-bedded colony hospital in Hudson Lines since long. However, the same had to be abandoned in view of the implementation of the Kingsway Camp Re-development Scheme by the DDA, DDA have now allotted a plot of land measuring 2443.46 sq. metres for construction of a building for 30 bedded hospital. It is proposed to take up the implementation of this scheme during the 8th Plan and an amount of Rs.100 lacs is proposed. For the year 1991-92, a token provision of Rs.1 lac is proposed to meet the expenditure on preparation of preliminary plans/drawings and models etc.

v) Estt. of a 50 bedded hospital in Sadar Basar :-

A building for establishment of a 50 bedded hospital in Sadar Bazar area has been constructed out of lottery funds and the same is likely to be commissioned in 1990-91. This hospital will meet the long standing demand of the residents of the crowded city area and will also reduce some of the rush at the Hindu Rao and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals.

It is proposed to provide the following facilities in this hospital:-

- a) Medical OPD
- b) Gynaec & Obst.
- c) E.N.T.
- d) Paediatrics
- e) Eye OPD
- f) Mental OPD
- g) X-Ray Department
- h) Pathological Laboratory
- i) Casualty

An amount of Rs.200 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.56 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 to meet the recurring expenditure on staff, medicines, diet and contingencies etc.

LEPROSY HOME, TAHIRPUR

Strengthening and expansion of existing services in Leprosy Home at Tahirpur, Shahdara (Rs.80 lacs)

M.C.D. is running a Leprosy Home for 150 inmates in Tahirpur Shahdara. It is proposed that hospital facilities may be provided, for the treatment of inmates. To start with, a 20 bedded ward is proposed to be provided with necessary transport and allied facilities.

Moreover, the existing barracks in which the inmates have been housed, are in a delapidated condition and require renovation/reconstruction. An outlay of Rs.60 lacs has been proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs.6.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

ii) Construction of staff quarters in Leprosy Home Complex (Rs.20 lacs)

There is an urgent of providing residential accommodation for the staff on duty in the Leprosy Home complex. A scheme is being drawn up to construct 40 staff quarters for various categories of staff. An outlay of Rs.20 lacs has been proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for 1991-92.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES :Construction of staff quarters :

Consturction of staff quarters in municipal medical institutions (Other than hospitals) (Rs.34 lacs)

As would be seen, previously, a number of schemes for construction of staff quarters in various municipal medical institutions viz. major hospitals, colony hospitals, dispensaries, TB clinics, M&CW centres etc. were taken up. Besides completing the on-going schemes, it is proposed to have only one scheme for construction of staff quarters in municipal medical institutions (other than hospitals). The projects would be taken up depending upon the requirements of these institutions and availability of land.

As outlay of Rs.34.00 lacs, all for civil works, has been proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.10 lacs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

N.D.M.C.

Strengthening of hospital services at NDMC hospital, Moti Bagh in NDMC area. (Rs. 300.00 lacs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan under the strengthening of Medical Services at Moti Bagh Hospital, a sum of Rs. 140/- lacs was allocated for the following scheme:-

1. I.C.C.U.
 2. De-Addiction Centre.
 3. Cancer Detection Centre.
 4. Orthopaedic & Fracture Clinic.
 5. Paediatrics Deptt.
 6. Addition of 50 more beds.
 7. Addition of New O.P.D. wing/Block.
- Subsequently, the following new schemes were added.
- a. Thalessemia unit at S.P. Marg.
 - b. Addition/upgradation of the Casualty/Emergency Services.
 - c. Micro-biology & Histo-Cytology Services.
 - d. Obstetrical Unit.
 - e. Cancer Detection Centre at S.P. Marg.
 - f. De-Addiction Centre at South Delhi.

Out of the above mentioned schemes regarding ICCU, De-Addiction centre, Cancer Detection Centre, Orth. & Fracture Clinic, paediatric Deptt. were implemented, the construction regarding addition of new OPD wing is under progress while the remaining schemes from SI.No. a) to f) could not be implemented due to want of space. In the 7th plan an amount of Rs. 159.32 lacs has been released to N.D.M.C. under this scheme.

Under the strengthening of these services at Moti Bagh Hospital in the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1990-95, besides completion of the on going schemes such as the new OPD wing, the following targets are to be achieved.

1990-91

- i) Completion of OPD wing.
- ii) Up-gradation of Casualty/Emergency Services.
- iii) Up-gradation of ICCU & X-Ray Deptt.
- iv) Addition of 50 more beds to make it 200 beds in total.

1991-92

- i) Thalassaemia Unit at S.P. Marg.
- ii) Upgradation of ICCU & X-Ray Department.

1992-93

- i) Addition of Microbiology and Histocytology services.

1993-94

- i) Obstetrics Services.

1994-95

- i) Rehabilitation Department.

Following posts would be created for the running of the above-said services in a phased manner :-

S.No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts			Pay Scales
		90-95	90-91	91-92	
1	1. Physiotherapist	1	-	-	1640-2900
2	2. Medico Social worker	1	-	-	1400-2300
3	3. Carpenter	1	-	-	950-1400
4	4. Peon	4	-	1	950-1560 (SS)
5	5. Jr. Clerk	4	-	1	1200-2100(SS)

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6. Technician (Physiotherapy)	1	-	-	1320-2040
7. Statistical Officer	1	-	-	2000-3500
8. Statistical Asstt.	1	-	-	1400-2300
9. Gynocologist	1	-	-	3000-4500+NPA
10. G.D.M.O.	14	-	6	2200-4000*NPA
11. Staff Nurse(G!A') x 11	11	-	6	1400-2600
12. A.N.M.	4	-	-	950-1400
13. Microbiologist	1	-	-	3000-4500
14. Biochemist	1	-	-	1400-2300
15. Sr. Lab. Techni- cian	1	-	-	1400-2300
16. Jr. Lab. Techni- x cian	1	-	-	1320-2040
17. Lab. Attendent	2	-	-	750-940
18. Stretcher Bearer	4	-	-	750-940
19. Ward Boys	8	-	4	750-940
20. Ayas	8	-	-	750-940
21. Sweepers	8	-	4	950-1560 (SS)

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An amount of Rs. 300 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 70 lacs for Annual plan 1991-92.

2. Strengthening of MCW Services in NDMC (Rs. 300.00Lacs)

It is proposed to strengthen MCW services at Head quarter, C.Hall and Sarojini Nagar Maternity wards and upgrade M&CW Ward at Kitchnar Road to 30 bedded Maternity Hospital in the 8th Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing maternity Hospital at Lodi-Colony. The brief writeup is as under :-

(A) Strenghtening of NDMC Maternity Hospital at Lodi col.

A 10 bedded NDMC Maternity Hospital at Lodi colony has started in November, 1985 in the 7th Five Year Plan. This Hospital has become very popular because of its app-
proximity to the Harijan Basti and densely populated areas like Karbala, Aliganj, Jorbagh, Lodi Road etc. It is pro-
posed to start a fullfledged Nursery and a paediatric wing in the said hospital so as to upgrade it to 50 bedded strength.

It is also proposed to expand the existing faci-
lities in the Hospital and also to start 10 bedded new Nur-
sery to take care of new born, pre-mature as well as full
term babies. There will be septic and aseptic cases which
will be looked after in separate wards. At present there is
only one Jr. Paediatrician, one Anaesthetist. They can
not man the hospital round the clock. Moreover, labour
room, O.T. and wards are to be strengthened with additio-
nal staff. Family Planning unit is proposed to be stren-
gthened with condition of a General Surgeion and ~~xx~~ other
necessary staff. It is also proposed to instal one X-ray
plant and put into use the Ultrasound machine recently
installed under the control of a competent full time Ra-
diologist. The hospital is proposed to be strengthened
with latest equipemtns like Incubator for pre-mature
babies, X-ray, plant, E.C.G. machine and other vital pae-
diatric and Gyaeequipments. It is proposed to provide
a lift with staff for convenience of patients. It is also
proposed to construct additional rooms on the 2nd floor of
the existing building in order to accomodate the additional
staff and equipments.

The following posts are proposed to be created.

S.No.	Name of Posts	No. Of Posts			Pay Scale
		1990-95	90-91	91-92	
1.	Medical Supdt.	1	-	1	Rs.3700-5000*NPA
2.	Paediatrician	2	1	1	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
3.	Anaesthetist	1	1	-	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
4.	Radiologist	1	1	-	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
5.	Pathologist	1	1	-	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
6.	Surgeon	1	1	-	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
7.	G.D.O.	6	5	-	Rs.2200-4000+NPA
8.	Sister Incharge	4	3	1	Rs. 1400-2300
9.	Nurses Grade 'A'	8	8	-	Rs. 1400-2300
10.	Sr. Lab. Technician	4	1	3	Rs.1400-2300
11.	Jr. Lab. Technician	4	2	2	Rs.1320-2040
12.	Lab. Attendant	3	2	1	Rs.750-940
13.	Ayas	16	16	-	Rs.750-940
14.	Stretcher Bearer	3	2	1	Rs.750-940
15.	Dhobi	2	2	-	Rs.750-940
16.	Head Clerk	1	1	-	Rs.1640-3275 (SS)
17.	U.D.C.	1	-	1	Rs.1220-2950 (SS)
18.	L.D.C.	2	2	-	Rs.1200-2190 (SS)
19.	Record Keeper	2	-	2	Rs.1200-2040
20.	Store Keeper (Pharmacist)	1	1	-	Rs.1350-2600
21.	Driver	5	3	2	Rs.1350-2600 (SS)
22.	Peon	4	1	3	Rs.950-1560 (SS)
23.	Sweepers	18	18	-	Rs.950-1560 (SS)
24.	Dark Room Assistant	2	2	-	Rs.950-1560
25.	Radiographer	2	2	-	Rs.1200-2040
26.	Lift Operator	2	-	2	Rs.1200-1860

say Rs. 12.00 lakhs

(B) Strengthening of M & CW Services at Head Quarter.

At present there is only one L.D.C. at the head quarter who is managing the store and doing collection and compilation of data with regard to E.P.I., U.I.P.M.C.W., family Welfare programmes. M.O. Incharge, Shishu Kalayan Kenda has been given the additional responsibility of registration and supervision of all 12 M & CW Centres and 2 Family Welfare Centres, U.I.P. immunisation, Health & Nutrition programme in these Centres. In order to administer all the above mentioned programmes in an effective manner the following staff is required at the Head Quarter:

1.	A.M.O.H. (M & CW)	90-95	90-91	
	(CMO Scale)	1	1	Rs. 3700-5000+NPA+CA
2.	Stenographer	1	1	Rs. 1320-2950 (SS)
3.	L.D.C.	1	1	Rs. 1200-2190 (SS)
4.	Peon	1	1	Rs. 950-1560 (SS)
5.	Driver	1	1	Rs. 1350-2600 (SS)

On Gypay is required for effective supervision of all MCW activities.

(C) Strengthening of MCW Ward

i) Sarojini Nagar M & CW Ward :- There is one Medical Officer Incharge who is looking after 3 sub-centres in addition to the ward so the M.O. Incharge is away at sub-centres for 3-4 days in a week. An indoor ward needs a full time Medical Officer for its proper functioning. It is also proposed to have a small laboratory with facility for A.N.C. to check:-

- HB
- Blood Grouping
- Cross Matching
- VDRL Test & Other stool test
- Urine Test.

This will make these units a self sufficient hosp. in itself. therefore, the following staff is required:-

	90-95	90-91	91-92	
1. Medical Officer	2	-	2	Rs.2200-4000+NPA + Allowances
2. Nurse Grade 'A'	2	-	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. Lab. Technician	2	-	2	Rs. 1320-2040

ii) Community Hall Maternity Ward.

The Medical Officer Incharge of the ward is looking after 2 sub-centres in addition, so is away in sub-centres for 3-4 days in a week. A full time Medical Officer is required for proper functioning of ward and present there is only one L.H.V. sanctioned for the ward. The additional staff requirement is :-

	90-95	90-91	91-92	
1. Medical Officer	2	-	2	Rs. 2200-4000* Allowances
2. Nurse Grade 'A'	2	-	2	Rs. 1400-2300
3. L.D.C.	1	-	1	Rs. 1200-2190
4. Lab Technician	1	-	1	Rs. 1320-2040

iii) Shishu Kalayan Kendra:

Shishu Kalyan Kendra provides preventive, promotive and curative MCH Services & immunisation services to mothers Children. It is proposed to add 2 full time Medical Officer with para Medical staff to provide MCH Services, F.P. Services & Immunisation Services to the expectant mothers and new born children. The additional staff requirement is as under :-

	90-95	90-91	91-92	
1. Medical Officer	2	-	2	Rs, 2200-4000+NPA+ Allowances
2. Nurse Grade 'A'	2	-	2	Rs.1400-2300
3. L.D.C.	1	-	1	Rs. 1200-2190

(D) Upgradation of M & CW Ward at Kitchner Road to 50 Bedded Maternity Hospital.

It is proposed to upgrade the Kitchner Road

Maternity Ward which at present has 15 beds and caters to normal maternity cases only. This is proposed to be converted with 50 bedded maternity Hospital. This hospital will work as a Maternity & Children Hospital with emergency unit and sterilisation unit and also have M.T.P. and ultrasound facilities. It will provide integrated health care so as to provide :-

1. M.C.H. Services.
2. E.P.I. And U.I.P. Services.
3. Family Welfare Services.
4. Medical Care Facilities.

It is proposed to construct a new Maternity Hospital at Kitchner Road. It will have O.T. Labour Room F.P. Clinic, U.I.P. Clinic, Paediatric Ward, Maternity ward and O.P.D. at ground floor. It is also proposed to construct essential duty staff quarters for specialists and other para-medical staff. The scheme will take at least 3 years to complete the capital works.

The proposed staff which will be required after completion of capital works and the expenditure involved is as under :-

1990-95

1. Medical Supdt. C.M.O.	1	Rs.3700-5000+NPA + Allowances
2. Gynaecologist	2	Rs.3000-5000+NPA + Allowances.
3. Paediatrician	2	Rs.3000-5000+NPA + Allowances
4. Anaesthetist	2	Rs.3000-5000+NPA + Allowances
5. G.D.Os.	15	Rs. 2200-4000+NPA +Allpwances
6- Sister Incharge	4	Rs. 1400-2300
7. Staff Nurse	21	Rs. 1400-2300
8. Ayas	16	Rs. 750-940
9. Sweepers	16	Rs. 950-1560
10. Stretcher Bearer/Nursing Attendant.	3	Rs.750-940
11. Junior Lab. Technician	2	Rs.1320-2040
12. Lab. Attendant	1	Rs.750-940
13. O.T. Technician (Senior)	1	Rs.1400-2300
14. n O.T. Technicina (Junior)	2	Rs.1200-2040
15. O.T. Assistant	4	Rs.950-1500
16. Store Keeper	1	Rs.1350-2200+Rs. 30/- Spl. Pay
17. Pharmacist	2	Rs.1350-2200
18. U.D.C.	1	Rs.1320-2950
19. L.D.C.	2	Rs.1200-2190
20. Receptionist	1	Rs.1200-2190
21. Chowkindars	3	Rs.950-1560
22. Driver	4	Rs.1350-2660

An amount of Rs.300.00 lacs is being proposed for this schemes which includes Rs. 50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3) Strengthening of School Health Services (Rs.50.00 Lacs)

NDMC provides preventive, promotive and curative health services to approximately 45,000 school children studying in

various NDMC schools. Most of these children are coming from weaker section of the society, Harijan Basti, servants quarters J.J. Cluster and so on. They fall prey easily to communicable diseases, dental, Eye diseases. Most important eye diseases are night blindness, Xerophthalmia etc., if not treated in time can lead to blindness. Similarly, Dental caries is also very common among these children due to poor personal hygiene. In line with the 20 point programme, it is aimed to strengthen the School Health Services particularly in respect of Eye, ENT and Dental Department.

It is proposed to appoint full time Incharge of school Health Services as Chief Medical Officer. He will be responsible for supervision of entire School Health Services. It is also proposed to start a full fledged Dental Unit and Eye clinic for providing referral services to the needy children. The office of the Incharge of School Health Services is also proposed to be strengthened so as to make it more effective in the implementation of the programme as well as supervision of the entire school health services.

The following posts are proposed to be created:

DENTALS OF THE PROPOSED STAFF.

S.No.	Post	No of Posts			Pay Scales
		90-95	90-91	91-92	
1.	Incharge, S.H.S.	1	1	-	Rs. 3700-5000+ CA+NPA
2.	Eye Specialist	1	-	1	Rs.3000-5000+NPA
3.	Dental Surgeon	1	-	1	Rs.2200-4000+NPA
4.	Stenographers	1	1	-	Rs.1320-2950(SS)
5.	Refractionist	1	1	-	Rs.1200-2040
6.	Nurse Grade 'A'	2	1	1	Rs.1400-2300
7.	Senior Clerk	1	1	-	Rs.1320-2950(SS)
8.	Peon	2	1	1	Rs.950-1560 (SS)
9.	Audiometrist	1	-	1	Rs.1200-2040

An amount of Rs. 50 lacs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 18.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4 Strengthening of NDMC Homeopathic/Ayurvedic Store (Rs. 40.00 Lacs).

It is proposed to have an independent store for ISM system in NDMC alongwith full time staff. In the absence of any staff having been sanctioned for the present, it is being managed with great difficulty by drawing man power from the existing dispensaries. It is, therefore, essential to get the following requirement of staff sanctioned in their usual scale of pay under the 8th Five Year Plan alongwith supply of a jeep/van.

		90-95	90-91	91-92
1. Vaid Incharge	Rs.2200-4000+NPA	1	1	-
2. Two compounder (one for Homeopathic one for Ayurved.)	Rs. 1320-2200	2	2	-
3. Two leader/helper Class II	Rs. 950-1560	2	2	-
4. One Chowkidar	Rs. 950-1560	1	1	-
5. One Peon	Rs. 950-1560	1	1	-
6. One Driver	Rs. 1320-2900	1	-	1

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th ~~xxxx~~ Five Year Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Strengthening of NDMC Polyclinic & Chest Clinic
(Rs.110.00 Lacs)

NDMC is running a polyclinic and Chest Clinic at 37, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg. This polyclinic is visited by Physician Gynaecologist, ENT Specialist, Dental Surgeon, Skin Specialist, Cardiologist and Eye Specialist twice a week for 2 hours only derived from Moti Bagh Hospital. The result is that the work of the hospital is neglected and also patients visiting the polyclinic are not satisfied. Health Department of NDMC has 26 dispensaries, 3 maternity wards, one Maternity Hosp. Chest Clinic and as such lot of patients are referred to polyclinic requiring Specialists treatment. It is, therefore, proposed to induct full time physician, Ophthalmologist, Gynaecologist, Radiologist, Dental Surgeon and Skin Specialists. On the pattern of C.C.H.S. and Delhi Administration this polyclinic will function full time. Apart from the medical staff, para-medical staff like Radiographer, Dark Room Asstt., Lab. Technician, Refractionist, Audio-Meterist and other mini-sterial staff will also be inducted. A full fledged STD clinic is also proposed to be started in the 8th Five Year Plan. Chest Clinic is proposed to be strengthened with Bronchoscope, computer & Microbiology lab. and other inputs so that investigations and diagnostic facilities in NDMC Chest Clinic are upgraded so as to facilitate early diagnosis and prompt treatment of not only T.B. cases but also of other respiratory diseases cases.

The following posts are proposed to be created:

	90-95	90-91	91-92
1. Incharge of Polyclinic (C.M.O.)	1	1	- Rs.3700-5000+NPA
2. Paediatrician	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
3. Physician	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
4. Ophthalmologist	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
5. Gynaecologist	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
6. Radiologist	1	1	1Rs.3000-5000+NPA
7. Surgeon	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
8. ENT Specialist	1	1	-Rs.3000-5000+NPA
9. Dental Surgeon	1	-	1Rs.2200-4000+NPA
10. Sr.Lab.Technician	1	-	1Rs.1400-2300
11. Audio-Meterist	1	1	-Rs.1200-2040
12. Refractionist	1	1	-Rs.1200-2040
13. Senior Clerk	1	1	-Rs.1320-2950(SS)
14. Radiographer	2	-	2Rs.1200-2040
15. Jr.Lab.Technician	1	-	1Rs.1320-2040
16. A.N.M.	2	2	-Rs.950-1400
17. Dark Room Asstt.	1	-	1Rs.900-1500
18. Ayas	2	2	-Rs.750-940
19. Attendeant	2	-	2Rs.750-940
20. Peon	2	1	1Rs.950-1560(SS)
21. Sweeper	3	-	1Rs,950-1560(SS)

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(b) STD CLINIC

1. Skin Specialist	1	-	1Rs.3000-5000+NPA
2. Medical Officer	1	-	1Rs.2200-4000+NPA
3. Medico Social Worker	1	-	1Rs.1640-2900
4. Nurse Grade 'A'	1	-	1Rs.1400-2300
5. Pharmacist	1	-	1Rs.1350-2200
6. Peon	1	-	1Rs.950-1560

An amount of Rs. 110.00 Lacs is being proposed for 8th ~~xxx~~ Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 10.00 lacs for annual plan

Public Health and Sanitation.

The programmes under this Sector are being implemented by Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Police Department and New Delhi Municipal Committee. The main programmes included under this Sector are control of Malaria, setting up of combined Food and Drug Laboratory, Mobile Laboratory, Development and improvement of cremation grounds.

Review of the 7th Five Year Plan :-

As against the approved outlay of Rs.2187.00 lacs, an expenditure of Rs.2826.16 lacs was incurred by various agencies/Departments under this Sector. The position of approved outlay and expenditure is as under:-

Agency/Department.		1985-90 (Rupees in lakhs)	
		App. Outlay.	Expr.
I.	1.	2.	3.
I.	<u>Delhi Administration.</u>		
a)	P.F.A.	106.00	116.78
b)	Drug Control	15.00	7.85
c)	D.H.S.	30.00	15.64
	Total :-	<u>151.00</u>	<u>139.27</u>
II.	M.C.D.	2015.00	2660.84
III.	N.D.M.C.	21.00	26.05
	Total:-	<u>2187.00</u>	<u>2826.16</u>

8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92.Annual Plan 1990-91 :-

As against the approved outlay of Rs.701 lacs an expenditure of Rs.597.50 lacs is proposed to be incurred under various schemes. The scheme 'Construction of combined food and Drug Laboratory' involving an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 crores has already been approved by SFC. The construction work is in progress. The Laboratory will cater to the need for chemical analysis of Drugs and Food articles for which there is no modern Lab. and samples collected by the Department under PFA Act are being referred to various other Laboratories in different cities outside Delhi.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 4400 lacs is being proposed which includes Rs. 900 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. Agency/Department wise position of the proposed outlay is as under:-

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
4. Construction of Food and Drug Laboratory, Delhi Administration. The construction work is in progress. The cost of Rs. 1.25 crores has been approved by S.C. for the construction of the laboratory. The laboratory will be used for chemical analysis of drugs and food articles for which there is no model in India. The cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of the laboratory.	400.00	42.00	90.00	6.00	130.00
5. Drug Control Department, Delhi. The cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the expansion of the department. The cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the expansion of the department.	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
6. Police Department, Delhi. The cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for the expansion of the department. The cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for the expansion of the department.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Sub Total:	750.00	792.00	640.00	456.00	410.00
(II) M.C.D.	350.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
(III) N.D.M.	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Total:-	4400.00	700.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

The proposed outlay includes funds for Food & Drug Lab. for which a building is under construction at present, Malaria Control Programme, development of new crematorium grounds and Forensic Science Lab. for Delhi Police. Drug Control Department is also proposed to be strengthened keeping in view the expansion in medical facilities in this Territory. Forensic Science Lab. for Delhi Police is also required so as to process the Criminal cases more efficiently and promptly.

The schemewise details for Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given as under:-

STRENGTHENING OF P.F.A. DEPARTMENT (Rs. 72.00 Lakhs)

The work relating to enforcement of provision of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was transferred to Delhi Administration from local bodies in the year 1976. Initially, the work was entrusted to DHS and Assistant Drug Controllers were declared as LHAs. However, during the year 1977 a separate department was created with a view to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The

department has following wings to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Act as well as smooth functioning of the department :-

- A. Administrative & Vigilance.
- B. Enforcement.
- C. Prosecution.
- D. Public Co-operation, Education & Publication.
- E. Analytical Laboratory.

Due to rise in population of the Union Territory of Delhi as well as increase in the number of Food establishments, it is felt necessary to strengthen the various wings of the department by providing additional man-power and other facilities. Justification in respect of each wing is given as under:-

A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND VIGILANCE :-

The department is headed by a senior scale I.A.S. Officer, who is also designated as Food Health Authority. He is assisted by a Joint Director who is Head of Administration and Vigilance Branch, Dy. Director (Tech.) looks after the functioning of the Food Laboratory besides giving technical advise to the Director. Dy. Legal Advisor is incharge of Prosecution Cell. Besides, there is a food laboratory functioning under the charge of department which is headed by a Public Analyst.

There is no post of Superintendent to supervise the working of the ministerial staff as well as to provide coordination between ministerial and field staff. It is felt necessary to have a Superintendent in the department. Besides, there are no sanctioned post of Gestetner Operator and Care Taker which are essentially required in day to day's work. There are only three sanctioned posts of Chowkidars against the requirement of seven posts. The department has two wings i.e. Head Quarter and Food Laboratory to be watched by Chowkidars besides a parking place where the vehicles of the department are parked when not in use. There are only two sanctioned posts of Peons against the requirement of eleven officers. It is, therefore, felt necessary to create nine posts of Peons.

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The department, therefore, propose to create the following posts :-

Name of posts and scale.	No. of posts required	Existing posts	Additional needed.
Superintendent (Rs.1640-2900)	1	-	1
Gestetner Operator (Rs.775-1025)	1	-	1
Care Taker (Rs.1200-2040)	1	-	1
Peon (Rs.750-940)	9	2	7
Chowkidar (Rs.750-940)	7	3	4
Total :-	19	5	14.

B. ENFORCEMENT WING :- There are five sanctioned posts of L.H.As and A.L.H.As each besides fifty sanctioned posts of Food Inspectors and twenty-five sanctioned posts of Field Assistants. Besides these posts, there is only one post of Head Clerk, one post of UDC and three posts of LDC sanctioned for this Wing. As mentioned above with the increase in population and food establishments, the work load of the department has increased many-fold and the present sanctioned staff is considered inadequate for the smooth functioning of this wing, since the main activities of the department are covered by this cell. Apart from maintaining the reports of lifting of samples, the analysis reports, maintenance of files, sending of intimation under Rule 9A, this cell also looks after Parliament/Metropolitan Council questions, preparation of raid programmes, maintenance of complaints and action taken thereon and deployment of staff for VVIP duties in connection with checking of food served to VVIPs like President, Vice President and Prime Minister. Therefore, in order to strengthen this important wing of the department, the following additional posts are proposed :-

Name of Posts & scale	No. of posts required	Existing posts	Additional needed.
UDC (Rs.1200-2040)	2	1	1
LDC (Rs.950-1500)	5	3	2
Attendant (Rs.750-940)	6	-	6
Total :-	13	4	9

C. POLICE CELL :- It has been experienced in the past that several unscrupulous traders indulging in adulteration of food articles resort to all type of tactics, particularly in sensitive areas, to frustrate the attempts of the department in lifting samples from their establishments. On many occasions the staff deputed for lifting of samples has been man-handled by such motivated traders-vendors and sometimes the staff even received injuries in such scuffles. The efforts of the department to implicate such unsocial elements in criminal proceedings under the provisions of the Act, have not been successful because of inability of the field staff to identify the particular mischief, mongers and trouble makers. Though the field staff is entitled to get police assistance from the local jurisdiction but in view of the various kinds of duties assigned to the local police personnel it is not always possible to get such help. In order to cope with this situation the department had sent a proposal for creation of a Police Cell manned by two sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and eight Constables. But due to certain administrative reasons this proposal is still pending with the Medical Department. The department, therefore, proposes to include this scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan for which the following posts will be required :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.	Scale.
1.	Sub-Inspector	2	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Head Constable	2	Rs.975-1660.
3.	Constable	8	Rs.950-1500.
Total:		12.	

Those personnel can be taken on deputation from police department until the department is able to recruit personnel on regular basis.

D. SURVEY-CUM-EDUCATION PROGRAMME/PUBLICITY

It has been observed that more sampling of food articles does not serve the purpose of the Act. Since many traders and consumers are not aware of the ill-effects of

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Adulteration. It was, therefore, felt necessary to organise a Survey-Cum-Education Programme to advise the traders/vendors, not to indulge in adulteration of food articles which is injurious to public health as well as to inculcate awareness among the consumers against adulteration. Such programmes are organised with the help of voluntary organisations and the participants are informed of simple methods of detecting adulteration in commonly used food articles besides imparting education to vendors for not using such articles which are injurious to public health. Besides organising such Survey-Cum-Education Programmes the department also gives wide publicity on various occasions in newspapers, A.I.R and T.V. At present no separate staff has been sanctioned for this purpose and this work is being handled by the Enforcement Wing of the department. Since this programme is likely to increase, it is essential to open separate wing for this purpose consisting of the following staff :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Required	Scale
1.	Survey-cum-Education/ Statistical Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	LDC	2	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Messenger	2	Rs. 750-940
Total		8	

E. LICENCING : At the time of transfer of the work relating to implementation of the provisions of PFA Act to Delhi Administration, the licencing work^{was}/not transferred simultaneously. During the random sampling the department has observed that several food establishments are being run without obtaining a licence as required under Rule 53 of the PFA Act. Besides several vendors are not implementing the provisions of licencing. Though the departments launching prosecutions against such vendors who do not possess licence under PFA Rules or are not observing the conditions of the licence, it is felt necessary that for effective implementation of the provisions the licencing work should have also be entrusted to this department from the local bodies,

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to avoid dual responsibility, for this purpose the following staff will be required :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	No.	Scale
1.	L.H.A	5	Rs.3000-4500
2.	A.L.H.A	10	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Inspectors	30	Rs.1400-2300
4.	Supdt.	1	Rs.1600-2000
5.	H.C	1	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Cashier	1	Rs.1200-2040
7.	UDC	10	Rs.1200-2040
8.	LDC	10	Rs. 950-1500
9.	Peon	1	Rs. 750-040
Total		69	

To meet the salary expenditure of the above mentioned new staff and purchase of furniture, stationery, etc. an outlay of Rs.72 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs.10 lakhs for A.P 1991-92, is proposed.

2. SETTING OF COMBINED FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY : (Rs.200 lakhs)

At the time of transfer of work relating to implementation of provisions of PFA Act, the Food Laboratory functioning under the M.C.D was also transferred under the charge of Delhi Administration alongwith the existing staff. The present food Laboratory is housed in the building of M.C.D at Alipur Road. The space available is inadequate and creating inconvenience for the smooth functioning of the Food Laboratory. The Department, therefore, sent a proposal for constructing a new building for Combined Food and Drug Laboratory. The proposal was approved for construction of laboratory during Seventh Plan. 1.25 acres of land has been purchased at Lawrence Road. Building for the laboratory is under construction.

During 7th Five Year Plan, upto 1989-90, Rs.86.88 lakhs has been spent and Rs.95 lakhs is expected to be spent during the current year.

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This laboratory will also cater to the need for analysis of Drugs for which no facility is available at Delhi and will also be in a position to analyse larger number of samples than its present capacity due to various constraints of space and manpower.

It is also proposed to upgrade the existing Food Laboratory to the level of Research Institute besides being a Food Laboratory. Already, several research projects have been entrusted to the laboratory by the Govt. of India. To ensure proper functioning of the laboratory, it is also necessary that it should be equipped properly and should have instruments of the specifications which are pre-requisite for any food laboratory. Accordingly, it is proposed that the following equipments shall be acquired during 8th Five Year Plan.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Equipments.</u>	<u>Approximate cost.</u>
1.	Gas Liquid Chromatograph-I, (indigenous).	Rs. 3 Lakhs.
2.	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography Instrument.	Rs. 8 Lakhs.
3.	Infra-red spectrophotometer with record. (Imported).	Rs. 5 Lakhs.
4.	Research Microscope (Imported).	Rs. 3 Lakhs.
5.	UV/Visible Spectrophotometer with recorded (Imported).	Rs. 3 Lakhs.
6.	Aflatoxin Analyser (Imported).	Rs. 2 Lakhs.
7.	Near Infra-red Spectrophotometer (NIR).	Rs. 10 Lakhs.
8.	Photo Copier.	Rs. 1.80 Lakhs.

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The Department also proposed to create the following posts for Food Laboratory:-

S.No.	Name of the post	Scale	No. of posts.
1.	Principal Investigator	Rs. 3700-5000	1
2.	Jr. Scientific Officer	Rs.2000-3500	1
3.	Sr. Analyst	Rs. 2000-3500	2
4.	Asstt. Analyst.	Rs.1640-2900	6
5.	Sr. Scientific Asstt.	Rs. 1640-2900	2
6.	Asstt. Store Keeper	Rs. 1400 2300	1
7.	Asstt./Head Clerk	Rs. 1400-2300	1
8.	Librarian	Rs. 1400-2300	1
9.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
10.	L. D.C	Rs. 950-1500	2
11.	Steno	Rs. 1200-2040	1
12.	Electrician	Rs. 950-1500	1
13.	Lab. Asstt.	Rs.1200-2040	5
14.	Lab Attendant	Rs. 750-940	6
15.	Peon	Rs.750-940	3
16.	Process Server	Rs. 750-940	1
17.	Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	3

A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 50.00 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92. Item wise break up is as under:-

Building	:	Rs. 105 lakhs
Equipments	:	Rs. 35 lakhs
Staff	:	Rs. 60 lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 200 lakhs.

SETTING UP OF MOBILE FOOD LABORATORY:(Rs 15 lakhs)

In order to impart Education to consumers and vendors by holding of demonstration and exhibitions with the assistance of voluntary organisations and to analyse food samples on the spot (Where detailed analysis is not required) of food articles of common use. The Department has set up a mobile food laboratory for which one matador has been purchased and equipped with necessary equipments and apparatus. This laboratory is being used for analysis of food being served to the VVIPs like President of India, Vice President and Prime Minister when they take food outside their houses and also this laboratory is being used when foreign dignitaries visit India. The Department, therefore, proposes to have one more mobile food laboratory preferably in a mini bus instead of matador for which the following staff will be required:-

Name of the Post	No. of posts required	existing posts	additional needed
Food Inspector (Rs.1400-2300)	2	-	2
Chemist (Rs.1640-2900)	2	-	2
Lab Asstt. (Rs.975-1500)	2	1	1
Lab Attendant (Rs.750-940)	2	-	2
Driver (Rs.950-1500)	2	1	1

An amount of Rs.15.00 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 Lakh for A.P.1991-92

4. E.D.P. Cell: (Rs.13.00 Lakh)

It is estimated that more than 1 lakh establishments ranging from large scale manufacturers to small manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers are engaged in manufacture, sale of food items in one form or the other in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Department with its manual records is not able to keep a track of the persons from whom samples have been lifted and from where the samples have not been lifted. To derive the advantage of latest development in information technology in the world, it is proposed to install a computer in the Department and to feed the entire data into it. It will bring a change in the entire implementation of the P.F.A. Act besides exercising a better control over various operations. The entire information will be handy and can be given in reply to various Parliament questions and Metropolitan questions and for purposes of planning and control. Besides purchase of computer printer etc. the following staff will be required for its operation.

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S.No.	Name of the post and scale	No. of posts
1.	Programmer (2200-4000)	1
2.	Key punch Operator (1200-2040)	2
3.	Stenographer (1200-2040)	1
4.	Manual Attendant (750-940)	1
TOTAL:		5

The total cost on account of installation of computer, printer etc. and staff will be Rs.13 lakhs and thus the same amount is being proposed during the eighth five year plan which includes Rs.4.00 lakh for 1991-92.

5. OFFICE BUILDING (Rs.100 lakhs)

At present the Department of P.F.A. is housed in the part of the premises of D.D.A.'s I.S.B.T. Building at the 5th Floor where some branches of Telephone, Horticulture Deptt. are also running. The Department has a covered area of 15000 Sq. Ft. which is in use of the office. It is a rented place and D.D.A. is asking for a rent of Rs.1.5 lakh per month. It is an extremely noisy place and creates disturbance in the working of the Department. The accommodation is also inadequate for the existing staff. The Department has no Conference Room to hold meetings of various consumer organisations and also lacks other facilities to impart technical knowledge to various persons who interact with the Department. The Department also lacks a store for proper storage of samples and there is a need for a cold storage to keep the samples at the required temperature so that they do not deteriorate due to change in weather or due to high temperature. A covered area of about 40,000 Sq.Ft. would be needed for the use of office.

Now it is proposed to have a separate building of the Department. The matter regarding the site for construction of the building is to be taken up with the D.D.A./Delhi Admn. A sum of Rs.2 crores is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.25.00 Lakhs for annual plan 1991-92.

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B. DRUG CONTROL ORGANISATION (Rs.150 Lakh)

Drug Control Department of Delhi Administration regulates the manufacture of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Homeopathic drugs and cosmetics and sale of Allopathic and Homeopathic drugs. In addition to this the department also enforces the Drugs and Magic (Objectionable Advertisement) Act and Drug Price Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act. Of late quality of intravenous fluids, blood and blood products has been under adverse criticism in Press and Parliament and the Government has introduced certain measures to contain this problem. Recently, medical devices have also been brought under the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, as such, the scope of enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules has been widened.

Keeping all these factors in view, it is imperative that Drugs Control Department of Delhi Administration is strengthened. There has been a considerable increase in the number of licence drugs and cosmetics manufacturing units and in the number of licenced sale premises. As against 736 manufacturing units and 6300 sale units in 1985 as on 1.4.85 there are about 900 manufacturing units and over 9400 sales premises as on 1.4.90. It is estimated that the Union Territory of Delhi by the end of 8th Five Year Plan will have about 1100 manufacturing units including Allopathic, Ayurvedic Homeopathic drugs and cosmetics and will have about 14000 sales establishments for Allopathic drugs and Homeopathic drugs. The Task force appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recommended that there should be one Drugs Inspector for every 25 manufacturing units and one Drugs Inspector for every 100 sales units. According to these norms our present requirement for Drugs Inspectors and other supervisory posts is as under:

Drugs Inspectors	125
Asstt. Drugs Controller	25
Dy. Drugs Controller	8

Consumer movement has also gained momentum and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission Government of India in Petition No.40 of 1985 felt greatly concerned over unsatisfactory state of affairs with respect to the drugs Control enforcement machinery in the country and

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stressed the need for augmenting the strength of Drugs control staff at different levels in each state and also to provide adequate laboratory facilities for testing of drugs.

It would be seen from the above account that the department is working with a woefully inadequate strength. To strengthen the Drugs Control Department the Department has formulated a scheme for 8th Five Year Plan period (1990-95).

Keeping in view the financial constraints the Department has formulated a scheme to create 108 additional posts under the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan period including spillover from the 7th Five Year Plan period for the strengthening of Drugs Control Organisation. The break up is given as under:-

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Gazetted Officers.					
D.D.C.	1	-	-	1	-
A.D.C.	1	2	1	1	-
D.I.	10	8	8	-	-
Statistical Officer.	1	1	-	-	-
Accounts Officer. 1	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendent 1	-	-	-	-	-
Asstt. Director (Admn.)	-	1	-	-	-
	15	12	9	2	-

Non-Gazetted officials.

31	15	11	8	5
46	27	20	10	5

At present Drug Control Department is housed in a dilapidated/unsafe rented building at 15, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi. It is high time that this organisation has an office of its own. For this purpose the department will require about 2 acres of land with a built up area of 2000 sq. mtrs. Total expenses for the land and the construction of building will be about 1 crore. It is therefore essential that office is shifted to a spacious building. Therefore, provision has been made in the scheme for more land for office building and construction of building for office. In addition the fund will also be required for office expenses and to provide better office facilities for smooth functioning of the office work. Some of the major items which are proposed to be provided are mentioned hereunder:-

1. New telephones lines. 5.
2. Electric Typewriters. 2.
3. Furniture for office as per rule.
4. Vehicle. 2.

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The department has plans to bifurcate the entire Union Territory of Delhi into two divisions i.e., Division I and Division II. Each Division will be headed by D.D.C. Each Division will have three zones under it. Each Zone will be headed by A.D.C. and each one will have six Drugs Inspectors. One DDC will be posted at the Headquarters who will have 4 Asstt. Drugs Controllers under him looking after:

1. Legal cum intelligence Cell.
2. Work relating to Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic.
3. Manufacturing of cosmetics.
4. Blood banks, hospitals and Drugs and Magic remedies (objectionable Advertisement) Act.

If all the posts mentioned in the scheme are created the department at the end of 8th Five Year Plan will have the following Gazetted Officers:

Drugs Controller. 1.
 Dy. Drugs Controller. 3.
 Asstt. Drugs Controller. 10.
 Drugs Inspectors. 50.

It may not be out of place to mention here that to such a work force of 64 Gazetted Officers for the execution of the Drugs Price Control order and registration of Drugs and Cosmetics Manufacturers and their sale depots besides the retailers, the Department would require sufficient administrative machinery as the annual expenditure on the Gazetted Officers shall be roughly of the order of Rs.2500000 (on salary only). The minimum requirement for the same shall be at least following:-

	Strength required.	Present strength.	Additional requirement.
Asstt. Director (Admn)	1	x	1
Accounts Officer	1	x	1
Asstt. Accounts Officer.	1	1	x
Admn. Officer.	1	1	x
Superintendent.	1	x	1
Care taker.	1	x	1
Head Clerks.	8	3	5
Stenographers			
Senior 1			
Junior 14			
15.			
U.D.C.	15	5	10
L.D.C.	24	10	14
Peons.	30	10	20
Chowkidars.	20	6	14
Sweeper-cum-farash.	5	2	3
	4	2	3
Statistical Officer.	1	-	1
Statistical Asstt.	2	-	2

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DISTRIBUTION OF POSTS.

	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Total.
Asstt. Dir. (Admn.)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Accounts Officer.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Superintendent.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Statistical Officer.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Caretaker.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Statistical Asstt.	-	2	-	-	-	2
Head Clerks.	2	2	1	-	-	5
Jr. Stenographers.	3	3	2	2	1	10
UDCs.	8	-	2	2	2	14
LDCs.	8	4	4	2	2	20
Peon.	5	4	2	2	1	14
Chowkidars.	2	1	-	-	-	3
Sweeper-cum-farash.	2	1	-	-	-	3
	33	19	11	8	5	76

In order to cope up with the administrative work and control over the expenditure and to set up a grievance Cell under the charge of Asstt. Director (Admn.) the creation of the above posts besides the technical posts as suggested in the write-up of the 8th Five Year Plan is very much desirable in order to keep a watch over the proper execution of plan to provide infrastructure for the same.

An amount of Rs.150 lakh is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.30 Lakh for A.P.1991-92.

C. D.H.S.

STATES HEALTH INTELLIGENCE BUREAU-CUM-RESEARCH AND ANALYSTS CELL. (Rs.40 Lakhs).

Z The Medical Care facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi are being provided by multiplicity of agencies, each operating a chain of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Nursing Homes which are controlled by Delhi Admn., Central Govt., M.C.D., N.D.M.C., Statutory Bodies. Thus medical facilities in Delhi are being provide by multiplicity of agencies but there was no specific organisation at any level in the U.T. of Delhi to co-ordinate the Health Statistics from about 1060 Medical Institutions in Delhi. The Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Section of Dte. of Health Services was collecting and compiling information from some of the Institutions mostly under the Control of Delhi Admn. for supplying the same to Govt. of India in respect of 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 model agency for Union Territory as a whole for collection and compilation of Health Statistics and have proper

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co-ordination between various agencies/institutions. The Scheme envisages the setting up of the Research and Analysis wing within the State Health Intelligence Bureau with a view to undertake Research Projects to conduct survey of Medical Institutions and for analysis of data collected from the major Hospitals. Hence, a scheme viz. State Health Intelligence Bureau-cum-Research and Analysis Cell was included in the VII th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

The following posts infrastructure was proposed under the scheme:-

Sl.No.	Name of post.	Pay Scale.	No. of posts.
1.	Chief Medical Officer.	Rs. 3700-5000	1
2.	Dy. Director (Stat.)	Rs. 3000-4500	1
3.	Asstt. Director (Stat.)	Rs. 2200-4000	1
4.	Statistical Officer.	Rs. 2000-3500	2
5.	Research Officer.	Rs. 1640-2900	2
6.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	4
7.	Stat. Investigator/ Computer.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
8.	U.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
9.	Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	1
10.	L.D.C./Typist.	Rs. 950-1500	2
11.	Steno.	Rs. 1200-2040	2
12.	Class-IV	Rs. 750-940	4
13.	Driver.	Rs. 950-1400	1
TOTAL			25.

The State Health Intelligence Bureau was set up in the Directorate of Health Services during the year 1988-89 and it started functioning w.e.f. Sept., 1988 with the following staff:-

Sl.No.	Name of post.	Pay Scale.	No. of pos
1.	Dy. Director (Stat.)	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2.	Research Officer.	Rs. 1600-2900	1
3.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	Computer.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	Stenographer.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
6.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
7.	Peon.	Rs. 750-940	1
TOTAL.			7

At present S.H.I.S. is engaged in collection of statistical information about various diseases, health care facilities available in various health organisations, activities carried out by large number of Medical Institutions functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi for preparing weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Report and supplying them to Delhi Administration, Govt. of India and various other

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Organisations. Besides it, the Bureau has also brought three Publications viz. 'Health Bulletin'; 'List of Medical Institutions' and the Health Scenario -1990.' It is proposed that these publications will continuously be updated and published with the periodicity of one-two (1-2) paras.

As against the target for creation of 25 posts, during VIIth Plan this Directorate has been able to fill up only 7 posts. In order to achieve the desired objective, this Scheme will have to be spilled over to VIIIth Plan.

State Health Intelligence Bureau and Research/Analysis Cell functions as a nodal agency for dissemination of Health information in Delhi. The Board objective of the Bureau is to help the planners, policy makers and Health Administrators. It provide board-based data on Health Statistics through its publication like 'Health Bulletin' 'List of Medical Institutions' and 'The Health Scenario-1990'. The existing Bureau is at present at infant stage since the Bureau only established during 1988-89. During the VIIIth Five year Plan 1990-95 the area, scope and coverage of information system will further be strengthened. The current health status of the U.T. calls for vigorous research efforts in several problem areas. During VIIIth Plan such problem areas will be located and Research studies projects, evaluation, survey of Medical Institutions, Major Hospitals, Public Health problem will be undertaken. Thus the Directorate proposes to set up a Research and Analysis Wing in the State Health Intelligence Bureau during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

For implementation of various Health Programmes/Plan Schemes and also to evaluate the impact of the Development Schemes would need the proper monitoring and evaluation. During VIIIth Plan proper monitoring & Evaluation of these programmes will be undertaken.

The break up of proposed outlay for 1990-95 is as under:-

1.	Salary & allowance	Rs.30.50lacs.
2.	Office expa	Rs.05.30lacs.
3.	Machinery & Equipment.	Rs.03.25 lacs
4.	Other items, (POL, Furni- ture, Printing charges etc.)	Rs.00.95 lacs
	TOTAL	<u>Rs.40.00 lacs</u>

In order to achieve the desired objective of the State Health Intelligence Bureau-cum-Research and Analysis wing an outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs have been approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1990-91. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 the following Eight posts have been proposed for creation. The proposal for creation of these posts are being sent to Planning/Finance Department.

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Sl.No.	Name of post.	Pay scale.	No. of post.
1.	Joint Director(stat.)	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	Statistical Officer.	Rs.2000-3500	1
3.	Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	2
4.	Computer/Investigator.	Rs.1200-2040	2
5.	L.D.C./Typist.	Rs.950-1500	1
6.	Class-IV/Peon.	Rs.750-940	1
TOTAL:			8

In addition to this, the provision of one Jeep, two telephones, typewriters and office contingencies has also been included in this Scheme.

With a view to enlarge the area, scope and coverage of information system, to undertake research and evaluatory studies and to monitor various health programmes and schemes. The existing Bureau would need to be further strengthened. Thus, the following posts are proposed.

During VIIIth Plan, the information regarding non-registered clinics/Nursing Homes will also be collected and survey thereof will also be conducted. The information system in the existing publications will further be improved upon and will be made more informative. Besides it, more publications will be printed to depict voluminous data on development of hospitals and their management etc.

The present expertise and manpower available in this Bureau is not adequate to take up such complex and voluminous work requiring meticulous Planning and Development. Thus the following posts are proposed in the VIIIth Five Year Plan:-

S.No.	Name of post.	Pay scale	No. of posts.
1.	Joint Director(Stat.)	Rs.3000-5000	1
2.	Statistical Officer.	Rs.2000-3500	1
3.	Research Officer.	Rs.1640-2900	1
4.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	4
5.	Investigator/Computer.	Rs.1200-2040	4
6.	Assistant	Rs.1400-2300	1
7.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1
8.	Stemp	Rs.1200-2040	1
9.	L.D.C./Typist.	Rs.950-1500	2
10.	Driver.	Rs.950-1400	1
11.	Class-IV	Rs.750-940	1
Total			20

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In addition to this, the provisions of one Jeep, two telephones, typewriters and office contingencies has also been included in this scheme.

The break up of proposed outlay for 1991-92 is as under:-

1. Salary.	Rs. 3.00 lacs.
2. Office Exp.	Rs. 1.30 lacs.
3. Machinery & equipment.	Rs. 1.50 lacs.
4. Others.	Rs. 0.20 Lacs.
Total.	Rs. 6.00 lacs.

D. POLICE DEPTT.

DELHI POLICE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY. (Rs. 200 Lakh).

This is a new plan scheme included for the first time in A.P. 1990-91. The total estimated cost for this scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs. Under this scheme it is proposed to construct a building for Forensic Science Laboratory. The following posts, vehicles/equipments are required:-

(a) POSTS:-

1. Director.	1.
2. Inspector (Mins.)	2.
3. S.I. (Ex.)	11.
4. A.S.I. (Photographers)	11.
5. H.C. (Min).	5.
6. Stenographer.	5.
7. Peons.	8.
8. Drivers.	17 (ASI-3, HCs-4, Cts.-10).
9. A.W.O's. (H.C.s)	16.
10. Technician.	3.
11. Sweepers.	3.
12. Sr. Scientific Officer.	4.
13. Scientific Asstt.	17.
14. Lab. Asstt.	9.
15. Lab. Attendant.	8.

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(b) BUILDING:-

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(c) VEHICLES.

1. Tata Mini Bus No.407.	4
2. Ambassador Car.	2
3. Wireless Set.	2

(d) EQUIPMENTS.

1. Equipment for Ballistics & Explosive Dissision.
2. Equipment for Biology Division & Serology Division.
3. Equipment for Chemistry and Toxicology Division.
4. Equipments for Documents Examination Division.

Besides this, the following posts are also required.

POSTS.

1. Asstt. Director.	5
2. Sr. Scientific Officer.	11
3. Lab. Assistant.	3
4. Lab. Attendant.	3
5. SI (Min.)	2
6. Head Constables (EX)	7
7. A.O.W.(HC)	1
8. Constable (Driver)	1
9. Constables.	16
10. Stenographer(ASI)	1

TOTAL: 50 posts.

An amount of Rs.200 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.30 Lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

E. M.C.D.

Strengthening of Malaria Control Programme including construction of a building for Malaria Stores and Workshop at Alipur Road (Phase-II) and of various units in the zones. (Rs.2750-00 Lakhs).

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is carrying out the programme for the control of Malaria in Delhi in close collaboration with the Directorate of N.M.E.P. , Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. There has been a marked decline

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in the incidence of Malaria cases during the last two-three years. However, keeping in view the fact that by and large the Malaria Control Programme activities in the border areas of U.P. and Haryana have not kept pace with the programme in Delhi resulting in increased incidence of Malaria in the peripheral areas as also the fact that urban - isation is going on at a fast pace in the Union Territory, it is imperative to continue and further expand Anti Malaria/anti-mosquito measures such as; Anti-larval operations, focal spray, BHC spray, control of domestic breeding, Health Education, Research in Entomology etc. in Delhi.

It is also proposed to carry out additions in the present building of Malaria Workshop at Alipur Road and construct offices of some field units to meet the requirements of storage, motor workshop and field offices.

An outlay of Rs.2750 Lakh has been proposed for this programme for the eight five year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.503 Lakhs for 1991-92.

2. Establishment of production-cum-distribution centre for utilisation of organic waste. (Rs.40 Lakhs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to set up a modern production-cum-distribution centre for the utilisation of organic waste, carcasses and other waste material from Slaughter House which is presently dumped and buried in the refuse dumping ground. In order to make best use of this and other waste from the dead dogs and rats etc., a project had been drawn up in which skins, bones and blood were proposed to be converted into useful products. This would have prevented environmental pollution also. The civil works could not be taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan due to site dispute. It is, now, proposed to take up this scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan. The estimated cost on civil works will be Rs.20 lacs and a sum of Rs.20 lacs will be required for Revenue components for purchase of equipments, establishment expenditure and other contingent expenditure. Thus, the total outlay proposed for this scheme under 8th Five Year Plan will be Rs.40 Lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.2 Lakhs would be required during 1991-92.

3. Development & Improvement of existing cremation grounds. (Rs.500 Lakhs).

MCD is presently maintaining 57 (17 in urban and 40 in rural areas) cremation ground and one electric crematorium. The following sites of cremation ground have also been taken over by the MCD authorities and these are proposed to be developed from 1990-91 onwards:-

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- i) Jwala Nagar
- ii) Munirka
- iii) Bharthal
- iv) Nanakheri
- v) Khichripur
- vi) Sarangpur
- vii) Malikpur
- viii) Jhulhula
- ix) Chatterpur
- x) Dhansa
- xi) Madampur

The development of cremation grounds has not been progressing at the required pace due to limited finances available under Plan. Some of these cremation grounds do not have boundary walls, water supply arrangements, burning platforms and approach roads. Besides, the existing cremation grounds in urban areas also require various improvement works i.e., providing of sheds, pyres, stores, additional rooms/halls etc.

It is also proposed to set up 2 more electric crematorium during 8th Plan. One electric crematorium exists on Ring Road near Old Yamuna Bridge. The work on two electric crematorium - one at Pobjabi Bagh and the other at Green Park is being taken up.

In addition, the present fleet of hearse vans is not sufficient to meet the day-to-day demand and there is an urgent need for addition of at least 5 hearse vans every year in a phased manner. Also, with the increase in the workload, there is an urgent need of strengthening the staff at the headquarters as well as at the cremation grounds for proper maintenance and supervision.

An outlay of Rs.500 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.150 Lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

- iv) Strengthening of Health Planning & Information net-work (Rs. 25 Lakhs).

At present, there is a small bureau in the Health Department to co-ordinate the work of Vital Statistics (Registration of Births and Deaths), Health statistics and planning. The Bureau is headed by an Officer Incharge (Vital Statistics) and has the following set-up:-

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i)	Officer in charge (Vital Statistics)	1
ii)	Statistical Officer.	1
iii)	Sr. Investigator.	3
iv)	Statistical Assistant.	1
v)	Draftsman	1
vi)	Computer/Medical Coder.	2
vii)	Sorter Operator.	1
viii)	Key Punch Operator/Verifier.	2
ix)	Statistical clerk.	5 (two working in zones)
x)	U.D.C.	1
xi)	L.D.C.	1
xii)	Steno-typist.	1
xiii)	Daftri	1
xiv)	Peon	3

In addition, the following staff is posted in the zonal offices for attending mainly to the work of registration of births and deaths and issue of certificates thereof:-

i)	Computers.	9
ii)	Registration Assistants.	5

There is a mechanical tabulation unit (an old IBM 80 col.) Presently, the data relating to births and deaths only is being processed with the aforesaid machines.

With the increasing population and coming up of a large number of colonies on the periphery, the number of vital events registered with MCD has also been going up regularly as would be seen from the figures given below:-

	1980	1984	1987	1988
	(Prelim. total)			
No. of births regd.	138285	165261	197565	200000
No. of deaths regd.	27516	34899	38261	40000

It is proposed to equip the Unit with a modern electronic data processing system during the 8th Plan in consultation with the Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration. The equipment is also proposed to be used for processing of immunisation, MCD and other medical health statistics (subject to the availability of spare capacity).

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Further, as mentioned earlier, the workload in the zonal offices i.e. registration of vital events (institutional) and issue of certificates of births and deaths has also been increasing rapidly. Presently, there is one computer and one or two registration clerks/Asstts. posted in each zone depending upon the workload. It has been estimated that out of 10 zonal offices, the workload has gone very heavily in seven zones. It is accordingly, proposed to create one post of Statistical Assistant at the headquarters and one in each of the seven zonal offices to cope with the increasing work. The services of Statistical Assistant would also be utilised for general health statistics work in the zones, especially the work likely to be created by the expansion of Diseases Surveillance Work.

Some funds would also be required to meet the other contingent expenditure like purchase of almirahs and other record racks etc. for keeping the records at the headquarters and zonal offices.

It may also be added that presently the planning work is being monitored with a skeleton staff under Accounts Officer (Health and Plan). With the increase in work and need of proper monitoring, there is a need of augmenting staff.

An amount of Rs--25 Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.4.00 Lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

v) Strengthening of Epidemiological service and Health Education Bureau (Rs.60.00 Lakhs).

At present, the Epidemiology Unit is having a small strength of staff and equipment. It is necessary to strengthen the Epidemiology Department for preventive measures.

To educate the people at large especially in unauthorised colonies, re-settlement colonies etc., wide publicity through video films by procuring TV, VCR, films, Projector Screen with necessary transport facilities and collection, compilation of statistics, is mooted and it is considered necessary to have a computer in this unit.

Further, to have preventive measures by mass inoculations for Cholera, Typhoid, Meningitis of at least 3 lacs population, necessary instruments with adequate transport facilities will be required. Similarly, where drinking water facilities do not exist, chlorine tablets are being provided. This process is likely to continue in the coming years. An amount of Rs.60Lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.12Lakhs for Annual Plan 91-92.

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Strengthening/setting-up of a machinery for licencing of food establishments under P.F.A. Act (Rs. 10 lakhs.)

A scheme for setting-up of a machinery for licencing of food establishments under PFA Act by the Municipal staff was drawn up during the 7th Plan. However, the scheme is still under consideration of MWA/LSG Department of Delhi Administration and no action could be taken by the MCD in this respect. Presently, the MCD Health staff is doing the work of licencing of food establishments under the provisions of DMC Act only. A decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly and the MCD would have to strengthen its machinery for doing the work of licencing of food establishments under PFA Act also. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the 8th plan which includes Rs. 2 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92

vii) Construction/setting-up of Carcass Utilisation Centre for removal of dead animals. (Rs. 25 lakhs)

Previously, the work for removal of dead animals was being handled by Khadi & Village Industries Commission on behalf of MCD and they were utilising a place in Yakutpur village (now in Pitampura complex) for de-skinning etc. Due to agitation by the residents, the centre could not function and the KVIC asked MCD to make its own arrangements for disposal of the dead animals in August, 1987. Presently, a contractor has been arranged for this work. The position is not, however, satisfactory.

In the meantime, it has been noted that some unauthorised persons are doing the work of de-skinning illegally at odd hours. This is not only a health hazard but also attracts vultures which ultimately become a nuisance for aircrafts. The number of bird-strike incidents at the New Delhi Airport has since shown a rising trend and it is imperative to reduce such incidents. For this purpose, it is proposed that (i) a Carcass Utilisation Centre be constructed and set up immediately (ii) steps against unauthorised de-skinning may be intensified.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 2.00 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

ii) Strengthening/expansion of food hygiene work (Rs. 60 lakhs)

Gastro-enteritis/Cholera are two commonest diseases in Delhi and to deal with the problems especially in the resettlement colonies of Delhi, it is essential that special attention is paid by the Field Staff towards the work of food hygiene. All foods exposed to dust and flies need to be destroyed and sale of out-fruit, sub-standard ice/kulfi/sugarcane juice/jal jeera etc. need to be curbed. It is proposed to provide additional staff and vehicles in the zones for carrying out the raids for the food hygiene work. An outlay of Rs. 60 Lakhs has been proposed for the 8th plan which includes Rs. 2.0 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

Contdd.....

iii) Strengthening of Rabies Control Programme (Rs. 30.00 lacs)

Rabies (Hydrophobia) is an acute and highly fatal infection resulting in centpercent mortality. It is primarily caused by the bite of rabid dog. It can be transmitted by the bite of rabid cats, jackals and wolves. The causative agent is a virus which is present in the saliva of the rabid animal, which is the main source of infection for human. The following steps are required to control rabies :-

- a) Elimination of all stray dog;
- b) Immunisation of pet dogs;
- c) Immediate destruction of dog or cat bitten by rabid animal;
- d) Starting anti-rabies treatment.

To deal with this menace, MCD is launching a rabies control programme in the UT of Delhi. Under this programme MCD undertakes destruction of stray dogs, sterilization of stray dogs and vaccination of Anti Rabies Vaccine in pet dogs. For this programme MCD has 50 dog catchers, 5 supervisors and 2 veterinary doctors with 5 mobile vans covering all the 10 zones.

There is a need for strengthening of the Rabies Central Units/Central Squad for which at least 50 additional dog catchers with 5 supervisors are required. This Unit also requires to be equipped with transport and latest equipments. Moreover, it is felt necessary that this programme should be co-ordinated independently in each zone and for this purpose a team of dog catchers, one supervisor and one veterinary doctor is required so that the team could be made fully responsible of rabies control programme in the 8 urban zones. At head quarters also, strengthening of staff is required for supervision & co-ordination of the entire work of rabies control programme.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 5.00 lakh for A.P. 1991-92.

F. N.D.M.C.

1 (a) STRENGTHENING OF ANTI MALARIA OPERATION (Rs. 40 lacs)

NDMC is the nucleus of the capital city, Delhi. Its area is 42.4 sq.kms and the population is 3.5 lacs approximately. In addition to this population at least 3 to 4 lacs people from the different parts of Delhi and neighbouring states visits NDMC every day because most of the Central Govt. Offices and big hospitals and other institutions are situated within NDMC area.

It is proposed to check domestic and outside mosquito Breeding

Domestic mosquito breeding in places like leaking hydrants, Room Coolers, Air-conditioner, water containers, blocked sewer sully traps etc. are the major sources of mosquito breeding in the capital city. With the increase in per capita income and environment and status, number of room coolers and air-conditioners are increasing the necessity. 12 Anti Malaria gangmen are to be deployed under the supervision of Anti Malaria Jamadar for checking of mosquito breeding in domestic and outside situation and also for internal checking of work done, by Anti-Malaria gangment for Anti larval. Further, this unit will be responsible for enforcement of health bye-laws in support of mosquito-genic condition, for prosecution of habitual offenders responsible for creation of mosquito-genic conditions and for surprise checking. 2 teams of 6 gangmen and 1 jamadar will be deployed for the area of Rajpath-both sides.

STAFF REQUIRED:

(in lacs)

1.	Anti Malaria Gangment	12	Rs.1500p.m.	Rs.2.16
2.	Anti Malaria Jamadar	2	Rs.1600p.m.	Rs.0.38
3.	Driver	1	Rs.3000p.m.	Rs.0.36

Rs.2.50

Both the teams will be provided jeep/Gypsy(Hard Top)

Financial Implication will be as under:-

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Cost of one Jeep/Gypsy. Rs. 1.50 lacs

RECURRING EXPENDITURE (ANNUALLY)

1.	Salary to the staff	Rs. 2.90 lacs
2.	Running and maintenance of vehicles.	Rs. 2.00 lacs

Rs. 4.90 lacs

Contd.....

(ii) FOGGING SPRAY OPERATION WILL BE INTENSIFIED

As per the laid down guidelines of NMEP, a house of positive malaria cases alongwith 8 to 10 surroundings houses have to be sprayed. We have an average of 6000 positive cases every year. In order to fully observe the norms, 60,000 to 70,000 houses are to be sprayed. For each house we require 2 A.M. Gangmen.

Apart from this, there are numerous requests from VIPs and VVIPs for large scale fogging to be carried out in Parliament session, Indoor Talkatora Stadium and various other places, like Vigyan Bhawan, and others. To fully cope up with the situation it is proposed that 10 spray teams and 20 gangmen additionally will be deputed for focal spray Malathion, each will consist of 20 Gangmen where 2 AntiMalaria Jamadars to supervise the work. It is proposed to deploy one Matador alongwith Driver for making their mobility much faster.

The requirements are as under :-

<u>STAFF REQUIRED (RECURRING EXPENDITURE)- ANNUALLY</u>		(in lacs)	
1. Anti Malaria Gangment	20	Rs.1500 p.m.	Rs.3.60
2. Anti Malaria Jamadar	2	Rs.1600 p.m.	Rs.0.40
3. S.I.	1	Rs.2000 p.m.	Rs.0.24
4. Driver	1	Rs.3000 p.m.	Rs.0.36
			Rs.4.60
<u>INSECTICIDES</u>			Rs.1.00
Total -			<u>Rs.5.60</u>

EQUIPMENTS - (NON-RECURRING)

1. Van fog spray fogging Machine	16nos.	Rs.1.04 lacs
2. Matador	One	Rs.1.75 lacs
3. Knap Sack sprayer	30 nos. @ Rs.3000/-	Rs.0.90 lacs
4. Purchase of Microscope	10 Nos.	Rs.0.75 lacs
5. DDT Pumps-strip metal bodied	50 nos.	Rs.0.50 lacs
6. Fogging machine	1 No.	Rs.3.00 lacs
Total -		<u>Rs.7.94 lacs</u>
Approx.		Rs. 8.00 lacs

We are buying van fogging machine as Tifa Machine is not required due to non-availability of space.

An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

contd.....

2. STRENGTHENING OF VITAL STATISTICS UNIT (Rs. 14 lakhs)

Vital statistics is the back bone of Medical and Public Health Department and with a view to strengthen the statistical activities, work study of the unit was got done by the A.R. Department., Delhi Administration. Incidentally, approval from L.S.G. Department was delayed too much and we have received this year. Since the time is very short, the following posts which have been sanctioned by the A.R. Department are to be filled:-

1. Sr. Statistical Investigator.
2. Statistical Asstt.
3. Stenographer.
4. L.D.C.
5. Dattary.

Due to shortage of time it will not be possible to fill up these posts. As such it is proposed to make it an on-going scheme in the 8th Plan with some modifications.

In Annual Plan 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 4.0 lacs stands approved and will be utilised for the additional staff and other inputs. However, it is proposed to introduce computerisation in this unit for better preservation of old records which get perished very soon. In the 8th plan it is proposed to continue it on-going scheme. Computer will also be added with different flopies for storing the events pertaining to 6 major hospitals. More than 2 lacs events are registered annually and hence the need for personal computer is a must.

An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is being proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 3.00 lakhs for A.R. 1991-92.

3) SETTING UP OF EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT (Rs. 30 lakhs)

The scheme was approved in the year 1989-90 as a result of Cholera and Gastro-enteritis cases which occurred in Delhi in the year 1988. The following posts are being proposed to be sanctioned for appointment:-

1. Epidemiologist	1	Rs. 3000-5000+NPA + Usual Allow.	0.87
2. Medical Officer	1	Rs. 2200-4000+NPA	0.75
3. Microbiologist	1	Rs. 1640-2900	0.40
4. Bio-Chemist	1	Rs. 1640-2900	0.40
5. Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500	0.65
6. Sr. Statistical Asstt		Rs. 1640-2900	0.40
7. Statistical Assrt.	1	Rs. 1400-2300	0.40
8. Stenographer	1	Rs. 1320-2900	0.35
9. L.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040	0.30
10. S.I.	1	Rs. 1200-2040	0.30
11. Peon	1	Rs. 950-1500	0.23
12. Driver	1	Rs. 1320-2900	0.35

Contd.....

Gypsy and Driver have also been sanctioned for field visit and taking specimen of stool, urine and other material whatever. It is proposed to set up a Public Health Laboratory for monitoring of water samples and also for doing microbiological and cultural examination of various specimens is envisaged.

It is further proposed to start Anti Rabic Clinic for the dog bite cases to human beings. The need is because of the fact that no anti-rabic institution facilities exist in NDMC area whereas number of dog bite cases are increasing day by day due to spray dog bites. Old Nerve Tissue vaccine has become redundant and as subch Chich-Embryo/human diploid vaccine are required to be given to those suffering from serious dog bites. Since this is costly vaccine, serious bite cases will be given vaccine in the clinic.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

RECURRING EXPENDITURE (ANNUALLY)

1. Salary to the staff	Rs.6 lacs
2. Kits for taking specimen of stool, blood and urine.	Rs.2 lacs
3. Office contingencies	Rs.2 lacs
4. Anti Rabic Vaccine	Rs.3 lacs
	<u>Rs.13 lacs</u>

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

1. Gypsy	Rs.2 lacs
2. Microscope & Lab. Equipment and Telephone.	Rs.3 lacs
	<u>Rs.5 lacs</u>

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.6.00 Lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH EDUCATION UNIT (Rs.26.00 lakhs)

To achieve the goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.', in the Metropolitan set up, the modernisation of Health Education Programme has become necessary to change the attitude and behaviour towards desirable health practices and for promoting healthy life-style through self-dependence. The total scheme programme envisages (a) exhibition on wheels (Rs. 15 lacs), (b) purchase & exhibition of films on health, hygiene & other health education subjects (Rs.6 lacs), (c) production of health education material like folders, transparencies, cinema slides, etc. (rs. 4 lacs), (d) publicity through mass media (Rs.5 lacs) (e) purchase of infrastructure for audio visuals works (rs. 1 lac) and (f) necessary staff to carry out the programme envisaged in the above.

What is needed is an effective educational programme using communication strategies that do not merely "tell" communities what to do and what not to do but build in them the ability to recognise their problems and the confidence to assume greater control over their health. Educational programmes must also show the way of how to work together towards a common goal. They must aim at community involvement. Communities must express the need for involving their environments. This is not always easy. Apathy, laziness and a general attitude of dependency on outside directives are there must be overcome. Field staff and health activities can be trained to sensitive local communities, for instance to bring home the relationship between insanitary conditions and disease and what its impact can be.

Particularly, Metro like New Delhi which, apart from citizens from all parts of the India and VIPs like President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, MPs in addition to top level executives of the Govt. also has highly sensitive International Population in the diplomatic core. Therefore, the traditional approach designed for villages cannot be made applicable. At the same time this set of sensitive population also has another important section like class IV employees slum dwellers within this area who, in particular, needs to be educated in the given urban set up and environment. Therefore, while the basic material remains the same, the approach, the media and the other material needs changes. To substantiate, some examples are:

translites at focal points, cinema slides through all theatres, News papers advertisements in addition to printed educational material like folders, posters etc.

To initiate with the schemes of Health Education, the unit has taken up a phased out programme from the beginning of the VIII five year plan. Out of Rs. 5 lakhs approved for 1991-92 expenditure will be incurred on the production of Health Education material publicity as well as recruitment of six technical staff (Class-I, 1; class II non Gazetted-5) essentially required for the implementation of the scheme since beginning. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

This involves incurring expenditure on the purchase and fabrication of Van for 'Exhibition on wheels', Salary of the staff, recruitment of further staff (class II-1 gazetted; class II non-gazetted-2; Class-III-3 and class IV-2), production of other educational publicity material and media and publicity through Press etc.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

S. No.	Name of the Sector/ Agency/Scheme.	8th Plan 1990-95		Annual Plan 1991-92		Remarks
		Prop. Out- lay as in- dicated in the write up and statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay.	Prop. Out- lay as in- dicated in the write- up and statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

DDA (MAIN)

1. Covering of storm water drains and using them for recreation, transportation and commercial purposes.

-

1000.00

-

200.00

Open storm water drains and nallahs cause serious health hazards and pollute the area. By covering these drains and nallahs they can be used for recre-

ation, transportation and commercial purposes. This will solve the problem of pollution, decongestion to the extent of provision of parking spaces, roads, beautifying the area and construction of commercial complexes which in turn would give financial resources to cover atleast 50% of the cost of covering the drains. According to DWS & SDU the total length of all the storm water drains in Delhi is 304 Kms. The total expenditure would be Rs.2280 crores @ Rs.7.5 crores per Km. and would spread in 8th, 9th & 10th Five Year Plans. The DWS & SDU prepared schemes for 13 drains for a length of 23 Kms. during 8th Plan. It is proposed to use the covered lands for construction of cycle tracks, 70% for recreational purpose, 15% for parking vehicles and circulations and 15% for commercial use. For covering of drains under the jurisdiction of DDA like Kanhaya Nagar drains and Chirag Delhi drains a sum of Rs.10 crores for 8th Plan and Rs.2 crores for the annual plan 1991-92 is proposed.

Total (Water Supply &
Sanitation)

130618.00

131618.00

15660.00

15860.00

XI. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

XI.I. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Schemes for providing water supply and sewage facilities, desilting of Nallahs 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. / and Sewers

REVIEW OF THE 7TH PLAN

The following table indicates the 7th Plan Approved outlay and expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Agency	7th Plan Approved outlay.	Expenditure
1.	DWS&SDU	27718.00	29464.82
2.	NDMC	2300.00	2805.50
3.	MCD (General Wing)	190.00	222.00
4.	Development Deptt. (Rural sanitation)	150.00	169.76
Total		30358.00	32662.08

During the 7th Plan period the Water Supply capacity was raised from 344 MGD to 437 MGD. Similarly, the Sewage treatment capacity was raised from 152 MGD to 216 MGD.

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN, ANNUAL PLAN 90-91
AND ANNUAL PLAN 91-92

The following table indicates the proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92

S.No.	Agency	8th Plan (1990-95) Proposed outlay	Annual Plan 1990-91 Approved outlay	Annual Plan 1991-92 Proposed outlay
1.	DWS & SDU	91500.00 11718.00	11540.00	14850.00
2.	NDMC	2950.00	595.00	700.00
3.	MCD (General Wing)	500.00	75.00	100.00
4.	Dev. Deptt.	50.00	5.00	10.00
Total		95000.00 12068.00	12215.00	15660.00

During the 8th Five Year Plan period the Water Supply capacity is proposed to be augmented from the present level of 459 MGD to 700 MGD. During the 1991-92 the targeted production of water is 485 MGD. Similarly the Sewage treatment capacity is proposed to be augmented from the present level of 216 MGD to 450 MGD, by the end of 8th Plan. The target for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is 320 MGD.

The DWS & SDU proposed to set up one new (20 MGD) Water treatment Plant at Bawana. It is also proposed to provide Water Supply and Sewage facilities to resettlement colonies, Rural abadies outside Laldora and Urban villages. For the interlinking of conveyance system from various water treatment Plants, provision is sought for the 8th Plan period. The Agency wise/Scheme wise details are as under :-

I. DELHI WATER SUPPLY & SEWAGE DISPOSAL UNDERTAKING

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION :

Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is entrusted with production and supply of water and for disposal of sewage in the Union Territory of Delhi. It provides water in bulk to NDMC and MES for re-distribution in their respective areas. The sewage is received in bulk from these two authorities for final conveyance and disposal by the Undertaking. In the areas under the jurisdiction of MCD, the D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking is responsible for the distribution of water and collection of sewage.

A. WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES :

At the beginning of the 7th Plan period, the installed capacity of water treatment plant was 344 MGD. During the 7th Plan, 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at No. 1 Shahdara (Bhagirathi) was fully commissioned (Remaining 63 MGD portion) and in addition three Ranney Wells, two in Mayur Vihar and one at Wazirabad along with two

Tube-Wells in South Delhi were commissioned upto June, 1989 raising the total installed capacity to 417 MGD. With the commissioning of 1st Phase 20 MGD portion of 3rd 40 MGD Water treatment Plant at Wazirabad, the installed capacity of the plant was increased to 437 MGD i.e. upto end of 7th Plan. The installed capacity has been further augmented by 12 MGD by fully commissioning of 12 MGD Iron Removal Plant at Okhla. Recently, additional 10 MGD portion of 3rd 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad has been commissioned raising the total installed capacity to 459 MGD. The installed capacity is likely to be augmented by about 21 MGD shortly with the commissioning of remaining 10 MGD portion of 3rd 40 MGD Water treatment Plant at Wazirabad and commissioning of Ranney Wells and Tube-Wells. Thus, the total installed capacity is likely to be around 480 MGD shortly as under :-

i)	Chandrawal Water Works No. I&II.	90 MGD
ii)	Wazirabad Water Works No. I, II & III	120 MGD
iii)	Haiderpur Water Works	100 MGD
iv)	Shahdara Treatment Plant	100 MGD
v)	Iron Removal Water Treatment Plant at Okhla.	12 MGD
vi)	Ranney Wells, Tube-Wells and Deep Bore Hand Pumps.	58 MGD

Total : 480 MGD

TARGET & ACHIEVEMENTS :

The target of production of water for the 7th Plan was fixed at 592 MGD against which actual achievement was 437 MGD. To achieve this target, an expenditure of Rs. 17299.41 lacs has been incurred during the 7th Plan against the approved outlay of Rs. 13695.00 lacs. Shortfall of 155 MGD is due to non-finalisation of the scheme of exchange of sewage effluent for raw water with Haryana Government during the 7th Plan period under which about 154 MGD of raw water was expected to be made available for setting up 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur and for setting up a Water Treatment Plant of about 60 MGD capacity at Wazirabad.

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95:WATER REQUIREMENTS:

The population of Union Territory of Delhi at the end of 7th Plan was around 88 lacs which is likely to increase to about 105 lacs by the end of the 8th Plan as per projections of the Delhi Development Authority. The per capita rate of water supply for working out the total water requirements has been adopted as 70 GPCD inclusive of the all types of uses i.e. domestic, commercial, industrial and institutional. The proposed rate of water supply has been adopted on the basis of suggestions in the Regional Plan 2001-National Capital Region published by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India that the starting part of per capita daily water supply for Delhi Metropolitan area should be 225 litres (50 gallons) with the target of achieving 360 litres (80 gallons) by 2001. The Administration has also decided to extend piped water supply system to all areas and to all sections of people (one of the important guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for achieving the objective in the 8th Plan) at par with other developed areas. On the basis of above norms, the water requirement by the end of 8th Five Year Plan works out to 735 MGD. But the target proposed for 8th plan is 700 MGD. Thus, water supply will have to be augmented by about 255 MGD upto end of 8th Five Year Plan in case full demand of water is to be met with.

Though, Delhi is situated on the banks of river Yamuna, it has to depend on the neighbouring states for raw water as the availability of water in the river in Delhi during the summer months is not adequate to meet the demand of the existing plants at Chandrawal and Wazirabad. The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking indents raw water against Delhi's share at the Bhakra Storage during the summer months to run the existing plants. Ground water in Delhi is not only meagre but is also not suitable for drinking purposes except in certain pockets. Following raw water sources to meet Delhi's water needs have been identified in the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh:-

- i) Tehri Dam in U.P.
- ii) Kishau Dam in U.P.
- iii) Renuka Dam in H.P.

300 cusecs of water has been earmarked for Delhi in the storage of Tehri Dam, first phase of which is scheduled for completion in March, 1997. The allocation of water has been confirmed by the Government of India and Uttar Pradesh.

Reservation of water for Delhi's use to the extent of 0.5 MAF and 0.37 MAF has also been agreed to by the Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh Government in

the storages of Kishau and Renuka Dams respectively. Both these Dams shall not be completed before 1998, and as such, the utility of water from these sources would be possible during the period of 9th Plan only. Work for construction of treatment plants, P/L of distribution mains and the raw water carrier system will, however, be taken up in the 8th Plan itself.

To achieve the production of water of 700 MGD by the end of the 8th Plan period, filtered water supply will have to be augmented by about 241 MGD.

The deficit of water in demand and supply is proposed to be met by constructing a 100 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur, 40 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant near Village Mundka in Nangloi Block, 20 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant near Village Bawana and another 100 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant in Trans-Yamuna area (by persuading U.P. Government to release 100 MGD of water from Upper Ganga Canal in favour of Delhi against the commitment of sparing 300 cusecs water in Tehri Dam storage in anticipation of the completion of Dam). In addition, sinking of additional Ranney Wells to yield about 10 MGD of water will also be taken in hand. The implementation of the above projects will make it possible to produce about 220 MGD of additional water still leaving a gap of 35 MGD un-bridged. The deficit in supply and demand of water shall, however, be marginal when compared with the magnitude of total water supply.

For 40 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant in Nangloi, raw water will be drawn through the Delhi Tail Distributory of WJC carrier system in lieu of the water meant for irrigation use in Delhi. Haryana Government has since been requested to arrange the supply of Delhi's irrigation water at a uniform rate of 70 cusecs instead of the present arrangement of supplying 277 cusecs for a period of 8 days in a cycle of 32 days. Water requirements for irrigation in Delhi will be met with through the supply of treated sewage effluent.

2nd 100 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur and 20 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant near Village Bawana are based on exchange of treated sewage effluent with Haryana. In the event of this exchange not materialising, both these plants will operate by reducing enroute losses of water and by pumping surplus available water in river Yamuna for about 7-8 months in the year. The present open drainage system between Munak and Wazirabad will be replaced by Munak-Haidarpur through Delhi Tail Distributory and Haiderpur-Wazirabad through twin 2000 mm mains and construction of an intake work and raw water pump house at Wazirabad. Lands for construction of all the three proposed Water Treatment

Plants i.e. Nangloi, Bawana and Trans-Yamuna have already been acquired. Work on construction of 2nd 100 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant in Haiderpur is already in progress as the land for the same was available with the D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking.

During the 8th Plan period, the developments in Rohini Phase II, Trans-Yamuna area covered by E-18 and E-19 planning sub-zones of the Delhi Master Plan will be completed. In addition, the present trend of development in Trans-Yamuna area, North of Wazirabad, National Bypass is expected to continue. Delhi Development Authority have planned to take up developments on a massive scale in Narela area (Area between G.T. Road and Ambala railway track and also in Papan Kalan, a large part of which has already got unauthorisedly developed) with a present population of about 4 lacs. Above mentioned developments will result in an increased demand of water in Trans-Yamuna area, West Delhi, North-West Delhi and North Delhi. Similarly, with extension of village abadies beyond the Lal Dora limits of the rural villages and the continued urbanisation going on unabatedly, allocation of water to the rural sector needs to be enhanced to bring the water supply rate of the rural sector at a reasonable rate i.e. at a gross rate of 40 GPCD. It is needless to mention that rural area comprises of developed townships of Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Narela, Alipur, Nangloi and Bawana. With the above in view, there will have to be large/enhanced allocation of water to these areas and laying of transmission mains for serving these areas will be taken up in the 8th Plan period.

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS (1990-95):

The proposals in the 8th Five Year Plan have been incorporated to achieve these objectives and are mentioned under various heads.

The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan for Water Supply schemes is Rs.98,7,25 lacs including Grant-in-Aid of Rs.62,800.00 lacs. This also includes Rs.7,290.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1990-91, both for continuing and new works.

The major continuing works and the new schemes are as under:-

1. REPLACEMENT OF OLD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND STRENGTHENING OF TRUNK TRANSMISSION NETWORK (Rs.5000.00 LACS).

For equitable distribution of water supply, underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations at 20 places were required to be constructed and work of construction of same in phases has already been taken up during last few years. In addition, number of works involving strengthening of transmission system, laying new water mains and replacement existing old mains, wherever required, are also being executed. Underground

reservoirs and booster pumping stations at Deer Park, Subhash Park and Janak Puri were commissioned during the year. Works at Bodella, Punjabi Bagh, Peeragarhi, Model Town and Najafgarh are in progress and except reservoir at Najafgarh, all are likely to be commissioned during the year 1990-91.

The work of laying and jointing of 1000mm dia PSC main from Jhandewalan Booster Pumping Station to Cantonment Reservoir has been commissioned during the year.

The work on the following trunk mains are in progress:-

- a) Replacement of existing 650mm dia by 1200mm main up-to Jhandewalan. The reach upto Rajpur Road has been completed and commissioned and the balance work is in progress. Rs.175.00 lacs
- b) Laying of link main from Afrika Avenue upto Rao Tula Ram Marg. Rs. 37.00 lacs
- c) Strengthening of distribution system in the command area of Jal Vihar over-head tank and Safdarjung over-head tank. Rs. 50.00 lacs

The construction of ground reservoirs and booster pumping stations and laying of new mains are likely to be taken up in hand at the following places during the 8th Plan period:-

- a) Shastri Nagar.
- b) Lawrance Road
- c) Malviya Nagar
- d) Papan Kalan (2 Nos).
- e) Najafgarh Block (Ojwa and Daulatpur) 2 Nos.
- f) Sultan Puri
- g) Mangol Puri
- h) Baljeet Nagar
- i) Karala.
- j) Alipur (Holambi Kalan) and Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar.
- k) Jagat Prui
- l) Feeder main for ground reservoir and booster pumping station in Mayur Vihar and Dallupura.
- m) Booster Pumping Station in Dakshin Puri.
- n) Booster Pumping Station Cantt. Board area.
- o) Laying of main from Malviya Nagar Booster to Qutab Reservoir and from Qutab Fooster to Lal Tank in Mehrauli.
- p) Strengthening of existing transmission/distribution mains from various Booster Pumping stations.
- q) Strengthening/replacement of the old distribution system.

- r) Rehabilitation of the old water mains by cement mortar lining.
- s) Re-conditioning of the existing underground reservoirs, such as, Jeet Garh, Kalkaji and Jhandewalan.

Land for some of the installations is available with the Undertaking and for the rest, action has already been initiated for acquisition/taking over for execution of the projects.

An outlay of Rs.5000 lacs is proposed for the 8th plan period for the continuing as well as the new works. Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.1500 lacs. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 the proposed outlay is Rs.1200 lacs.

2. IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING WATER WORKS (Rs.2000.00 lacs).

Chandrawal, Wazirabad Water Works and other installations have become old and need renovation. Some Ranney Wells also need modification to achieve optimum efficiency with acceptable quality from various units. Works pertaining to optimisation of water supply and purchase of bulk meters from M/s Instrumentation Ltd. are in progress. Old and out-dated pumping sets are also being replaced at Raw Water Pumping Station Wazirabad. 4 Nos. of clariflocculators of 45 MLD capacity each at Chandrawal are proposed to be constructed at a cost of about Rs.100 lacs to replace existing settling tanks. The improvement work on river Barrage is also proposed. It is also proposed to provide re-circulation pumps for the waste water from filters towards saving of raw water.

The renovation work is a continuing process and keeping this in view and for execution of the works mentioned above, a provision of Rs.2000.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.350 lacs. An outlay of Rs.500 lacs is required during 1991-92.

3. RANNEY WELLS & TUBE-WELLS (Rs.1500 lacs).

5 Ranney Wells under construction in Alipur Block are in various stages of completion. The works earlier awarded to the contractors had to be rescinded and fresh contracts have been entered into with M/s.U.P. Bridge Corporation Ltd. who have taken up the work in hand. The work of laying of 1200x100x900x700mm dia transmission main has been completed.

2 additional Ranney Wells are proposed for construction each in Alipur Block and on the Eastern Bank of river Yamuna in North Shahdara opposite Wazirabad Water Works. Besides this the distribution mains for the proposed Ranney Wells will also have to be laid.

Keeping in view the present position of the works and the new works to be taken in hand, a sum of Rs.1500.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan. Against the current year's likely expenditure of Rs.350 lacs, the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.300 lacs.

4. STAFF QUARTERS AND OFFICE ACCOMMODATION (Rs.400.00 LACS).

It is proposed to increase the storage capacity of cement godown at Okhla and also to construct small stores at various locations in the zones. An office building is also proposed to be constructed at Andrews Ganj at an estimated cost of about Rs.50 lacs.

In order to meet the requirement of accommodation for the staff, it is proposed to construct staff quarters of all categories type I to V at various locations where land is available with the Undertaking. An amount of Rs.400.00 lacs is proposed for these works for the 8th plan period including Rs.40 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.40 lacs stands approved during 1990-91.

5. LAYING OF WATER MAINS IN REGULARISED UN-AUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs.1500.00 lacs).

Out of 543 unauthorised regularised colonies, water supply was provided in 481 colonies upto end of the 7th Plan period. Since then water supply has already been extended in 19 more colonies bringing the total to 500 colonies. Work is in progress in one colony. In respect of 11 colonies, development charges are yet to be deposited by the beneficiaries and in 31 colonies, filtered water supply is yet to be made available. Schemes have already been prepared in respect of 14 unauthorised regularised colonies.

An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lacs is proposed for the works during 8th Plan period including Rs.300 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is also Rs.300 lacs.

6&7 RAW WATER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL NEEDS INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAW WATER FOR HAIDERPUR WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Rs.60000.00 LACS).

Provision of Rs.60000.00 lacs proposed under the above head is to be met out of Delhi Administration fund.

A scheme has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.4520 lacs for providing twin 2000mm dia barrel for carrying raw water from Wazirabad to Haiderpur and vice-versa. The scheme includes construction of intake works, out-fall structure, river training works, raw water pumping station including pumps and other allied works and laying of twin 2000mm MS main from Haiderpur to Wazirabad.

dia

Presently, Haryana releases water in the river Yamuna through Munak escape from the Munak Head Works which results in heavy enroute losses. It is proposed to bring water through the Western Yamuna Canal system up-to Haiderpur and the same will be carried from Haiderpur to Wazirabad through the proposed twin barrel. This will lead to substantial reduction in transit losses and will result in saving of over 100 cusecs of water on regular basis. The barrel will also be utilised for carrying raw water from river Yamuna to Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant during the period from July to March when enough water is available in river Yamuna. For this purpose, raw water pumping station is to be set up and intake works will have to be provided near Wazirabad.

It is also proposed to construct an additional 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi and 20 MGD at Bawana for further augmentation of water supply. Presently, Haryana provides water for irrigation needs in Delhi. It is proposed to utilise this water for the proposed Water Treatment Plants. Irrigation need will be met with by providing treated effluent from Rithala Sewage Treatment Plant. This will, thus, entail construction of conduit for bringing raw water up-to-the proposed treatment plant. and also construction of carrier channel for the treated effluent from Rithala Sewage Treatment Plant.

The scheme for construction of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi has also been cleared by Ministry of Urban Development, GOI, at an estimated cost of Rs.5800 lacs including Rs.1539 lac for construction of raw water conduit and the carrier channel. The work is targeted for completion by end of 1992.

300 cusecs of water has been reserved for Delhi in the storage of Tehri Dam which will be supplied through Upper Ganga Canal from Haridwar Head Works. It is already proposed to set up a 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in North Shahdara of Trans-Yamuna area as mentioned earlier. The enroute losses are yet to be determined in the Upper Ganga Canal and thus, the exact quantity of water available at Murad Nagar against Delhi's share is not yet known. However, it will be adequate to meet the raw water requirements for the proposed treatment plant. In case more water is available, the capacity of the proposed plant will be increased or an additional plant will be set up. For the purpose of conveyance, an RCC conduit will be laid from Murad Nagar up-to-the location of treatment plant by U.P. Government as a deposit work on behalf of Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking in about 36 Kms. Besides this, proportionate cost of Tehri Dam shall also have to be paid.

In addition to above, re-modelling of Upper Ganga Canal will also be required or in the alternate altogether a new parallel canal may be constructed by U.P. Government for their requirements as well as that of ours. In any case, Delhi will be required to meet the proportionate cost of re-modelling or the construction of the parallel irrigation system.

Raw water to Delhi from Bhakhra is being supplied through Western Yamuna Canal carrier system. The irrigation system has got badly silted up as Delhi has not been able to give any closure to the Haryana Government for taking up desilting work since water to the treatment plants cannot be stopped. Haryana have proposed to construct an independent channel for exclusive use of Delhi. In view of increased water requirements of Delhi and additional allocation of 0.87MAF (0.5 MAF from Kishau and 0.37 MAF from Renuka), the existing carrier system is not adequate and will in any case require either re-modelling or an additional channel. Even the Western Yamuna Canal may itself require re-modelling and further down-wards either re-modelling or a new channel. In any case Delhi will have to bear the cost of strengthening of raw water carrier system. As already mentioned, earlier allocation of raw water for Delhi is proposed in Kishau and Renuka Dams which are expected to be completed during the 9th Plan period. Proportionate cost of these Dams will also be required to be paid.

An outlay of Rs. ~~60~~000.00 lacs for the above works is proposed for 8th Plan which is to be met out of Delhi Administration fund as grant-in-aid. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 the outlay proposed is Rs.1000 lacs against the likely expenditure of Rs.800 lacs during 1990-91.

8. PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN UN-
SUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs.1500.00 LACS).

A decision has been taken by Delhi Administration to provide potable water supply to all unauthorised colonies/extended abadies in the U.T.of Delhi to prevent the out-break of epidemics, such as, Cholera and Gastro-Enteritis as witnessed in July, 1988. There are 486 unauthorised colonies in Delhi with a population of about 5 lacs out of which 326 colonies were in existence prior to 1.1.81. Water supply is required to be extended in these unauthorised colonies through public water hydrants, deep bore hand pumps and tube-wells wherever ground water is found potable in the first instance to provide clean drinking water to all of them. The proposal of the Undertaking is to provide water supply in these colonies by installing -i) 1000 deep bore hand pumps, ii) 100 deep tube-wells and installation of 500 public water hydrants at an estimated cost of Rs.603lacs.

The detail of the scheme is as under:-

a)	Const.of 100 Nos.deep tube-wells	Rs.250.00 lacs
b)	Installation of 1000 deep bore hand pumps.	Rs.284.00 lacs
c)	Installation of 500 public water hydrants from existing water mains wherever feasible.	Rs.69.00 lacs
		<hr/> <u>Rs.603.00 lacs</u>

The approval of the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Urban Development has been obtained. So far the Undertaking has already installed 12 tube-

wells, 500 deep bore hand pumps and 43 new public water hydrants. The balance work against the approved scheme is likely to be completed during 1991-92. However, clean drinking water supply has to be made available in all unauthorised colonies for which more tube-wells and public water hydrants will have to be installed. Besides this, the internal distribution system will also have to be laid against receipt of development charges from the beneficiaries as per policy.

An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan including Rs.300.00 lacs for 1991-92. The approved outlay/anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is also Rs.300.00 lacs.

9. 2ND 100 MGD PLANT AT HAIDERPUR-(Rs.3000.00 lacs).

This scheme is essentially based on supply of 200 cusecs (100 MGD) raw water from the Delhi Tail Distributory Canal by Haryana in lieu of equivalent quantity of treated effluent which will be given in Gurgaon Canal from the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant. Alternatively, water shall be drawn from the river Yamuna for nine months in the year when there is adequate water in the river and during the remaining three months of the year, it shall be drawn from the Delhi Tail Distributory as a result of saving which is likely to accrue by re-routing of 400 cs. of raw water to Wazirabad through the canal system instead of releasing the same in the Munak escape and the Yamuna river. For this purpose, twin 2000 mm water barrels are proposed to be laid from Wazirabad to Haiderpur for carrying water either way as explained under sub-head 6 & 7.

The 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is estimated to cost Rs.7300 lacs including its transmission mains and automation. The contract for the execution of civil works and raw water pump house has since been awarded. Tenders for the clear water pump Ist Phase have been invited. The action on the other ancillary works is also being taken up simultaneously. The execution of the plant has already been started and the work is likely to be completed in a period of two years. Against the 1990-91 approved outlay of Rs.1000 lacs the likely expenditure is Rs.800.00 lacs.

A provision of Rs.3000.00 lacs for the works is sought for 8th Plan including Rs.1500.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. DISTRIBUTION MAINS AND RESERVOIRS FOR HAIDERPUR PLANT (Rs.5000.00 LACS).

Water from 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is proposed to be carried to South Delhi and West Delhi and rural areas by laying 900mm dia to 1500 mm dia water mains in a length of 105 kms. There is a provision of Rs.4718.00 lacs in the sanctioned scheme for laying water mains. Number of reservoirs and

booster pumping stations are also proposed to be constructed at the following sites:-

- i) Mangala Puri (Palam group of colonies).
- ii) Moti Bagh II
- iii) Malviya Nagar.

The entire work of Water Treatment Plant and the transmission main is proposed to be completed in a period of 2 to 3 years.

Since these water mains are to be laid in a very limited period and in order to involve number of agencies, pre-qualification bids were invited and the tenderers have been pre-qualified for tendering for the work of providing/laying/jointing the water mains.

The tenders for supply of 1500mm dia PSC pipes have been received and are under process of approval. The tenders for laying/jointing have also been invited and are due shortly. It is proposed to procure mild steel pipes 1500mm dia directly from SAIL and the order is likely to be placed shortly. For the distribution of mains and reservoirs connected with this plant, a provision of Rs.5000 lacs is sought for the 8th Plan including Rs.2000 lacs for 1991-92. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.1300 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.1000 lacs.

11. 2ND 100 MGD WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT NORTH SHAHDARA (Rs.1950.00 LACS).

For further augmentation of water to meet the growing need of City, an additional 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant is proposed to be set up in Trans-Yamuna area in North Shahdara. Government of U.P. has agreed to reserve 300 cusecs of water in the Tehri Dam for Delhi's water supply. Water from this Dam is likely to be available in the year 1998. It would be possible to persuade U.P. Govt. to release water reserved in Tehri Dam earlier out of its own sources in anticipation of the completion of the Dam. Planning and construction of Water Treatment Plant of this magnitude takes about 4-5 years time. It is accordingly proposed to take immediate action on this project so as to complete the construction work and laying of transmission mains well in time.

An outlay of Rs.1950.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan for the construction of 100 MGD capacity Water Treatment Plant in Trans-Yamuna area and laying of trunk water transmission mains therefrom. Water from this plant will be mostly used in Trans-Yamuna area. It is accordingly proposed to take advance action on this project by way of acquisition of land for the construction of water treatment plant and other ancillary works. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 a sum of Rs.200 lacs is required. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.100 lacs.

12. DISTRIBUTION MAINS AND RESERVOIRS FOR 2ND PLANT AT NORTH SHAHDARA (Rs.2500.00 lacs).

For carrying water from the proposed 2nd 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in Trans-Yamuna area, transmission mains will have to be laid and number of reservoirs and booster pumping stations will have to be set up.

Accordingly a sum of Rs.2500.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs.50.00 lacs for 1991-92. The 1990-91 approved outlay/anticipated expenditure is Rs.25.00 lacs.

13. CONSTRUCTION OF 40 MGD WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT NANGLOI (Rs.5518.00 LACS).

40 MGD Water Treatment Plant including conveyance mains is to be set up at Nangloi at a total estimated cost of Rs.58 crores. The work of construction of Plant has already been awarded to M/s.NBCC.

Land for the Plant has already been acquired. Water from this Plant is proposed to be utilised in rural areas and West Delhi. Some of the major components of the work are as under:-

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| a) | Raw water channel from Delhi Tail Distributory. | Rs.1530 lacs |
| b) | Acquisition of land | Rs. 100 lacs |
| c) | Construction of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant. | Rs. 820 lacs |
| d) | Raw water pumps including payments to DESU. | Rs. 228 lacs |
| e) | P/L clear water pumping mains in a total length of 29 Kms. | Rs.1001 lacs |
| f) | Conveyance of treated sewage effluent including pump houses etc. and mains in a length of 168 Kms. | Rs.1920 lacs |

Accordingly an outlay of Rs.5518.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan including Rs.1500.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Against 1990-91 approved outlay of Rs.1235 lacs the likely expenditure is only Rs.600.00 lacs.

14. CONSTRUCTION OF 20 MGD PLANT AT BAWANA (Rs.2000 lacs).

A 20 MGD capacity water treatment Plant is proposed to be set up along the Western embankment of Delhi Tail Distributory of W.J.C. carrier system near Bawana escape. Proposal has been forwarded to Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development for their approval. Raw water for this plant will also be drawn from the Delhi Tail Distributory of W.J.C. carrier system up-stream of Haiderpur by effecting savings in enroute losses of water for which proposal comprising of laying twin 2000mm/PSC

main between Wazirabad and Haiderpur and construction of an intake well with raw water pump house has been approved by G.O.I., Ministry of Urban Development. This treatment plant will meet the water requirement of rural North Delhi exclusively in addition to partial needs of Mangol Puri and Sultan Puri re-settlement colonies. Major components of work covered under the proposal are:-

a)	Construction of raw water channel and bye-pass arrangements including regulators in Delhi Tail Distributory.	Rs. 50.50 lacs
b)	Construction of Water Treatment plant.	Rs. 540.00 lacs
c)	Installation of pumps.	Rs. 372.00 lacs
d)	P/Laying clear water mains.	Rs.1053.00 lacs
e)	Construction of staff quarters.	Rs. 34.00 lacs
f)	Land	Rs. 79.05 lacs
g)	Detailed Engg.works	Rs. 9.80 lacs
h)	Admn.expenditure/Estt.etc.	Rs. 17.88 lacs

A sum of Rs.2200.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs.500 lacs for 1991-92 for this new scheme.

15. AUGMENTATION OF WATER TREATMENT PLANTS (Rs.200.00 LACS).

The work of construction of 12 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla has since been completed and plant commissioned. The work of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad has also been completed during the year and 30 MGD portion of the plant has been commissioned. The balance 10 MGD portion is likely to be commissioned shortly.

The work of laying of 1500mm dia main from Wazirabad to Khyala has almost been completed. Portion of the main between Wazirabad to Prem Bari-bridge has already been commissioned.

A sum of Rs.200 lacs is proposed for the 8th plan period for completion of above works including Rs.10.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Against the approved outlay of Rs.200 lacs during 1990-91 the likely expenditure is Rs.350 lacs.

16. RURAL WATER SUPPLY (Rs.1000.00 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, all the 413 Harijan basties have also been covered. Provision has been made for improving, stabilising and strengthening rural water supply distribution system and for providing more filtered water in villages in Kanjhawala

and Najafgarh Blocks where ground water is increasingly becoming saline. It is proposed to set up a reservoir and booster pumping station near Ujwa and augment booster pumping stations at Avantika and Karala. Since many of the tube-wells are located far away from the rural villages, the problem of low voltage afflicts them. In order to ensure steady voltage at tube-wells, voltage stabiliser and transformers are proposed to be provided. Presently, tube-wells provided in rural areas have been drilled to about 50-60 mtr. depth. It is seen that the yield of these tube-wells has declined and some tube-wells' water is also becoming brackish. There is need to explore possibility of deeper tube-wells of depth varying from 200 to 300 mtrs. In case we succeed in establishing the source of water at that depth, it will substantially meet the needs of rural areas. Discussions are being held with M/s RITES (Government of India Undertaking) to take up this work after exploring and drilling of deep tube-wells. The cost of 100 tube-wells is about Rs.3 crores. Adding the cost of pumps, pump house, piping etc. etc., the total outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs.5 crores.

A sum of Rs.1000.00 lacs is accordingly proposed for the 8th plan period including Rs.300.00 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.325 lacs.

17. EXTENDING WATER SUPPLY IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES AND RURAL ABADIS OUTSIDE LAL DORA (Rs.400.00 LACS)

A sum of Rs.60500.00 lacs provided under item 6 & 7 "Raw Water arrangements for raw water for Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant" is to be met out of Delhi Admn. fund as already mentioned therein.

In addition, grants-in-aid shall have to be provided for installation of tube-wells and deep bore hand pumps in rural abadis, provision of water supply in extended land dora areas and re-settlement colonies. Besides, to combat fluorosis, defluoridation plants shall have to be set up to treat ground water and make it potable. In certain pockets, in the absence of filtered water, it might be necessary to provide reverse osmosis plants to treat locally available brackish water and render it fit for consumption. Such plants employ latest technology available indigenously, are costly to install and incur heavy expenses on treatment. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide grants-in-aid to an extent of Rs.400 lacs for such ventures. Besides Grant-in-aid of Rs.1,500.00 lacs also required for extending water supply in Unauthorised Colonies as mentioned under item 8.

18. PROVIDING ALTERNATE SOURCE OF POWER SUPPLY AT TREATMENT PLANTS AND BOOSTER PUMPING STATIONS (Rs.250.00 LACS).

It has been found that low voltage and power failure disrupt water supply. Even small tripping

causes disruption of water supply. Recharging of system takes quite some time thereby affecting water supply adversely. Diesel generating sets are being provided at Khyala, Naraina and Jhandewalan and shall be provided at other places also during 8th Plan period. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.250.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan period including Rs.100 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92. During 1990-91 the approved outlay/anticipated expenditure is Rs.100.00 lacs.

18. CONSERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY (Rs.200.00 LACS)

Presently, filtered water is being used in various parks and there is also wastage of water through free public water hydrants. To save filtered water supply, it is proposed to provide more tube-wells in all Municipal parks which have area of more than 2 acres. It is also proposed to install deep bore hand pumps as replacement of public water hydrants. This will save wastage of filtered water and would be in the long run economical. Twinning arrangement with severn trent water ODA has been signed and work for long term strategy for leakage control is being evolved besides a long term strategy on rehabilitation of water mains including payment of import/export duties of equipments etc. For all these programmes, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan period including Rs.25.00 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs.50.00 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs.40.00 lacs.

19. INTER-LINKING OF CONVEYANCE SYSTEM FROM VARIOUS PLANTS (Rs.500.00 lacs).

In order to provide flexibility of distribution of water from various plants, it is proposed to provide inter-linking mains from Wazirabad to Bhagirathi as well as from Wazirabad to Haiderpur. Such inter-linking works will require crossing of river Yamuna where new bridges are being constructed or existing bridges are being widened, proportionate cost of the bridge in such cases for carrying the conveyance mains will have to be paid in advance to concerned departments.

A sum of Rs.500.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan period for such works.

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B. SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE SCHEMES

The Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is responsible for providing sewerage facilities in the areas under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. For the areas under the command of NDMC, Cantonment Board and DDA Development areas, internal peripheral outfall sewers are provided by the respective agencies. However, the Undertaking provides trunk sewers and sewage treatment Plants for the entire Union Territory of Delhi. It also carries out major work of storm water drainage and carries out certain Anti-flood works. With the above aims, the Undertaking has provided sewage treatment plants at Okhla, Keshopur, Coronation Pillar, Kondli and Rithala.

Delhi is not only a Metropolitan city but the National Capital and it must have proper sewerage system for collection pumping treatment and disposal of domestic and industrial sewage in order to check environmental pollution and also to check pollution in river Yamuna. Since water supply is being augmented to meet increasing demand due to rise in population it is necessary that sewerage facilities should also not lag behind the water supply arrangement.

The population of Delhi at the end of 7th Plan was around 88 lacs and the same shall increase to around 105 lacs by 1990-95 as per projections of Delhi Development Authority. The DWS & SD Undertaking is therefore, to make adequate arrangements for supply of wholesome water as also disposal of waste water generated. The rate of water supply for all uses considered at the rate of 70 gpd as per suggestion in the perspective environmental plan of 2001 National Capital Region. Accordingly, the requirements of water by the year 1990-95 would be around 735 mgd. Although, efforts are being made to raise the present water supply to 735 mgd a pragmatic figure likely to be achieved is around 700 mgd which in turn would generate about 560 mgd waste water. Proposals for setting up additional sewage treatment plants and sewage systems has been drawn to augment sewage treatment facility to 450 mgd by 1990-95.

7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

An outlay of Rs. 14023 lacs was approved for the VIIth Plan for sewerage works, like laying of sewers, construction of pumping stations, augmentation of sewage treatment plants etc. for rising the sewage treatment capacity to 352 mgd by 1990 corresponding to the projected water supply of 592 mgd. However, this target could not be achieved on account of constraints of availability of water, requirements/ allocation of land and other factors. The installed capacity of sewage treatment was raised from 152 mgd to 216 mgd during the VIIth plan including 12 Mgd treated in Oxidation Pond. Against the sanctioned outlay an expenditure of Rs. 11913.70 lacs has been incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

The requirements of water by the year 1990-95 for a population of 105 lacs is estimated to be 735 mgd. Although efforts are being made to get 735 mgd of water supply, the likely committed availability of water shall be around 700 mgd. On account of paucity of filtered water the provision of sewerage system is aimed at the urban areas only as such the expected waste water generation is estimated at 560 mgd. Since population in JJ clusters and unauthorised colonies will not have sewerage facilities sewage treatment have been proposed for augmentation to 450 mgd by 1995 as detailed in the following table:

S.No.	Location	Capacity the end of VIIth Plan	Present level as on Sept. 1990.	Proposed capacity by the end of 8th Plan.
1.	Okhla	100 mgd	124 mgd	139 mgd
2.	Keshopur	62 "	72 "	92 "
3.	Coronation Pillar	20 "	20 "	40 "
4.	Rithala	10 "	10 "	75 "
5.	Kondli	10 "	10 "	45 "
6.	Vasant Kunj	2 "	2 "	2 "
7.	Yamuna Vihar	-	-	15 "
8.	Ghitorni	-	-	5 "
9.	Papankala	-	-	15 "
10.	Narela	-	-	5 "
11.	Najafgarh	-	-	3 "(2.5)
12.	Alipur	-	-	1 "
13.	Mehrauli	-	-	1 "
14.	Oxidation Pond	12 "	12 "	12 "
		<u>216 "</u>	<u>250 "</u>	<u>450 "</u>

At the Okhla Plant although primary treatment capacity of 124 MGD has been achieved, the remaining works for completion of secondary process are in progress. Similarly the works at Rithala and Kondli Plants are also in various stages of progress and likely to be completed by 1990-91.

For completing the on-going schemes and for taking up new schemes proposed for the treatment plants, sewage pumping station, trunk sewers, branch sewers and allied works including anti-flood Storm Water Drainage Schemes an outlay of Rs. 950 crores is proposed for the VIII Plan. In addition, an amount of Rs. 905.00 lacs is required for Grant-in-Aid works (Revenue Head) for providing sewerage facilities in all the re-settlement colonies and urban villages.

The success of providing new treatment plants is greatly dependent on allotment of land and this needs to be expedited. Similarly land for construction of new pumping stations needs to be allotted on priority to achieve the plan targets. Clearance for the alignment of sewers will also have to be dealt with on priority, so that there is no shortfall in the targets set-ferth.

The Major continuing works and the new schemes are as under :-

1. TRUNK SEWERS : (RS. 800.00 LACS).

a) ON GOING WORKS : (RS.100.00 LACS).

Trunk sewer from Jheel to Geeta Colony Pumping Station has been completed. The University sewer as well as Roop Nagar sewer has also been commissioned after repair in Nehru Vihar area. The other ongoing schemes like Batla House, Gaffar Manzil, Sarai Rohilla, Bag Kare Khan are in progress. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lacs will be required for completion of these ongoing schemes.

b) NEW WORKS :

i) Providing/laying jointing 400-1000mm dia sewer from Kailash Nagar to Gandhi Nagar to Jheel shall be carried out during 1990-91. A provision of Rs. 74.00 lacs is required during 8th Plan.

ii) Providing and Laying outfall sewer for old and new Seemapuri as DDA has not laid outfall sewer, A Provision of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been made during the 8th Plan.

iii) Providing and laying peripheral sewer for Deoli Complex and Khanpur village at a cost of Rs. 70.00 lacs is required in 8th Plan.

iv) Providing & laying peripheral sewer from MB Road to Badarpur and then from Badarpur to proposed Sewage Pumping Station at Madanpur Khadar. A provision of Rs. 250.00 Lacs is required in 8th Plan.

v) It is proposed to provide a trunk sewer along the Najafgarh Road from Uttam Nagar Group of Colonies upto Uttam Nagar Sewage Pumping Station at a cost of Rs. 80.00 Lacs.

vi) It is proposed to lay peripheral sewer at Malvia Nagar at a cost of Rs. 121.00 Lacs.

vii) Providing and laying outall sewer for Tuglakabad Extension and adjoining area. Provision of Rs.200.00 Lacs is required.

viii) A few pheripheral/trunk sewer shall be executed as per recommendations of M/s. T.C.E. A sum of Rs. 900.00 Lacs is proposed in the 8th Plan for the ongoing as well as new work. For 1991.92 the proposed outlay is Rs. 250 lacs, The approved outlay/likely expenditure is Rs. 200 lacs during 1990-91.

2. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS : (RS. 9000 LACS)

A) ONGOING WORKS : (RS. 400.00 LACS).

Works to an extent of 121 MGD were taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan as under .-

Okhla	24 MGD
Rithala	35 MGD
Keshopur	35 MGD
Vasant Kunj	2 MGD
Kondli Phase-II	25 MGD

121 MGD

i) 24 MGD Plant at Okhla : (Rs. 100.00 Lacs)

This work is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1990-91. Most of the works will be completed except repair of old digestors. To clear pending payments to the contractor including claim for escalation etc. a sum of Rs. 100.00 Lacs is provided.

ii) 25 MGD Kondli Sewage Treatment Plant: (Rs. 100.00 Lacs.)

The work is in progress and about 95% is likely to be completed by March, 1991 and the balance work will be completed during 1991-92. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lacs is needed for remaining works and final payments.

iii) 40 MGD Rithala Sewage Treatment Plant:(Rs.50.00Lacs)

Works for providing 40 MGD Sewage Treatment Plant was taken up during the 7th Five Year Plan. 10 MGD portion of this plant has already been commissioned and work is in progress to complete the remaining 30 MGD portion. This work is likely to be completed during 1990-91. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lacs is needed for pending payments to the contractors.

iv) 40 MGD Keshopur Sewage Treatment Plant (Rs.50 Lacs):

40 MGD part of treatment plant has already been made functional. Certain repair works to the digestors will be taken up for which a sum of Rs. 50 lacs is required to complete the ongoing works.

v) 10 MGD Addl. Sewage Treatment Plant at Coronation Pillar (Rs. 100 Lacs).

The present capacity of Coronation Pillar treatment plant is 20 MGD primary and 10 MGD secondary. It is proposed to provide complete treatment by providing 10 MGD capacity. These works are due to be started in 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 100 lacs is required for the ongoing works.

b) NEW WORKS :

- i) 15 MGD ADDL. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AT OKHLA (RS. 1600 LACS).

It is proposed to provide 15 mgd additional Sewage Treatment capacity by 2001 A.D. in addition to the 124 mgd capacity at Okhla. It is proposed to acquire 118 acres of land for setting up additional treatment capacity upto the year 2001. A sum of Rs. 1600 lacs is needed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

- ii) 20 MGD ADDITIONAL SEWAGE T/PLANT AT KESHOPUR (RS. 1200 LACS).

It is proposed to augment sewage treatment capacity by 20 mgd at this Sewage Treatment Plant. A sum of Rs. 1200 lacs is needed for the 8th Five year plan period.

- iii) 10 MGD ADDITIONAL SEWAGE T/MENT PLANT AT CORONATION PILLAR (RS. 1300 LACS).

The existing capacity of the Coronation Pillar sewage treatment plant is 30 mgd comprising of 20 mgd Primary and 10 mgd secondary. It is proposed to provide 10 mgd of secondary treatment and another 10 mgd complete treatment by 1991-92. Another 10 mgd capacity will be added so as to raise its capacity to 40 mgd complete treatment during 8th Plan. A sum of Rs. 1300 lacs is required in the 8th Plan.

- iv) 35 MGD ADDITIONAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AT RITHALA (RS. 2000 LACS).

Work of 40 mgd Sewage Treatment Plant capacity is nearing completion. An additional capacity of 35 mgd is proposed to be added during the 8th plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2000 lacs.

- v) 10 MGD ADDL. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT AT SHAHDRA (KONDLI) (RS. 600 LACS).

35 mgd Sewage Treatment capacity is due to be achieved by the end of 1990-91. On account of growing population in Trans-Yamuna area, it is necessary to augment the Sewage Treatment capacity by providing 10 mgd capacity sewage treatment plant during the 8th plan period and a sum of Rs. 600 lacs is needed for this work.

- vi) 15 MGD S.T.P. AT YAMUNA VIHAR ; (RS. 900 LACS).

As per report of M/s TCE it is proposed to construct new plant at north of G.T.Road for ultimate capacity of 35 mgd by 2001. During the 8th five year plan period it is proposed to set up first phase of plant of 10 mgd capacity at a total estimated cost of Rs. 600 lacs. 12 acres of land under oxidation ponds is in the possession of the department and action for preparation of estimate including calling of tenders is being taken up.

vii) 15 MGD S.T.P. AT PAPANKALA (DWARKA) (Rs.900 Lacs):

DDA is developing Papankala complex in South West Delhi with a design population of about 11.5 lacs. It is proposed to provide Sewage Treatment Plant in phases and to begin with a 15 mgd sewage treatment plant is proposed at a cost of Rs.900 lacs, on the assurance that DDA will be giving land free of cost for construction of Sewage Treatment plant. A plant of approximate 60-70 mgd capacity will be required ultimately for which details are being worked out by our consultant.

viii) 5 MGD S.T.P. AT VILLAGE GHITORNI (Rs. 400 lacs):

DDA has developed Vasant Kunj in South West Delhi and have massive programme of development around vasant Kunj. A 2 MGD Mini Sewage Treatment Plant has already been commissioned for Vasant Kunj complex and additional 5 mgd sewage Treatment plant is proposed to be constructed near Village Ghitorni at an estimated cost of Rs. 400 lacs. Action for acquiring land in rocky areas has been initiated.

ix) 2.5 MGD ST.P. FOR NAJAFGARH (Rs. 600 lacs):

There is pressing demand for providing sewerage system in Najafgarh Town. It is proposed to provide sewerage system alongwith a mini sewage Treatment plant of 2.5 mgd capacity for Najafgarh Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 600 lacs. Land for this plant is yet to be allotted by DDA.

x) 5 MGD S.T.P. FOR NARELA (Rs.400 lacs):

Narela is a satellite town of Union territory of Delhi. A number of unauthorised/regularised colonies are also coming up around this township. Filtered water supply has already been extended and is being gradually augmented after commissioning of Ranney wells under construction in Alipur block. It is proposed to provide 5 mgd Sewage Treatment Plant alongwith sewerage system at a total cost of Rs. 400 lacs.

xi) 1 MGD SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR VILLAGE ALIPUR AND ADJOINING AREAS:(Rs. 200.00 lacs)

Alipur village is located along G.T. Road in North Delhi and number of institutions are coming up in this village. It is proposed to set up a 1 MGD Mini Sewage Treatment plant alongwith sewerage system at a cost of Rs.200.00 lacs.

An outlay of Rs. 10500 lacs is proposed for all these works during the 8th Plan including Rs. 2000 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 1600 lacs.

3. PUMPING STATIONS INCLUDING RISING MAINS :
(RS. 4000 LACS).

a) ONGOING WORKS :

i) 35 MGD SEWAGE PUMPING STATION AT MANSAROVAR PARK :
(Rs. 125.00 Lacs).

Scheme amounting to Rs. 274 Lacs was approved for the construction of 35 MGD Sewage Pumping Station at Mansarovar Park, with 900mm dia one number rising main upto 1600-2100mm dia sewer in District IV. The work is in progress and is likely to complete in March 1991. The work for providing/laying and jointing rising main of 900mm dia has been awarded and 50% work shall be completed. The second rising main of 900mm dia will also be required during 8th Five Year Plan. For this work a provision of Rs. 125 lacs shall be required during the 8th Five Year Plan.

ii) 15 MGD SEWAGE PUMPING STATION AT GEETA COLONY :
(Rs. 55.00 Lacs)

A scheme amounting to Rs. 181.52 Lacs was sanctioned for the construction of pumping station, rising main and 1200-1400mm dia gravity sewer. The work is in progress and likely to be completed by March, 1991. A sum of Rs. 55.00 Lacs is required for making payment for balance work during 8th Plan.

iii) 40 MGD JAGRITI SEWAGE PUMPING STATION:
(RS. 440.00 Lacs).

A scheme for Rs. 837.40 Lacs was approved for the construction of pumping station alongwith 2 Nos. 42" dia rising main upto Kondli Sewage Treatment Plant. Most of the work has already been completed alongwith one number rising main. IInd rising main shall be laid during the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 440.00 Lacs is required during the 8th Five Year Plan for laying of rising main and also for providing and laying H.S. Pipes in gaps.

iv) SEWAGE PUMPING STATION AT PREET VIHAR :
(RS. 600 LACS.)

IInd rising main of 48" dia/1200mm dia shall be required for which Rs. 600 lacs are required during the 8th Five Year Plan for laying of rising main upto Kondli Sewage Treatment Plant.

v) 50 MGD SEWAGE P/STATION AT KALYANPURI.
(RS. 215 LACS).

The work for construction of this pumping station was left incomplete by the contractor and negotiations are being held with some other agency for completing the work. Rs.215 lacs are required during 8th five year plan for completing the pumping station as well as laying 2nd rising main 900mm dia upto Kondli Sewage Treatment Plant.

vi) BIHARI COLONY PUMPING STATION (RS. 35 LACS)

A Sewage Pumping Station is proposed to be constructed for pumping the sewage of Bihari Colony into the existing trunk sewer along Road No. 57. Electrical equipment has been received for this work. The construction of Pumping station will start shortly. A sum of 35 lacs is required during 8th Plan.

B) NEW WORKS :

A large number of new pumping station have to be established for conveying sewage from different parts of the city. The new schemes are dealt with as under for construction of new pumping stations at:

i) ADARSH NAGAR (Rs. 61 lacs).

A new Sewage pumping station alongwith pumping main has to be provided for Adarsh Nagar Group of colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 61 lacs.

ii) UTTAM NAGAR (Rs. 200 lacs).

A new Sewage pumping Station alongwith rising main is proposed to be constructed near Hastal at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 lacs for 33 unauthorised/regularised colonies under the Uttam Nagar group of colonies.

iii) PRAGATI VIHAR (Rs. 900 lacs):

A new Sewage Pumping Station alongwith rising main is proposed to be constructed in the CGO Complex, Lodhi Road for pumping sewage from Jhandewalan, Punchkuian Road and NDMC areas for pumping the same into the gravity duct which ultimately discharges into Okhla Sewage Disposal works.

iv) SUDARSHAN PARK (Rs. 125 lacs):

Sewers are being provided in Sudarshan Park in West Zone. Certain areas cannot be discharged into the trunk sewer by gravity and as such it is necessary to provide a pumping station alongwith rising main at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 lacs.

v) OKHLA COMPLEX (Rs. 235 lacs):

Sewerage system including pumping station and rising main is being provided for Okhla complex comprising of Okhla village, Zakir Nagar, Noor Nagar, Zamia Millia complex etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 235 lacs.

vi) DEOLI KHANPUR (Ra. 350 lacs):

It is proposed to construct a Sewage pumping Station for Deoli Khanpur and adjoining areas. The estimated cost of construction of pumping station including rising main is Rs. 350 lacs.

vii) BADARPUR PUMPING STATION (Rs. 750 lacs):

For pumping sewage of south of Mehrauli Badarpur Road, Badarpur Village, Madanpur Khadar and adjoining areas, it is proposed to construct a sewage pumping station with rising main upto Okhla Sewage treatment plant at an estimated cost of Rs.750 lacs.

viii) TUGLAKABAD EXTENTION (Rs. 300 lacs):

For conveying the sewage of Kalkaji Extn. Tuglakabad village and Ext. etc. it is proposed to construct a sewage pumping station alongwith pumping main upto gravity duct at an estimated cost of Rs. 329 lacs.

ix) BHARAT NAGAR PUMPING STATION(Rs. 400 lacs):

As per TCE report sewerage system of Karol Bagh zone is to be augmented by providing a new sewer from Karol Bagh to be laid upto the right bank of Najafgarh drain upto the proposed pumping station to be constructed and finally connected to Rithala Sewage pumping station through a pumping main gravit-sewer. A sum of Rs. 400 lacs is required during the 8th plan.

x) PUMPING STATIONS IN TRANS YAMUNA AREA(Rs.1000 lacs)

As per perspective development plan for 2001 A.D. a number of pumping station are to be constructed in Trans-Yamuna area in Brahmपुरi, Gokalपुरi, Ghonda, Yamuna Puri, Zafrabad etc. Total cost for these pumping stations i/c rising main is Rs. 1000 lacs and this amount is required in 8th plan period.

xi) PUMPING STATION AT HAIDERPURI & RITHALA:
(Rs. 225.00 lacs).

A lump sum provision of Rs. 225.00 lacs is required for laying duplicate rising main from Haiderपुरi pumping station and Rithala pumping station. during the 8th Five year plan.

xii) PUMPING STATION AT MEHRAULI (Rs. 125.00 lacs):

A sum of Rs. 125.00 lacs is required for construction of pumping station alongwith rising main upto IIT Crossing during the 8th Five year plan. For all these works an outlay of Rs.4000 lacs is proposed for the 8th plan including Rs. 900 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 720 lacs.

4. RESIDENTIAL AND OFFICE ACCOMMODATION
(RS. 600.00 LACS).

i) ONGOING WORKS : (RS. 300.00 LACS)

Office building at Varunalaya Complex is in progress and likely to be completed by 1990-91 but

for miscellaneous works like compound wall, approach road, and new sub-station including arrangements for fire fighting etc. extra expenditure is needed during 1990-91 for which a sum of Rs. 130.00 Lacs is required.

ii) Staff Quarters at Model Town are under construction. Rs. 20.00 lacs will be required during 8th Plan period.

iii) Construction of 190 Cat. I and Cat. II Quarters is proposed to be undertaken during the 8th Plan. Rs.150.00 Lacs will be required.

NEW WORKS :

It is proposed to put up a four storey new office complex at Shahdra at a cost of Rs. 100.00 Lacs. It is also proposed to construct staff quarter at Rithala, Kondli and other sewage treatment plants.

An amount of Rs. 600.00 Lacs is required in 8th Plan for ongoing as well as for new works under this scheme. For 1991-92 the proposed outlay is Rs. 300 lacs. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 350 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs. 150 lacs.

5. ANTI-FLOOD WORKS/STORM WATER DRAINAGE SCHEMES/COVERING OF NALLAHS : (RS. 900.00 LACS).

a) ONGOING WORKS :

The following works are in progress :

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------|
| i) | Construction & covering of Drain along old Rohtak Road. | Rs. 40.00 Lacs |
| ii) | Remodelling of Gokalpur Drain from RD 668 to RD 2858. | Rs. 76.00 Lacs |
| iii) | Construction of Ajit Nagar Dharampura Drain. | Rs. 24.00 Lacs |
| iv) | Remodelling of Shakur Basti Drain | Rs. 86.00 Lacs |
| v) | Remodelling of GT Road drain from Navin Shahdra P/Stn. to Trunk Drain No.1 | Rs.232.00 Lacs |
| vi) | Covering of Tuglakabad Extn. Drain | Rs. 12.00 Lacs |

Remodelling of Ajit Nagar & Dharampura Drain has since been completed and that of G.T. Road is nearing completion.

b) NEW WORKS :

- | | | |
|------|--|----------------|
| i) | Remodelling of Subhash Nagar drain | Rs. 62.00 Lacs |
| ii) | Remodelling of Wazirpur drain and Model Town drain. | Rs.120.00 Lacs |
| iii) | Pending finalisation of the policy for the covering of major nallahs, a provision of Rs.100 lacs has been made in the annual plan for covering nallahs in the congested areas for environmental improvement. | |

iv)	Const. of Jyoti Colony Drain	Rs.95.00 Lacs
v)	Const. of SW Drain from Loni Road to Navin Shah'ra	Rs.80.00 Lacs
vi)	Duplicate barrel from Minto Bridge to Bahadur Shad Zafar Marg.	Rs127.00 Lacs.
vii)	Remodelling of Gokul Pur Drain in Bhajanpura ---Est. Cost----	Rs.80.00 Lacs.

For carrying out above works and other miscellaneous works a total sum of Rs.900 lacs is required during the 8th Plan including Rs. 400 lacs for the Annula Plan 1991-92 Rs. 300 lacs stand approved during 1990-91

There is increasing demand for covering of major nallahs which requires a high financial outlay. It is not possible to undertake such works out of the plan funds more so when such works do not yield any revenue. It is therefore desired to take up such works as a remunerative project involving public participation. This will entail change in land use and the matter is already under consideration in respect of some of the major nallahs. After covering of such nallahs, wherever possible the covered portion will be utilised for raising structures for commercial use which will meet the cost of covering and subsequent maintenance.

6. RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PLANTS:
(Rs. 300.00 Lacs)

A sum of Rs.50 lacs is approved for carrying out renovation/improvement works at various Sewage Treatment Plants during Annual Plan 1990-91.

A sum of Rs.300.00 Lacs is required for the above works during 8th Five Year Plan, including Rs.100 Lacs for 1991-92 Rs.50 lacs stand approved during 1990-91.

7. GRAVITY DUCT : (RS. 100.00 LACS):

A sum of Rs.10.00 lacs is needed for fianlisation of bills and claims in respect of the work of Gravity sewer already completed. For renovation of existing gravity duct No.1 and making suitable inter-connections including desilting and renovation a sum of Rs.90.00 Lacs is also required. A sum of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs.50.00 Lacs for 1991-92. The approved outlay during 1990-91 is Rs. 20 lacs.

8. PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF RIVER YAMUNA INCLUDING TRAPPING OF NALLAH :(RS.250 LACS).

Due to large scale unauthorised construction, sewage flowing through the surface drains is draining into the Nallahs eventually out falling in the river Yamuna. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has taken serious note of the same and has been pressing for taking remedial measures. A sum of Rs. 250.00 lacs is proposed in the 8th Plan for the trapping of sullage and other ancillary work including Rs.25 lacs for 1991-92. During 1990-91 Rs. 20 lacs stand approved for the schemes.

9. PURCHASE OF MACHINERY : (RS. 100.00 LACS).

As a short term measure, it is necessary to provide interim treatment facility including provision of equipment and machinery. Twinning arrangement with Severn Trent Waster under O.D.A. has been signed and work for evolving long term strategy on rehabilitation of sewer lines and sludge digestion etc. is being evolved. A sum of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan for the above work and for payment of Import/Export duties of equipments, For 1991-92 the proposed outlay is Rs. 50 lacs against the approved outlay of Rs. 20 lacs in 1990-91.

10. UTILISATION OF TREATED SEWAGE EFFLUENT FOR HORTICULTURE PURPOSES : (RS. 600.00 LACS).

Since there is constraint of availability of raw water, it is not possible to extend filtered water supply for horticulture purposes. It is proposed to utilise treated effluent from Sewage Treatment Plants for horticulture purposes by covering major parks in the vicinity of existing sewage treatment plants. Independent pumping station along with pipe net work has to be provided from all the 5 Sewage Treatment Plants restricting the immediate use to 5 MGD treated sewage effluent from each of the treatment plants. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 600.00 lacs which is proposed for 8th Plan including Rs. 150 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 150 lacs.

11. LAYING OF BRANCH SEWERS/ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT WORK: (RS. 5000.00 LACS).

In order to provide better environmental conditions and to prevent out break of diseases like gastro enteritis, Cholera and Malaria, scheme provides for laying of internal sewers in unauthorised/regularised colonies during the plan. Out of 543 unauthorised/regularised colonies sewerage facilities were provided in 164 colonies upto end of VIIth Plan. Thereafter sewerage facilities have been provided in 10 more colonies bringing the total to 174 colonies. Works are under execution in 35 colonies and works in 33 colonies are under allotment. Tenders are being called shortly in respect of 42 colonies. Based on this pattern it is proposed to cover another 120 colonies in the remaining period of 8th Plan. A sum of Rs. 8800.00 Lacs will be required to cover 543 colonies as all these colonies will be supplied with water during the 8th Five Year Plan.

However, a sum of Rs. 5000.00 Lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan period including Rs. 700 lacs for 1991-92. The likely expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 800 lacs.

12. NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY-UTILISATION OF SEWAGE GAS : (RS. 145.00 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. 145.00 Lacs during 8th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.60 Lacs is proposed against the approved outlay of Rs.30 Lacs.

13. GRANT-IN-AID (REVENUE HEAD) : (RS. 905 LACS).

a) Provision of sewerage facilities in JJ Resettlement Colonies (Rs. 5300.00 Lacs).

44 Resettlement colonies in Delhi were transferred to the M.C.D. by the D.D.A. w.e.f. 1.6.88 for providing civic amenities. Sewerage system was functional in 9 colonies and works were incomplete in 18 colonies. The remaining 17 colonies are such that neither internal nor peripheral sewers exist.

An action plan has been drawn for providing sewerage facilities in the JJ Resettlement colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.04 crores. So far sewerage system has been made functional in another 6 colonies. The remaining colonies are proposed to be covered during the 8th Plan. The work shall be taken up under the Grants-in-Aid to be made available by Delhi Administration under the revenue head of Account. A sum of Rs. 5300.00 Lacs is required during the 8th Plan period.

b) Provision of sewerage facilities in Urban Villages : (Rs. 2000.00 Lacs).

Out of 108 villages, sewerage facilities is available in 75 villages. The remaining 33 villages are without sewerage facilities out of which 18 villages are in the Trans Yamuna area. The work of providing sewerage facilities in such urban villages is being taken up out of Grant-in-Aid coming from the Delhi Administration and subject to technical feasibility.

A sum of Rs. 2000.00 Lacs will be required for this purpose.

II. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

A- Write up for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan 1991-92.

1) Strengthening of Water Supply System in NDMC area : (Rs. 895 Lacs.)

The generation of filtered water for entire Delhi including NDMC area is the responsibility of DWS & SDU of MOD. NDMC receives filtered water from MCD from its four reservoirs during restricted hours and two tappings from conveyance mains near Tilak Bridge and Nizamuddin Railway Station. The supply so received is distributed subsequently among the consumers through a distribution net work either directly from the outlets of the reservoirs or through water boosting stations. As the entire distribution system is inter connected, short supply from one reservoir upsets the hydraulic conditions in the entire area and as such shortage of water is felt through out the year in one pocket or the other. The residents at upper floors also experience shortage of water in certain pockets which are situated either at higher contours or at the tail end of the distribution system.

The existing distribution system about 40 to 50 years old has almost out-lived its life. Also owing to increase in population of New Delhi 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 the available pressure at the ferrule point for double storey buildings should not be less than 14 metres.

With a view to check the adequacy of the existing distribution system for the water demand upto the year 2001 as also for equitable distribution of water, the work of consultancy services for study of the existing filtered water supply system in NDMC area was entrusted to M/S Tata Consulting Engineers. The report submitted by the consultants was accepted by the Technical Committee constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development under the chairmanship of Adviser, CPHEEO with the Engineer-in-Chief, DWS & SDU of MCD as Member and Chief Engineer (Civil), NDMC as Member Secretary, in its meeting held on 29.7.88.

The present requirement of filtered water for New Delhi is of the order of 181 MId by the year 2001. The consultants recommended for strengthening of the distribution system in two parts i.e. for the water demand upto 1991 and upto the year 2001. The recommendations for the water demand upto the year 1991 were processed expeditiously and most of them have either been implemented for are under various stages of execution. Some continuing schemes like laying of water mains from Palam Reservoir, Talkatora Reservoir, in Bungalow area South of Rajpath and in North of Rajpath, construction water boosting station in Diplomatic Enclave and at R.K. Ashram Marg, Improvement to water supply in Moti Bagh, Sarojini Nagar and Netaji Nagar, which is projected to increase to 189 MId by the year 1991 and 225 MId

installation of motoring devices at various water boosting stations etc. are, however, to spill over to the 8th five year plan including the expenditure on finalisation of accounts of various Plan schemes.

Keeping in view the short supply from MCD, it is proposed to augment the supply by about 15 MLD by installing about 50 tubewells. The existing scheme for installation of 25 tubewells in rocky area also spills over to the 8th five year plan. The shallow hand pumps, considered as source of contamination and Health hazard, have since been made redundant and instead deepwell hand pumps India Mark-II have been installed in various pockets of NDMC area. Some more hand pumps are proposed to be installed as per requirement during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The hydraulic conditions and also the life of old C.I. pipes has reduced considerably during the last about 40-50 years, the old 3" dia pipes being affected adversely. M/s Tata Consulting Engineers have recommended to replace such old 3" dia pipes by 100mm dia pipes in a phased manner, priority being given to the lines giving problems. To avoid cutting of major city roads time and again for releasing water connections, it is considered necessary to lay functional lines on such roads where-ever considered desirable and technically feasible.

To meet the increased demand of water after 1991 and upto the year 2001, M/s Tata Consulting Engineers have recommended drawal of 76.80 Mld of water from the Western side (Palam Reservoir side) i.e. 48 Mld from Palam Reservoir and 28.80 Mld from a new reservoir proposed to be constructed near the junction of Ridge Road and Simon Bolivar Marg. M/s Tata Consulting Engineers have recommended to construct a reservoir of 15 Mld capacity with laying of about 8.70 KM length of pipe lines of various dia meters from 1000 MM to 150MM. This scheme itself is estimated to cost about Rs. 620 Lacs.

The consultants have also recommended to lay about 1.20 KM long 500/400/200MM dia pipes in a pocket of the area in the North of Rajpath for strengthening of Talkatora Reservoir distribution system. The Consultants have also recommended to strengthen the existing in-lets to Sarojini Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar water boosting stations to meet the increase demand of water in these areas. The Recommendations of the consultants are proposed to be implemented during the 8th five year plan period so that the required relief is provided to the residents of New Delhi area by the year 1994 in phases.

To execute these programmes the likely expenditure is Rs, 895 lacs during the 8th five year plan period. So a total outlay of Rs. 925 lacs is proposed for the scheme during the 8th five year plan period.

An expenditure of Rs.166.00 lacs is likely to be increased during 1990-91. Rs. 199.00 lacs are proposed during the year 1991-92.

2) Setting up of leak detection cell & public health lab (Rs. 5 lacs)

During 7th five year plan, it was proposed to set up a leak detection cell to control the wastage of water through underground leakages by adopting modern techniques and also to set up a public health laboratory for monitoring the quality of water supplied in NDMC area. The public health lab was made functional in April, 1988. The sophisticated electronic equipments for the leak detection cell have already been procured and the cell is being set up after procuring the ancillary equipments and T&P items. The work on construction of building for the leak detection cell and public health lab. is also in progress and is expected to be completed during 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed during for 8th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs.4.00 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1990-91. Rs. 1 lac are proposed for 1991-92.

3) Augmentation of sewerage in DIZ area, Ashoka Road and adjoining area. (Rs.20 lacs):

A scheme costing Rs. 102.34 lacs for augmentation of existing sewerage system in DIZ area, Ashoka Road and adjoining area necessitated as a result of redevelopment of DIZ area as per Master plan, was taken up in hand during the 6th five year plan period and main sewer lines have already been laid except shifting of connections from old lines to the new lines and laying of some branch sewers. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed for 8th plan. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is required during 1990-91 and Rs. 10.00 lacs are proposed for 1991-92.

4) Remodelling of 75"/84" dia existing trunk sewer line (Rs. 30 lacs)

A major scheme for replacing the existing 75"/84" dia trunk sewer carrying discharge from MCD as well as NDMC area by a new sewer line was taken up in phases and work on phase-I of the scheme costing Rs. 83-70 lacs was completed during the 6th plan. The work on phase-II and phase-III of the scheme costing Rs. 509/- lacs was taken up during the 7th plan period and major portion of the scheme was completed during the 7th five year plan period. To abandon the old line, it is necessary to transfer the existing connections from the old system to the new system by laying branch sewers suitably. Work on transfer of such connections is already in progress and work on the rest will be taken up during the rest of the 8th five year plan period. For completing the schemes in full an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for 8th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs is proposed during the year 1991-92.

5. Augmentation of Sewerage in various NDMC area.
(Rs.800 Lacs).

The sewerage system of NDMC area about 50 years old, has almost out-lived its life. The existing sewer lines are also not capable of carrying the increased sewage discharge generated as a result of redevelopment which have already taken place and also due to increase in population. Some sewer lines in the Metropolitan city centre and DIZ area as per the redevelopment proposals have already been augmented. In other parts of the NDMC area, augmentation work has been done in isolated pockets depending upon the urgent needs.

For augmentation of the sewerage system is entirely as per the redevelopment proposals envisaged in the Master Plan upto the year 2001, the work of consultancy services for study of existing sewerage system comprehensively and to make recommendations for augmentation of the system, has already been entrusted to the M/s. Tata Consulting Engineers Bombay, and the surveying work to generate the basic data for the proposed study is already in progress. On the basis the recommendations various augmentation schemes will be taken up for expeditious implementations.

The existing augmentation schemes in localised pockets like Kautilya Marg, Lodhi Colony, Jor Bagh, Karbala, North Avenue M.P. Flats, Tolstay Marg etc. however, spill over to the 8th five year plan period including the expenditure on finalisation of accounts of various plan schemes.

The trunk sewer line at Kasturba Gandhi Marg carrying discharge from MCD area enters the NDMC area at Chelmsford Road and joins the old 75"/84" trunk sewer line via Connaught Circus and Kasturba Gandhi Marg. This trunk sewer has almost out-lived its life and has collapsed at Kasturba Gandhi Marg. New High rise buildings in the catchment area of this trunk sewer, render the sewer line inadequate. The alignment of this trunk sewer is also required to be changed due to coming up of various sub-ways in Connaught Circus. It has, therefore, become necessary to augment this sewer line.

The residential population of master plan zone D-11 and D-12 is proposed to be increased from 32,300 (of 1981 census) to about 83,300 persons (by 2001). The existing 66" dia trunk sewer line carrying discharge from these zone and adjoining areas has also out-lived its life and is badly silted up and the sewers are running surcharged. The sewer lines in these zones have also become unapproachable and are passing through building too. It is, therefore, necessary to augment and realign the existing sewerage system on top priority as multi-storeyed buildings have already started coming up.

Another out fall sewer in the South of Railway line carrying sewerage discharge from MCD area enters the NDMC area at Shanti Path and ultimately terminates at Kilokari pumping station via *** In addition to above, this trunk sewer also carries discharge from various Govt. Colonies like Moti Bagh, Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar Sarojini Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and part of Master Plan zone F-4. This trunk sewer line also carries discharge from Diplomatic Enclave area. The residential population of master plan zone D-21 between railway line, Ring Road and Aurbindo Marg is likely to increased tremendously from about 65,000 (of 1981 census) to about 1,00,000 persons by the year 2001.

***Shanthipath, Railway line and Brig. Hoshiar Singh Road.

As a result of development of additional embassy plots and increase in population of privately lease areas in zone D-13 the existing trunk sewer is not capable of carrying the additional discharge and is required to be augmented suitably.

In view of huge increase in population in these areas, it has become quite imperative to augment the branch sewer line as well as the trunk sewer line on top priority, as no augmentation work has been carried out since the original construction.

Another old 1200mm dia sewer line carrying sewage discharge from MCD area also enters the NDMC area at the B. Avenue and joins the trunk sewer at Brig. Hoshiar Singh Road. The existing branch sewers are mostly of 100/150mm dia's in almost whole of the NDMC area and the same are required to be replaced by 200 dia sewers, the minimum permissible size as per norms.

Although these augmentation schemes will further spillover to the 9th five year plan, it is proposed to augment the system as per the recommendations of the consultants as per priority fixed by them in the 8th five year plan period by making all out efforts. A sum of Rs. 800 lacs is proposed for the 8th five year plan. An expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 90 lacs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

Write-up for Anti-Flood Works etc. for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92.

Drainage system in NDMC area is being catered to system upto 14, Augmentation and covering of drains has not been taken up at number of places resulting in stagnation of water during heavy down pour. Due to various construction activities and laying of services the existing system has been badly effected at number of places. These factors have resulted in flooding problem during rains. Further, it is stated that there are certain open drains which are blocked during rainy season due to

dirt, dust and other materials thus, blocking the free flow of water and create mosquito nuisance. As such, alongwith the augmentation of the drainage system, the drains are being covered. A sum of Rs. 1,450/- Lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) out of which Rs. 260 Lacs is expected to be incurred during the Year 1990-91 and Rs. 400 Lacs is proposed during the Year 1991-92.

1. Aug. the Cap. of SWD System No.2 to 5:(Rs.25 Lacs)

These systems cover the area around South Avenue Lanes alongwith Prithivi Raj Road, Aurengzeb Road. For the Improvement of certain pockets, a provision of Rs. 25 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 5 Lacs are expected to incurred during the year 1990-91 Rs.5 Lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

2. Aug. the Cap. of SWD system No.1 and 6 to 11 and covering thereof (Rs. 580 Lacs).

These system cover the area of Rajpath, a portion of Willingdon Crescent, Mandir Marg, Panchkuin Road, Connaught Place, Kasturba Gandhi Marg and other parts of NDMC area not covered by the remaining systems. The main drainage system has already been covered and the work of subsidiary drains in Harish Chander Mathur Lane and North Avenue alongwith its adjoining areas is in progress and spills over to the 8th Five year Plan period. Scheme for augmentation of drainage system along Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Bhagat Singh Marg and its adjoining area, DIZ area, Connaught Place and Sanglimass area and its adjoining pockets, realignment of Rakab Ganj and diversion of part of system No. 7 will be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Besides this, the scheme for covering and development of Kashak Nallah from D-I,D-II flats, Vinay Marg upto T.N.A. Bridge in a length of about 1.90 km. costing about Rs. 5 Crores has already been taken up in hand.

Another deep open nallah along boundary of NDMC and MCD is passing through densely populated colonies like Nauroji Nagar and Safdarjung Enclave. This nallah has become a source of health hazard Lot of requests/representation have been received from the residents as well as representatives of the area for covering of this nallah also. The M.C.D. authorities have now confirmed that land reclaimed as a result of covering of this nallah will be used for the purposes of NDMC and the scheme of covering of this nallah in a length of about 900 Metres is being taken up in hand.

For these programmes an outlay of Rs. 580 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan . Rs. 190 lacs are expected to be incurred during 1990-91. A sum of Rs. 260 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

3. Aug. the cap. of SWD system No. 12 to 14 :
(Rs. 110 Lacs)

These systems cover the area of Kasturba Gandhi Marg and part of Connaught Place upto NDMC area limitat Tilak Marg and Minto Bridge upto New Delhi Railway Station. Under this schemes, following schemes are to be taken up for augmenting, covering and improvement to drainage system.

' Babar Road, Fire Brigade Lane, area around India Gate, College Road Connaught Place Part-II.

In addition to this, payment is to be made to Rail-way authorities for improvement to drainage system by constructing culverts etc. A Provision of Rs. 110 lacs is sought in the 8th Five Year Plan. Rs. 5 lacs are expected to be incurred during 1990-91 and Rs. 15 lacs are proposed for 1991-92.

4. Imp. to drainage system in varicus colonies :
(Rs. 330 Lacs)

There are number of government colonies in NDMC area and certain pockets are lowlying resulting in s stagnation of water during heavy down pour. The exist- ing drainage system in these colonies mainly consist of open surface drains which has been disturbed at number of places due to laying of services. The areas which require improvement to drainage system under this head are Shantipath, Satya Marg, Part of Malcha Marg, Part of Vinay Marg, Part of Laxmi Bai Nagar, Part of Netaji Nagar XY Block, Sarojini Nagar, East and west Kidwai Nagar, B Avenue, Part of Sarojini Nagar, Part of Aliganj and B.K. Dutt Colony, Kaka Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Part of Pandara Park, Golf Link, Lodi Estate and Jor Bagh. Some augmentation work in varicus colonies has been done in the 7th Five year Plan period under different schemes and now all such continue schemes will spill over to the 8th five year plan and as such, include under this head. A sum of Rs. 330 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five year Plan Rs. 45 lacs are likely to be incurred during 1990-91 and Rs. 100 lacs are proposed for 1991-92.

5. Aug. the cap. and Imp. to Road side drains in NDMC area (Rs. 55 lacs).

Under this scheme, improvement to urainage system at Sardar Patel Marg and interceptions of main drainage system is to be carried out during the 8th Five Year Plan. Some continue schemes will, however, spill over to the 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.55 lacs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan Rs. 5 lacs are likely to be incurred during 1990-91 and Rs. 5 lacs are proposed for year 1991-92.

6. Technical repairs and disilting of SWD system in NDMC area (Rs. 100 Lacs) :

With the covering of the existing drainage system by laying of pipes, it has become necessary to carry out technical repairs and disilting of the existing system to maintain its efficacy. Technical repairs in the form of repairs to manholes and other storm water appurtenances replacement of damaged/sunken pipes etc. is required to be done for which two service centres are made functional by the end of the 7th Plan period and will continue to work during the 8th Five Year Plan period. With the passage of time, the covered storm water drainage system has silted up partly and it is necessary to disilt the system simultaneously by adopting modern techniques and machinery. This job has already been assigned to M/s Tata Consulting Engineers to give their recommendations. Where disilting with modern techniques and machinery is not technically feasible due to intervening hindrances of other services like water lines, sewer lines, electric and telephone cables etc. passing through SWD system the silted up system will be required to be cleared up by removing the pipes and relaying the same to proper grades after cleaning. To make all these arrangements during the 8th Five year plan period, a sum of Rs. 100 lacs is required. A sum of Rs. 10 lacs is likely to be incurred during 1990-91 and Rs. 15 lacs are proposed for 1991-92.

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Sector	Amount in Lacs.
	<u>D-2-17-11(Anti Flood works)</u>	
1.	Aug. the cap. of SWD system No. 2 to 5	Rs. 25 Lacs
2.	Aug. the cap. of SWD system Nos. and 6 to 11 and covering thereof.	Rs. 580 Lacs
3.	Aug. the cap. of SWD system No. 12 to 14.	Rs. 1 0 Lacs
4.	Imp. to drainage system in various colonies in NDMC area.	Rs. 330 Lacs
5.	Aug. the cap. and Imp. to Road side drains in NDMC area.	Rs. 55 Lacs
6.	Technical repair and disilting SWD system in NDMC area.	Rs. 100 Lacs.
		<hr/>
		Rs.1200 Lacs.

III : M.C.D. GENERAL WING (RS. 500 LACS)

Desilting of Sewers & Nallahs (Rs. 500 Lacs)

Conservancy and Sanitation Engineering department is required to maintain 2800 Km of sewers. The manual cleaning at times can not be done properly. In 81 wards out of 100 there are only 63 sewer cleaning machines and 11 jetting cum-suction machines to attend to the desilting and removal of obstruction/blockages and cleaning of septic tanks numbering about 1583 in resettlement colonies. It is proposed to procure the following equipment to strengthening the existing fleets during 1991-92.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Sewer Jetting-cum-suction machines 20 Nos. | Rs. 40 Lacs |
| 2. | Sewer cleaning Machines (Bucket type) | Rs. 60 Lacs |

Total : Rs.100 Lacs

For the annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 100 lacs is proposed under this scheme. For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 500 lacs is proposed.

IV: DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

RURAL SANITATION : (RS. 50 LACS)

Construction of low cost water, borne 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 Sauchalya 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:

- 1) The scheme should cover beneficiaries who are identified on economically weaker sections(E.W.S.)
- 2) In case of schedule caste/schedule tribes beneficiaries who are in E.W.S group of total cost would be borne by the Govt.

A pilot project for construction of 50 units in village Jehripur was taken up and it was seen that the cost of each unit is Rs. 1750/- against Rs. 1150/-.

No unit was constructed during 1985-86. In 1986-87 and 1987-88 against the sanction for 7000 units for Sulabh Shauchalaya 6374 units (2041 in 1986-87 and 4333 in 1987-88) have been constructed. The balance 626 units were constructed during 1988-89. All the units made and being made are for schedule casts/schedule tribes of economically weaker section and the total cost is borne by the Administration.

During the Annual Plan 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is provided. For the 8th plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 50 lacs including Rs. 10 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92, is proposed to implement the scheme.

ADDENDA

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
		Proposed outlay as indicated in the write-up & Statement	Revised proposed outlay	Proposed outlay as indicated in the write-up & statement	Revised proposed outlay	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>HOUSING:</u>						
1.	Const. of staff qtrs. for the employees of DDA (Main),	-	10.00	-	2.00	To solve the housing problem in Delhi, employer's housing programme is also proposed to be expanded during the 8th Five Year Plan. There is acute shortage of staff qtrs. for DDA employees and accordingly this new scheme is being proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan.
2.	Const. of staff qtrs. for the employees of DDA (Lup).	-	5.00	-	1.00	At present there are no staff qtrs. available for the employees of DDA(S). This scheme has been included in the A.P. 1990-91. Now land has been purchased for this purpose and layout plans have also been finalised.
3.	Office accommodation for DDA(S)	-	5.00	-	1.00	At present office of the DDA(S) is accommodated in the temporary hutments near Vikas Bhawan. Suitable office accommodation is essential for this public dealing deptt.
4.	Const. of EWS housing for DDA(M).	10.00	25.00	1.00	5.00	The EWS houses being constructed by DDA have to be subsidised to a great extent. DDA is facing funds problem to construct the requisite number of EWS houses in its present financial position.
	Total(Housing)	293.00	328.00	48.80	56.80	

HOUSING

The rapid pace of urbanisation is a global phenomenon of the day. This process has resulted in tremendous pressure in the housing stock of the Cities/Towns. This Metropolitan city is also affected with this process and housing shortage is increasing year after year. 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 trade and commerce. Being the Capital City as well as the vast expanding trade centre of the Northern India, it 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 of Delhi will reach to 89.10 lakhs by 1990 and to 1.33 crores by 2001.

The density of population as per 1981 Census in the Urban Area was 9745 per sq. kilometer and in the Rural Area it was 507 per sq. kilometer. The growth rate of population during the decade 1971-81 was calculated as 52.51% as compared to national average of 24.75%.

The National Capital Region Plan 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. The Working Group constituted by Delhi Administration for 8th Plan has estimated housing shortage in 1981 was 3.23 lakhs. This increased to 3.85 lakhs in 1985 and much more than 5 lakhs in 1990.

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. The major schemes of DDA like development of Rohini Complex, Papankalan Project, Self Financing Schemes and allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies are not included in the Territory's Plan. The major schemes to be implemented under UT's plan are:

- a) Construction of staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Administration, MCL and NDMC.
- b) Residential accommodation for Police personnel and construction of Police Station and Police Focus buildings.
- c) Share capital contribution to Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society.
- d) Disbursement of loan to public under low income group, middle income and village housing project loan schemes/EWS.
- e) Development of house-sites and construction assistance for landless labourers.
- f) Construction of night shelters.

The scheme-wise details, as proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below:

A. P.W.D.

Construction of Staff Quarters for Delhi Administration Employees (3600.00 lacs)

1. Development and extensive repair at Delhi Administration Staff Quarters at Karkardooma (Rs.50.00 lacs)

In Trans Yamuna area a plot of land measuring 5 acres was purchased by the Delhi Administration. The construction of quarters on this plot was taken up in three phases of 150, 96 and 88 quarters respectively. All these quarters except 24 Nos., which have to be kept in abeyance due to the presence of H.T. Lines over the plot, have already been completed and occupied. Subsequently some addition and alteration such as provision of balconies, scooter/cycle garages/shops etc. were undertaken which have also been completed during 7th Plan period.

The colony being is in the process of development and a provision of Rs.50.00 lacs has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan, to meet the demand for construction of Community Centres and for providing other essential amenities in the existing quarters. The expenditure on carrying out extensive repair to these quarters will also be met out of this allocation.

2. C/o Residential accommodation for staff of Delhi Administration at Timar Pur i.e. development works (Rs.37.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 15.5 acres was acquired at Timarpur on which 680 Type-C and Type-D quarters have been constructed.

On the persistent demand from the residents the scheme for the construction of shopping centre and community hall was formulated and the construction started during 1989-90. The provision of Rs.37.00 lacs has been proposed in the 8th Plan for the above work and other social services required for the better living condition of the staff of Delhi Administration. The allocation proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.25.00 lacs.

3. Development works at Delhi Administration staff quarters Kalyanwas (Rs.103.00 lacs)

Delhi Administration purchased 1707 quarters from NDMC during 1979 for housing their employees. Many additional works such as provision of fans-cup boards-cycle stands were carried out to bring these quarters to the required Govt. standard. A compound wall has also been constructed. The services, on the whole, have also been improved.

The present condition of some of the quarters is such which require extensive repairs for which Rs.103.00 lacs have been proposed for 8th Plan period and Rs.50.00 lacs for the 2nd year of 8th Plan viz. 1991-92.

4. Staff Quarters for the staff of Delhi Administration at Nimri Colony, Lawrence Road (Rs.77.00 lacs)

The Labour Deptt. was having a plot of 9.54 acres against their requirement of one acre at Nimri, Lawrence Road. Therefore the balance of 8.54 acres was made available for constructing General Pool Accommodation.

Review of 7th Five Year Plan

An expenditure of Rs.11205.96 lakhs was incurred under this sector as against the approved outlay of Rs.10570.00 lakhs. The agency/scheme-wise position of approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan, actual expenditure incurred is as under:

			(Rs. in lacs)
S.No.	Name of the Agency/ Scheme	7th Plan 1985-90 approved outlay	Expenditure incurred during 7th Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A.	<u>Delhi Administration</u>		
1.	Construction of staff quarters for employees of Delhi Admn.	1830.00	1623.16
2.	Police Housing Residential Schemes	800.00	1799.01
3.	Police Station/Police Post building	1200.00	1974.51
4.	House Building advance to Govt. servants	1000.00	199.91
5.	Share capital contribution of DCHFS	1000.00	1262.00
6.	Construction of houses for Industrial workers	100.00	-
7.	Housing Loan	900.00	81.94
8.	House sites for landless labourers	50.00	78.62
9.	Acquisition & development of land	1000.00	500.00
	<u>TOTAL (A)</u>	<u>7880.00</u>	<u>7519.15</u>
E.	M.C.D.	1720.00	2170.00
C.	N.D.M.C.	650.00	1065.50
D.	D.D.A.(Main)	-	70.00
E.	D.D.A.(Slum)	320.00	1382.00
	<u>TOTAL(HOUSING)</u>	<u>10570.00</u>	<u>12205.96</u>

In physical terms, 684 staff quarters for employees of Delhi Administration were constructed by PWD during the 7th Five Year Plan. Besides this, 135 Type-IV quarters involving an estimated cost of Rs.2.33 crores are being constructed at Gulabi Bagh and the work is in progress. The construction work on 90 Type-III quarters at Timarpur has been started. 1405 quarters for Police personnel were constructed by PWD under various Police Housing Schemes. Barrack accommodation for 760 persons were constructed.

7 Police Station and 5 Police Post buildings were also constructed by PWD. 9576 house sites were developed for landless persons. Besides 2213 persons were also given construction assistance to construct their houses on the plots allotted to them. 426 staff quarters were completed by MCD and construction work on 2312 staff quarters at Seelampur, Model Town, Bela Road, J.L. Nehru Marg and Pehni remained in progress. The financial base of Delhi Co-operative Housing Finance Society was strengthened by providing share capital contribution of Rs.1262.00 lacs during 7th Plan. The scheme 'Construction of Night Shelters' was started by DDA(Slum) during the 7th Five Year Plan. DDA(Slum) is operating 13 Shelters at present.

Night

8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92

Annual Plan 1990-91

As against the approved outlay of Rs.3605.00 lacs an amount of Rs.3125.45 lacs is likely to be incurred.

For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, an amount of Rs.29300.00 lacs is being proposed which includes Rs.4880.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The agency-wise position of the proposed outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is given below:

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Name of the Agency/ Scheme	Approved Outlay 1990-91	Proposed 1990-95	Outlay 1991-92
A.	<u>Delhi Administration</u>			
1.	Construction of staff Qrs for employees of Delhi Administration	240.00	3600.00	500.00
2.	Police Housing Residential schemes	800.00	3700.00	1010.00
3.	Police Station/Police Post Building	650.00	4000.00	700.00
4.	Share capital contribution to DCHFS	500.00	4000.00	1000.00
5.	Housing loan	25.00	200.00	25.00
6.	House sites for landless labourers	15.00	50.00	15.00
	<u>TOTAL(A)</u>	<u>2230.00</u>	<u>15550.00</u>	<u>3250.00</u>
B.	M.C.D.	710.00	10000.00	1000.00
C.	N.D.M.C.	300.00	1450.00	250.00
D.	D.L.A. (Main)	-	1000.00	100.00
E.	D.L.A.(Slum)	365.00	1300.00	280.00
	<u>TOTAL (HOUSING)</u>	<u>3605.00</u>	<u>29300.00</u>	<u>4880.00</u>

375 residential quarters(150 Type-III, 225 Type-II) were planned on this land. The work is in the full swing and is expected to be completed in all respect during the second year of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. during 1991-92.

The provision of Rs.77.00 lacs has been proposed during the 8th Plan period out of which Rs.17.00 lacs proposed to be allocated during 1991-92.

5. C/o Staff quarters(Type-V) for staff of Delhi Administration at North End Road(Rs.100.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 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 this building 30 Nos. Type-V quarters are proposed to be constructed at this site. The scheme has not so far been materialised due to one reason or the other. A provision of Rs.100.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for 1991-92.

6. C/o quarters for Delhi Administration(General Pool) i.e.purchase of land at various places in Delhi/New Delhi(Rs.1100.00 lacs)

To meet the growing demand of staff quarters for the staff of Delhi Administration it is necessary to acquire the land being developed by LDA or by other agencies. Unless land is acquired at this time, it may become difficult to do so in future. It is proposed to acquire 250 acres of land at Papankalan and other places. An amount of Rs.1100 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.142 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

7. C/o Hostel for members of Metropolitan Council at Delhi (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The scheme 'Construction of Hostel for members of Metropolitan Council' is yet to be finalised. A token provision of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

8. C/o 135 Type-IV quarters for Delhi Administration at Gulabi Bagh, Delhi(Rs.190.00 lacs)

Construction of 135 Type-IV quarters at Gulabi Bagh has recently been started at an estimated cost of Rs.2.33 crores. These quarters have been provided in nine blocks having 15 dwelling units in each block. Scooter garages have been provided in the ground floor in one of the quarters in each block. * A provision of Rs.190.00 lacs has been made during 1990-95 and Rs.50.00 lacs during 1991-92.

9. C/o 90 Type-III quarters at Timarpur(Rs.120.00 lacs)

The work of constructing 90 quarters Type-III has been taken up on the plot adjacent to the one where 712 residential quarters are already under construction. An amount of Rs.120.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for 1991-92.

*These quarters are expected to be completed during 1992-93

10. C/o Residential quarters for Delhi Administration at 17 Rajpur Road, Delhi (Rs.125.00 lacs)

It is proposed to redevelop the plot of land at 17 Rajpur Road, Delhi measuring about 2.17 acres for the optimum utilisation of the costly land after demolishing the existing D.C. Bungalow which is in very dilapidated condition. The scheme provides for construction of 18 Nos Type-V quarters, 8 Nos. Type-VI quarters and D.C. Bungalow. The approximate construction cost will be Rs.1.25 crores. The work is expected to be completed during 8th Plan period. An amount of Rs.1.25 crores is proposed for 8th Plan for execution of the scheme which includes Rs.30.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

11. C/o New Raj Niwas, Delhi (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The existing Raj Niwas, official residence of the Lt. Governor is very old structure, constructed in 1902 with temporary specifications. This building has developed distress signs and looking the present condition of building, Central Building Research Institute Roorkee, an expert agency, has declared this building unsafe. Due to this consideration, it has been proposed to construct New Raj Niwas official residence of Lt. Governor at Delhi. It will be a partly single storeyed and partly double storeyed structure having approximately 800 sq. mts. area and it will have the facility of centrally air conditioning system. The cost of construction will be about Rs.50.00 lacs. The expected date of commencement of the construction is April 1991 and expected to be completed by December 1992. Accordingly, Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan and the same amount for 1991-92.

12. C/o General Pool Accommodation for the Employees of Delhi Administration at Village Ehirpur near coronation pillar (Behind Model Town Police Complex, Delhi) (Rs.1578.00 lacs)

There is a great need of providing staff quarters for the employees of Delhi Administration. Existing staff quarters available with Delhi Administration are too inadequate compared to the requirement. 42 acres of land involving an estimated cost of Rs.4.28 crores has already been taken over from MCD. Payment has already been made to MCD under the scheme. It is proposed to construct the following staff quarters:

Type-I Qrs	504
Type-II Qrs.	504
Type-III Qrs.	504
Type-IV Qrs.	168

This is a low lying area and all the times during the year water is stagnating. Considering the aspect the development cost of this land will be higher compared to the other virgin land. The cost of development will be approximately Rs.360.00 lacs which includes provision of bulk services like W/S, C Head Tank/Under ground Tank, Roads laying of sewerlines, external electrification, filling of the area etc. The proposed cost of construction has also been worked out and comes to approximate Rs.30.60 crores.

An amount of Rs.1578.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

13. C/o Addl. Balconies in Type-I, Type-II & Type-III Qrs. at Gulab Bagh (Rs.20.00 lacs)

The work relating to provision of balconies in Type-I, Type-II and Type-III quarters has already been started. An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.11.00 lacs for 1991-92.

B. POLICE HOUSING

Under this programme, schemes have been taken up for construction of residential quarters and buildings for housing the Police Station/Posts, under the following two categories:

I. Housing

It may be mentioned that during the recent years there has been a considerable increase in Delhi Police Force. This has resulted in a considerable decrease in our housing satisfaction which has gone down to 24.41% in respect of housing and 43.33% in respect of barrack accommodation and the position has become very acute. To cope with the situation we have proposed an outlay of Rs.3700.00 lacs for our housing during 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95) as against the original allocation of Rs.800.00 lacs during the 7th Five Year Plan. We anticipate to complete 5000 quarters and barracks for 8000 men during 8th Plan.

To meet urgent requirements, we want to purchase some DDA's built up flats/colonies during 8th Plan and as such a new scheme in the name of 'Purchase of built up DDA's Flats' has been proposed for the inclusion in the 8th Plan against which an outlay of Rs.50.00 lacs has been proposed for allocation during 8th Plan. During the last 7th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.1799.01 lacs has actually been spent by FWD on housing. Against this, total 1405 dwelling units of various categories and barracks accommodation for 760 men have been get constructed during the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90).

Brief details of various schemes proposed are as under:

B-I (Spill over liability)

1. Residential Quarters at Shalimar Bagh Block 'C' & 'D' (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The work of 32 Type-A, 24 Type-B and 16 Type-C quarters executed by DDA has since been completed and occupied. A sum of Rs.5.00 lacs is committed to meet the spill over liability in 1990-91. Hence Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for allocation during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

2. Construction of residential quarters for F.S. Nangloi (Rs.1.50 lacs)

The work has already been completed and the quarters occupied. To meet the liability of the work already done a sum of Rs.1.50 lacs is committed to meet the spill over liability in 1990-91 which is proposed for allocation during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

3. Community-cum-Nursery School at Ashok Vihar Police Colony (Rs.1.00 lac)

Work has already been completed and occupied. A sum of Rs.1.00 lac is committed to meet the spill over liability in 1990-91. Hence Rs.1.00 lac is proposed for allocation during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

B-2. (Critical ongoing schemes as on 1.4.1990)

1. Lines for South and New Delhi Distts. on Mehrauli Road (Rs.50.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 29.29 acres. 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 Administration Blocks of lines is near completion against the sanction of Rs.1.14 crores and the remaining work of Community Centre, MT Block etc., is to be started soon in the next year and will be completed by the end of 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.20.50 lacs is committed for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.20.00 lacs for 1991-92.

2. Model Town Residential Scheme & Lines for North Distt. (Rs.500.00 lacs)

A plot of land is allotted measuring 34.02 acres. The whole project comprises 405 Type-I, 315 Type-II, 120 Type-III, 8 Type-IV and Administration Block of lines 2 barracks for 320 men with kitchen and dining hall, Samaj sadan, PWD enquiry office. The total cost of project is Rs.11.34 crores. The work of 180 Type-I, 90 Type-II and 30 Type-III quarters within the limit of Govt. of India's earlier sanction of Rs.4.20 crores was started and have been completed. No other work of the project could be started earlier for want of clearance of EFC/Govt. of India which has been received in March 1988 and the work of 225 Type-I, 225 Type-II, 90 Type-III and 8 Type-IV more quarters is in progress and likely to be completed during 1990-91. The work of Administration Block and Community Centre will also be started during 1991-92 and will be completed by the end of 1993-94. A sum of Rs.500.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.100 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. P.T.S. Jharoda Kalan (Rs.500.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 353 bighas was got acquired. The scheme is continuing on the Annual Plan since 1977-78. The whole project costs 117 Type-I, 284 Type-II, 90 Type-III, 15 Type-IV, 2 Type-V, 8 Barracks, Administration Block, School Building, PWD enquiry office, Electric Sub-station Community Centre etc. The total cost of whole project is estimated to Rs.11.97 crores. The work of 102 Type-I, 124 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 8 Type-IV, 3 Barracks with kitchen/dining halls, PWD Enquiry office have been completed and occupied. The clearance/sanction of EFC/Govt. of India has been received only in January 1988. The work of one barrack has since been started while the remaining will be started after getting the plans approved from the local body. The work will be got completed by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.500.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.90.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Construction of Residential Quarters at Radhey Sham Park (Rs.50.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 4.57 acres was allotted by DDA for residential quarters and accordingly the scheme was got included under Annual Plan. But later it was decided to construct a building P.S. Shakarpur (now Preet Vihar) alongwith staff quarters on this plot. The whole project comprises a P.S. building together with barrack accommodation for 80 men and 61 Type-I, 75 Type-II, 30 Type-III and a Community Centre. The total cost of the project is estimated to Rs.1.91 crores for which sanction of the Delhi Admn. is available. The work of residential quarters has been completed during 1991-92 and Community Centre by 1992-93. A sum of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.41.50 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Shakurpur Residential Scheme and Lines for West Distt. at Pitam Fura (Rs.300.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 12.93 acres was allotted by LDA. The scheme is continuing from the Annual Plan 1977-78. The whole project consists of 128 Type-I, 234 Type-II, 60 Type-III and 8 Type-IV quarters together with 4 barracks for 640 men with kitchen and dining halls, PWD enquiry office and Administrative Block of lines establishment. Against the sanctions accorded by the Administration earlier, 72 Type-I, 32 Type-II, 2 barracks with kitchen and dining hall and a PWD enquiry office have been completed and occupied. The total cost of the project is estimated Rs.6.04 crores for which sanction/clearance of EFC/Govt. of India was received. The work of two barracks, 112 Type-I, 160 Type-II quarters have been started w.e.f. 9.12.88, 17.4.89 and 11.5.89 which is likely to be completed by the end of March 1991. The remaining work of the project will be completed during 8th Plan. An amount of Rs.300.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.204.5 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Azadpur Residential Scheme (Shalimar Bagh Block 'E') (Rs.120.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 6.236 acres in Block 'B' Shalimar Bagh was allotted by LDA. The scheme is continuing on the Annual Plan since 1977-78. The construction work could not be started till January 1988 due to one reason or the other. The whole project comprises of 204 Type-I, 120 Type-II, 45 Type-III, 8 Type-IV and 1 Type-V quarters together with Community Centre and PWD enquiry office. The total cost of the project has been estimated to Rs.3.49 crores. Due to non-receipt of EFC clearance the work could not be started for long. The sanction was received only in January 1988. The work is in progress which is likely to be completed by 1991-92. A sum of Rs.120.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

7. C/o Residential quarters and G.O. Mess at Darya Ganj,
New Kotwali, Delhi (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The land measuring 2460 and 1036 sq. yds. is available. The project comprises 24 Type-I quarters and a G.O. Mess building. Total cost of the project is Rs.1.66 crores. Clearance of SFC and sanction of Delhi Administration exists. The work is likely to be started soon after the approval of plans by the local body. An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for 1991-92.

8. Location for DAP Bn. at Ghondli in East Distt.
(Rs.50.00 lacs)

It has been decided to disperse the DAP Bns. in Districts. Accordingly it is proposed to disperse two Bns. of DAP in East District. A plot of land measuring 31.74 acres in Trans Yamuna Area at villages Ghondli was allotted by DDA for DAP Bns. and also for East Distt. Lines. It is proposed to construct an Admn. Block of DCSP of the Bns. with barrack accommodation for 1200 men (8 barracks) together with kitchen, dining halls, MT block Community Centre alongwith 150 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 7 Type-IV and 1 Type-V quarters. The total cost of the project will be Rs.7 crores approx. The layout plan and drawings of the project is under preparation with PWD. The project will continue during 8th Plan. An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

9. Location for DAP Bn. at Vikas Puri (Bodhella) in
West Distt. (Rs.360.00 lacs)

For the dispersal of DAP Bns. into District, a plot of land measuring 20 acres was allotted by DDA. The project comprises of 90 Type-I, 135 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 8 Type-IV, 2 Type-V quarters together with 8 barracks for 1280 men with kitchen and dining halls. Admn. Block for Lines Establishment and Community Centre etc. The total cost of the project has been estimated to Rs.9.96 crores and the sanction of EFC/GOI have since been received and the work will be started soon after approval of building plans by DDA. The work of the project will continue beyond 8th Plan. An amount of Rs.360.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.150.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. C/o Central Distt. Lines at Todapur In Inderpuri
(Rs.50.00 lacs)

As per recommendation of Khosla Commission each District should have its own lines. For this purpose a plot of land measuring 19 bighas (4 acres) in the area of Inderpuri at Todapur allotted by DDA is in our possession. We propose to construct 2 barracks for 320 men together kitchen and dining hall and 8 Type-I, 82 Type-II and 28 Type-III quarters. The drawings of the project are under preparation with PWD. The work will be started on getting the estimate prepared. Sanction obtained and plans approved through local body. The work consists of Admn. Block, two barracks, MT Block and mini firing range which will be completed by the end of 1992-93. An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for 1991-92.

11. Residential quarters at Paschimpur (Rs.20.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 1.96 acres was allotted by DDA. Land is on our possession. The project comprises 45 Type-I, 52 Type-II and 18 Type-III quarters. Electrical sub-station, Nursery School and shops. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction of Rs.1.03 crores has already been received and conveyed to PWD. The work has been started by the PWD after getting the plans approved from DDA and is in progress. The project will continue upto the end of 1991-92. An amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

12. Construction of residential quarters at Nangli Zalib on Najafgarh (Rs.30.00 lacs)

Land measuring 0.56 acres allotted by DDA is awaited. The plans/drawings and expenditure estimate have been prepared by PWD. The expenditure estimate of Rs.46.00 lacs has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration. The project comprises 15 Type-III and 8 Type-IV quarters in all. The work is in progress and will be completed by the end of 1991-92. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.15.00 lacs for 1991-92.

B-3 (Sanctioned Schemes/Committed in 1990-91)

1. Construction of lines and housing for communication unit (at Dheerpur) (Rs.100.00 lacs)

The Communication Unit does not have its independent lines which is most essential. For this purpose we have got allotted land measuring 20 acres at a total cost of Rs.2.04 crores through MCD in the area of Village Dheerpur. The land will be taken over soon after making payment to MCD against Delhi Administration's sanction received recently. This is a committed scheme. We propose to construct 15 Type-I, 200 Type-II, 90 Type-III, 15 Type-IV and 4 Type-V quarters together with barracks for 320 men, Admn. Block and other buildings under the scheme. An amount of Rs.100.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Construction of Lines and housing for PCR Unit (at Dheerpur) (Rs.100.00 lacs)

The Police Control Room Unit does not have its independent lines which is most essential. We have got allotted 22 acres of land at a total cost of Rs.2.24 crores through MCD in the area of village Dheerpur. The payment is being made to MCD. Land will be taken over after making payment to MCD against the Delhi Admn.'s sanction received recently. This is a committed scheme. We propose to construct 15 Type-I, 200 Type-II, 90 Type-III, 15 Type-IV and 4 Type-V quarters together with barrack for 320 men and Admn. Block with other ancilliary buildings. An amount of Rs.100.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for 1991-92.

3. Construction of Lines for DAP Bn. at Dheerpur and its housing (Rs.100.00 lacs)

As most of the armed Police battalions does not have their own Lines and housing in the Delhi Police and are sharing accommodation with other Distts./Units Lines stationing in New Police Lines at Kingsway Camp, Delhi which is originally meant for only one battalion. We have got allotted a piece of land measuring 18 acres at a total cost of Rs.183.82 lacs from MCD in the area of Village Dheerpur. Payment for cost of land has already been made to MCD. We propose to construct an Admn. Block for Lines together with barrack accommodation for 600 men, 30 Type-I, 90 Type-II, 60 Type-III, 8 Type-IV 2 Type-V quarters and other ancillary buildings etc. under the scheme. The total cost of the project will be Rs.8/9 crores. A sum of Rs.100.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Residential quarters at Zafrabad for Police Station Seelampur(Rs.10.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 1.5 hectare(3.705 acre) was allotted by DDA in October 1983 for FS Zafrabad at a total cost of Rs.35,19,750/-. But the DDA did not handed over the land till June 1989. The land has now been taken over from DDA on 12.7.89. But the Govt. of India did not sanction the P.S. Zafrabad. It has, therefore, been decided to utilise the land for the putting up residential quarters for the staff of P.S. Seelampur where there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation. Since the land is located in the area of R.S. Welcome Colony which has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India recently and has no suitable plot of land for putting up a new P.S. building, it has been decided to utilise the land for P.S. Welcome Colony and its staff quarters as the use of the land is also for P.S. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan.

5. Construction of 15 Type-III quarters at the premises of ACP/office-fum-residence at P.S. Punjabi Bagh(Rs.20.00 lacs)

Land is available in P.S. Complex near ACP Office. Expenditure estimate amounting to Rs.25,86,752/- has been prepared by PWD and sent to Police Headquarters for sanction. The sanction of the estimate has also been conveyed to PWD by Delhi Administration recently. A sum of Rs.20.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Construction of officers flats at Gulmohar Park (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The earlier proposed for the construction of officers flats on the plot meant for P.P. in question has been dropped and a new double storeyed P.F. building has been decided to be constructed. Hence, a provision of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for allocation during 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

7. Setting up of a DAP Bn. in Rohini Complex(Rs.30.00 lacs)

Since there is an acute shortage of accommodation for housing armed battalions of Delhi Police efforts are being made to get 15 acres of land for the purpose in the complex. But the allotment is awaited from the DDA. We are hopeful of getting the land allotted soon. The exact cost of the project can not be calculated at this stage unless land is allotted and plans/estimate

is prepared by PWD. However 150 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 7 Type-IV, 1 Type-V quarters, barracks for 640 men, Admn. Block and other ancillary buildings are proposed to be constructed. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan.

8. Setting up of a DAP En. in Papan Kala(Dwarka) (Rs.30.00 lacs)

It is expected that land will be get allotted soon. The exact cost of the project cannot be calculated at this stage unless land is allotted and plans/estimate is prepared by PWD. However, 150 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 7 Type-IV, 1 Type-V quarters, barrack for 640 men, Admn. Block and other ancillary buildings are proposed to be constructed. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan.

9. Setting up of DAP En. in North-East District (Rs.30.00 lacs)

Since there is an acute shortage of accommodation for housing armed battalions of Delhi Police efforts are being made to get 15 acres of land for the purpose in the complex. But the allotment is awaited from the DAP. WE are hopeful of getting the land allotted soon. The exact cost of the project cannot be calculated at this stage unless land is allotted and plans/estimate is prepared by PWD. However 150 Type-II, 15 Type-III, 7 Type-IV, 1 Type-V quarters, barrack for 640 men, Admn. Block and other ancillary buildings are proposed to be constructed. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan.

10. Construction of District Lines and housing for newly created North-East Distt. Trans Yamuna Area (Rs.30.00 lacs)

The newly created district does not have its own Lines and is sharing accommodation with other DDA building. Efforts for getting land allotted are being made with DDA. It is proposed to construct 150 Type-II, 30 Type-III, 15 Type-IV and 2 Type-V quarters, Admn. Block of Lines, barracks for 320 men and other ancillary buildings. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan.

11. Setting up of DAP Br. at Sultan Pur Dabas(Rs.30.00 lacs)

Land has already been allotted for this scheme. The land is full of jungle having small bushes. The PWD has been asked to survey the land and also develop the land at the earliest. For the time being it is proposed to construct only barracks for 1000 Jawans and Admn. Block with other ancillary buildings. The approx. cost of the project will be to the tune of Rs.2.00 crores. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

12. Construction of Officers flats at Old Police Lines(OPL) at Rajpur Road, Delhi (Rs.7.50 lacs)

It has been decided to demolish the old single storeyed existing bungalows of DCP at Rajpur Road and to utilise the site more intensively by putting up some multi-storeyed officer flats. The PWD has been asked to prepare the survey report and also to prepare the plans. The total cost of the project will be approx. Rs.25.00 lacs. An amount of Rs.7.50 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan.

13. Purchase of built up DDA's Flats (Rs.50.00 lacs)

There has been a considerable increase in the Delhi Police force during the recent years and due to which the position of residential and other accommodation has become very acute and the level of satisfaction has also gone down much below i.e. 24.41%. In order to cope with the situation it is intended to purchase some built up DDA's flats as the FWD does not seem to be capable for undertaking large number of scheme at a time and making the accommodation available in a short-time. Efforts for getting the flats of various categories from DDA are being made. An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.24.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

14. Purchase of Land for Police Housing and Construction of compound walls (Rs.500.00 lacs)

As there is an acute shortage of accommodation for our armed Police battalions in Delhi Police, we want to purchase land at various places, like in Rohini, Papan Kalan Complex and in North-East area etc. during the next Five Year Plan for setting up our armed battalions, Distt. lines and offices for newly created districts, security police lines etc. Hence to meet the cost of various sites, an amount of Rs.500.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.180.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

15. Re-development of Old Police Line Complex at Rajpur Road, Delhi (Rs.100.00 lacs)

Some old quarters and barracks and office building in old Police Lines Complex at Rajpur Road which are in existence since pre-partition have become out dated and requires demolition for construction of new multi-storeyed buildings. An amount of Rs.100.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

Creation/Strengtning of Planning, Financial and Monitoring Cell at PHQ (Rs.50.00 lacs)

Under Delhi Police we have got four different Plan Schemes i.e. "3054-Road Safety Cell and Modernisation of Traffic Police", 2. "5054-Installation of Traffic lights and Blinkers", 3. "4059-Police posts and other buildings", and 4. "4216-Police Housing". These schemes are being dealt with by various agencies i.e. scheme No.1 and 2 by Traffic Unit and scheme No.3 & 4 by the 'A' Branch, PHQ. There is no coordination between these two units for the purpose of submitting and processing the schemes with Delhi Administration. Nor we have got technically trained staff for the systematic processing and persuing the schemes with D.A.D. and Planning Commission. In the absence of any trained staff never any possibility had been explored to find out the various fields which can be brought under the Plan scheme for the smooth functioning and modernisation of any area of the Delhi Police. With this view the necessity has been felt for the creation of Financial, Planning and Monitoring Cell. There will be two wings of this Department i.e. Planning & Monitoring Wing and Financial Wing. We have got sanctioned one post of Addl. C.P.(Training, Planning, Monitoring and Implementation) who will be over all

incharge of this scheme. Under Addl. C.P. there will be one Dy. Secretary of the rank of the rank of Dy. Controller of Accounts who will be directly the incharge of Financial Wing and Asstt. Director(Planning) will be incharge of the Planning and Monitoring Wing. These wings will function independently. Their strength and duties will be as follow:

Planning and Monitoring :

This will be directly under the control of Assistant Director (Planning) and will have the following staff:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post & Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Assistant Director(Rs.2200-4000)	1
2.	Statistical Officer (Rs.2000-3500)	1
3.	Research Officer (Rs.1640-2900)	2
4.	Statistical Assistant(Rs.1400-2300)	2
5.	Junior Engineers (Rs.1400-2300)	1
6.	ASI(Stenc) (Rs.1400-2300)	2
7.	H.C.(Ministerial) (Rs. 975-1660)	2
8.	Consts. (Rs.950-1400)	4
9.	Driver(Rs.950-1400)	1

The function of this wing will be to formulate the Five Year and Annual Plans for Delhi Police as a whole. This wing will collect necessary informations from District Units for the formulation of the Plan. This wing will also be responsible for follow up action in Delhi Administration as well as Planning Commission. The Junior Engineer will co-ordinate with PWD for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Police schemes and will also scrutinise the estimates submitted by PWD.

Financial Wing :

The function of this wing will be :

- (i) to streamline the accounting procedure of Delhi Police.

- (ii) to formulate the budget proposals-Plan as well Non-Plan for Delhi Police.
- (iii) to advise on all the financial matters.
- (iv) to scrutinise the case for financial sanctions to be issued under the power of Head of Deptt.
- (v) to conduct the annual audit of all the Districts and Units of Delhi Police.
- (vi) Follow up action of audits conducted by PHQ parties, DDA parties and D.A.C.R.

The strength of this wing will be as follows:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post & Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Dy. Secretary(Rs.3000-4500) (Dy. Controller of Accounts)	1
2.	Accounts Officers(Rs.2375-3500) (one for HQ and one for regular Audit)	2
3.	Junior Accounts Officers(Rs.1640-2900) (two for HQ and two for Audit parties)	4
4.	Inspectors(Min.) (Rs.2000-3200)	1
5.	Sub-Inspectors(Min.) (Rs.1640-2900)	7
6.	A.S.Is. (Min.) (Rs.1320-2040)	5
7.	H.C.(Min.) (Rs.975-1660)	4
8.	ASI(Steno) (Rs.1400-2300)	2
9.	Consts. (Rs.950-1400)	6
10.	Drivers (Rs.950-1400)	2

Out of this we have got the following sanctioned strength:

1.	Accounts Officer	1
2.	Jr. Accounts Officer	3
3.	Inspector(Min.)	1
4.	Sub-Inspector(Min.)	3
5.	A.S.Is(Min.)	5
6.	ASI(Steno)	1
7.	H.C.(Min.)	3
8.	Const.	2

Thus our demands for additional staff will be as follows:

1.	Dy. Secretary	1
2.	Accounts Officer	1
3.	Jr. Accounts Officer	1
4.	Sub Inspector(Min.)	4
5.	H.C.(Min.)	1
6.	Consts.	4
7.	Drivers	2

In addition to all the above staff, the following machinery and equipment will also be needed:

1. Photo Stating Machine	1
2. Typewriters	5
3. Desk Calculators	10
4. Pocket Calculators	10
5. Vehicle for Dy. Secretary Asstt. Director and A.C.(HQ)	3

A provision of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 1990-95 which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The outlay also includes provision for Supdt. Engineer with supporting staff.

NEW SCHEMES

1. Security Police Lines (Rs.200.00 lacs)

No land has been made available by DDA and L&DO so far. We are however making best efforts to get the land allotted in the Race Course area. Till land is allotted, no estimate of buildings and quarters can be finalised. An amount of Rs.200.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. Construction of Community Centre of Andrews Ganj (Rs.30.00 lacs)

For the welfare of Police personnel and their families it has been decided to construct a Community Centre at Police Colony Andrews Ganj as there was no proper place/accommodation for organising social and cultural functions. Plans are under preparation with PWD. After the preparation of the plans necessary estimate will be got prepared and sanction will be obtained. This is a new scheme. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Construction of Community Centre at Hauz Khas (Rs.30.00 lacs)

The scheme will be taken up during 1991-92 after getting its construction formalities completed. As such a token provision of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Construction of Community Centre at Mehram Nagar
(Rs.30.00 lacs)

The scheme will be taken up during 1991-92 after getting its construction formalities completed. As such a provision of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

5. Renovation/addition/alteration in existing Police Colonies
Complexes (Rs.100.00 lacs)

No funds are placed at the disposal of Police Deptt. to carry out additions/alteration as well as renovation in existing residential Police Complexes/Colonies as the funds under non-plan placed at the disposal of FWD Delhi Adm., for Police Colonies are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of even minor works for repair and maintenance of Police residential complexes. An amount of Rs.100.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.30.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Hostel for Women Police (Rs.30.00 lacs)

No batchelor type residential accommodation is available with us in Old Police Lines for Women police in Delhi though the strength of the Women police has been considerably increased. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for undertaking construction work on the Hostel for Women Police during 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for Annual Plan 1991-92.

C. POLICE STATIONS/PGSTS AND OTHER BUILDINGS (Rs.4000.00
LACS)

During the recent years many new Police Stations and three New Police Districts have been created by the Govt. of India, thereby making a total of 106 Police Stations (including the Police Stations of Railway and Airport) and nine Police Districts. Of these, only 54 have their own buildings. These includes some very old buildings. The remaining Police Stations are functioning either in rented accommodation, sharing the accommodation of other Police Stations or are housed in tents. We have constructed 7 new buildings of Police Stations and 5 Police Posts during 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

We anticipate to get completed 30 new buildings of Police Stations, 10 Police Posts and four Administrative Blocks for Line and DCsP Offices during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 while 4 PGs, 2 PPs and 1 Admn. Block during 1991-92. For this purpose an amount of Rs.40.00 crores is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.7.00 crores for 1991-92.

The following additional staff will required for the Tender Journal and Photo Cell during 1991.95.

Post	Scale	(Rs. in lacs)	
Asstt. Press & Inf. Officer.	2000-3200+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	Two	4.40
Movie Cameramen	2000-3200+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	Two	4.40
Sub-Editor	1640-2900+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	Two	4.00
Commercial Artist	1640-2900+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	One	2.00
Dark Room Technician	1400-2300+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	One	1.70
U.D.C	1200-2040+Spl.Pay+CA+UA	One	1.50
Steno Typist	1200-2040+Spj.Pay+CA+UA	One	1.50
Peon	750-940+Spl. Pay+CA+UA	Two	1.70

Total Rs.

21.50

D. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO DELHI COOPERATIVE HOUSING FINANCE SOCIETY LTD. (DCHFS LTD.) Rs.4000.00lakh)

Master Plan for Delhi-perspective 2001 has been approved and is being implemented w.e.f. 1st Aug., 1990. The Cooperative Housing has been given a new thrust to provide for large scale housing and develops sites and services for the urban poor. Another highlights of the Master Plan are, development of Urban Extension Area covering 20000 hectares, redensification of existing urban areas constructing commercial centres and transport terminals and large-scale settlement of the slum dwellers.

Population density in urban Delhi will go up by 50% or 3 millions, the next decade while 4 million people will have to be accommodated in urban extension area.

According to the Master Plan, 16.2 Lacs housing units would be required by 2001. It recommends incremental housing, built in stages on small size plots through Coop. Societies.

Till date land to 518 group housing societies have been allotted by the DDA, which will provide 75000 dwelling units in the Cooperative Sector. DCHFS has so far sanctioned loans to 236 societies for construction of over 33000 flats aggregating to Rs.190 crores. So far the operations of the DCHFS, upto the 7th Five Year Plan were restricted to cater to the long term loan requirements of Coop. Housing Sector in respect of the societies registered with the Registrar, Coop. Societies, Delhi in the areas developed by the Delhi Development Authority.

Recently the Delhi Administration has announced that 600 acres of land would be allotted to 400 group housing societies @ Rs.975/- per sq.mtr. The land premium for an acre thus works out to Rs.39 lakhs. The total land premium for 600 acres of land @ Rs.975/- per sq.mtr. or Rs.39 lakhs per acre comes to Rs.234 crores. Assuming the average size of a flat would be 900 sq.ft. and taking into account the average cost index, during the 8th Five Year Plan the tentative average cost has been taken @ Rs.300/- per sq.ft. As per norms 60 dwelling units in an acre can be constructed. The total cost excluding cost of land for the built-up area will come to Rs.1.62 crores per acre and the total investment for 600 acre of land for construction would be around Rs.972 crores. On addition of the land premium of Rs.234 crores the total project cost of construction of 600 acres of land would be Rs.1200 crores and with this investment 36000 units will come up. It means if the land is given in time and financial assistance is assured to the societies, there would be an addition of housing stock of 36000 flats, which will provide shelter to a population of about 2 lakhs.

DCHFS has a target to provide loans aggregating to Rs.250 crores during the 8th Five Year Plan which works out to Rs.25.72% of total cost of construction of Rs.972 crores. The gap of 75 % amount aggregating to Rs.722 crores will have to be met by mobilising funds by other financing institutions. However, efforts would be made to tap funds from National Housing Bank also to re-finance the projects and ensure that due to non-availability of the funds none of the projects in the cooperative sector

is held up and thus could also be saved from cost escalations.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan, DCHFS has disbursed loans aggregating to over Rs.135 crores and till date from the year of its operations in the year 1982-83, DCHFS has disbursed loans aggregating to Rs.161.52 crores.

With the intervention of the DCHFS and assured finance to the cooperative group housing societies, housing activity in the cooperative sector has got big boost, and now even the Master Plan has admitted that to solve the housing problem in Delhi, cooperative housing is only the viable alternative.

DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DCHFS- LOAN FOR SLUM COOPERATIVES

As explained earlier till date the main thrust of the operations of the DCHFS was to cater to the long term loan requirements of the cooperative housing societies registered with the Cooperative Department and allotted land at pre-determined rates by the D.D.A. However, to help the urban poor and specially the slum dwellers, DCHFS and Slum Wing (DDA) under the aegis of Punervass has evolved a scheme of Cooperativisation of Slum Dwellers and with the active involvement of the DCHFS in this process, finally the Delhi Administration has approved the scheme of Cooperativisation of Slum Dwellers with the following objectives-

- (i) Development of Housing;
- (ii) Creation and maintenance of common facilities;
- (iii) Arrangement of group insurance and other social security measures;
- (iv) Taking-up welfare activities

The housing activity will be undertaken in the following manner-

- a) Where J.J.dwellers are re-settled on permanent locations, the bye-laws of the societies envisage grant of normal lease-hold rights to the society and sub-lease rights to the individual members.
- b) Where in-situ upgradation is undertaken, tenurial rights shall be the occupancy right on license fee basis for a period of 15 years with the explicit provision that even during this period, they can be re-settled permanently on locations different than one occupied by them.

The new Master Plan lays stress on the Cooperativisation of Slum dwellers and resettlement @ 25,000 of slum dwellers every year and total 1 lakh slum dwellers during the 8th Five Year Plan.

CONSORTIUM APPROACH

On 3rd August, 1990 in order to find out the ways and means for raising consortium finance to help the slum dwellers to have a Pucca room in a cluster of six with common civic amenities in the range of Rs.7,000/- to Rs.10,000/- per member, DCHFS under the aegis of Punervass organised a meeting in which Chairman, National Housing Bank, Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development (Delhi Division), Senior Divisional Manager, L.I.C., representatives of HDFC, Slum Wing.

Wing(DDA), DCHFS, Economists, NGOs participated. The Chairman, National Housing Bank stressed the need for creating awareness among the slum dwellers to save money to be eligible for cheap finance. This would be appropriate in respect of such J.J.settlements where their re-settlement work would be taken in next one or two years. It was felt if an average loan of Rs.10,000/- is provided, the annual loan requirement would be to the tune of Rs.25 crores for 25,000 dwelling units.

Total loan requirement for financing 1,00,000 members of slum cooperatives @ Rs.10,000/- during the 8th Five Year Plan works out to Rs.100 crores. This loan will be released in a phased manner commensurate with physical achievement on site by the beneficiaries.

The recovery aspect would be one of the major problem and for which further details are to be worked out. However, it was stressed that there is no necessity for creating a separate institution to provide funds for slum upgradation and re-habilitation programme and with the experience and expertise available with the DCHFS, this work could be entrusted to the DCHFS. It was also felt that there is no question of subsidising the rate of interest as no financing institution can survive on subsidies.

FUNDS FOR SLUM COOPERATIVES

a) SHELTER FUND

Delhi Administration has a plan to set up a Shelter Fund to cater to the loan requirements of urban poor and slum dwellers. Funds mobilised under the Shelter Fund could also be one of the major source of finance of slum re-settlement and upgradation programme through the cooperatives. DCHFS under its plan to provide funds for slum dwellers would be in a position to channelise funds mobilised under the Shelter Fund on the terms and conditions to be stipulated by the Delhi Administration from time to time.

b) HUDCO FUNDS

Main thrust of the DCHFS would be to mobilise funds from HUDCO as a block loan which have so far not been tapped in Delhi and are available at a lower rate of 7% for a period of 22 years upto the maximum ceiling cost of Rs.16,500/- plus 10% extra for metropolitan city, per dwelling unit, out of which upto 90% amount could be given as a loan.

In absence of an efficient and effective recovery machinery in the beginning, in the societies of slum dwellers to be set up in near future as a security of loan HUDCO would insist the Government Guarantee. Other State Governments specially Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh are raising the funds from HUDCO for various schemes by providing Government Guarantees.

Borrowing and lending rates of the DCHFS

At present DCHFS raises funds from the financing institutions @ 12% and lends them to the borrowing societies @ 12.5%. Therefore, with the available resources it would not be possible for the DCHFS to provide funds at a subsidised rate of interest. However, DCHFS would make efforts to have a system of differential rate of interest if more funds are made available to the

DCHFS by Delhi Administration by way of share capital contribution. While determining the rate of interest under DRI, it has to be kept in mind that the DCHFS is committed to pay assured dividend @ 8% on the subscribed share capital.

LOANS FOR GROUP HOUSING SOCIETIES (DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND IN THE YEAR 1991-92)

With the new policy announcement of the Government to provide 600 acres of land to the group housing societies in Delhi, there would be more pressure for funds from the societies in the coming years. However, based on the availability of funds in the money market and from the financing institutions, DCHFS has a target to provide funds to the tune of Rs.250. crores taking into account the average loan of Rs.1 lakh for construction of 25000 flats. These funds would be available only for group housing societies allotted land by the D.D.A. at pre-determined rate of Rs.975/- per sq.mtr.

LOANS FOR SLUM COOPERATIVES

Under the scheme for providing finance to the urban poor in the J.J. and slum settlements through cooperative net-work under the new policy of the Government during the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed that the requirement of funds would be to tune of Rs.100 crores for 1 lakh members of the slum cooperatives @ Rs.10,000/- per member per dwelling unit. Efforts of the DCHFS would be to mobilise these funds from HUDCO to a substantial extent and from the Shelter Fund of the Delhi Administration to be set up in near future. Since the major thrust of the Government is to improve the lot of urban poor in the slum complexes, DCHFS has a target of mobilising these funds in a phased manner from the financing institutions like HUDCO and under the Shelter Fund of the Delhi Admn.

Working Capital requirements of the DCHFS

In order to meet the working capital requirements and to raise the borrowing limits of the DCHFS, it is essential that the share capital base of the DCHFS is also strengthened. During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed that share capital contribution of the Delhi Administration should now be to the extent of Rs.40 crores out of which during the first year of the Plan a provision of Rs.5 crores already exists, therefore, for the next year 1991-92 an allocation of Rs.10 crores towards the share capital is proposed. The share capital would also be substantially increased on investment in shares of 8.5% of loan amount by the borrowing societies.

LENDING OPERATIONS- 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Lending targets of the DCHFS during the 8th Five Year Plan would now be to the tune of Rs.350 crores out of which Rs.250 crores would be for cooperative group housing sector and Rs.100 crores for slum cooperatives. It is proposed to provide a share capital of Rs.40 crores to Delhi Coop. Housing Finance Society Ltd. during Eighth five Year Plan which includes Rs.10 crores to be provided during Annual Plan 1991-92.

E. HOUSING LOAN SCHEMES (Rs.200 lakh)

The L.S.G. Deptt. 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 the re-payment in reasonable/convenient instalments.

Under this head the three schemes viz. LIG, MIG and EWS are being executed by LSG 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.P. of Delhi for construction of houses. Brief details of the three schemes are as under:-

i) LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (Rs.50.00 lakh)

Under this scheme the applicant with the income from Rs.701 to Rs.1500 per month will be eligible for taking loan for construction of their houses. The maximum amount of loan under this scheme Rs.23,500. The loan will be repayable in 15 years at the rate of interest 8%. 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.50.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1990-95 to advance loan to 212 persons. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for advancing loan to 42 persons.

ii) MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (Rs.100/-lakhs)

Under this scheme the applicants will be eligible for taking loan with the income range between Rs.1500/- to Rs.2500/- per month. The maximum 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. ft. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1990-95 for advancing loan to 250 persons. For Annual Plan 1991-92, an amount of Rs.14 lakhs is proposed for advancing loan to 35 persons.

iii) EWS (Rs.50.00 lakh)

Under this scheme the applicants should have income upto Rs.700/- per month. The maximum amount of loan under this scheme will be Rs.5000. The loan will be repayable in 20 years at the rate of interest of 5.54% per annum. The proposed covered area should be between 100 to 300 sq. ft. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is being proposed for 8th Plan to advance loan to 1000 persons. For Annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for advancing loan to 20 persons.

F. HOUSE-SITES FOR LANDLESS LABOURERS (MNP) (Rs.75/-lakhs)

A-DEVELOPMENT & DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE-SITES
(Rs.25.00 lakhs)

Land distribution programme in the Union Territory of Delhi commenced some-times in the year 1952-53. The land was allotted by the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi to Harijans and landless during consolidation proceedings as well as through acquisition of land and by operation of the Ceiling Act. This was,

however, not a regular programme and distribution of land was undertaken in a sporadic manner. The Panchayats took-up this programme since the year 1973-74. Under this scheme, eligible landless/harijans beneficiaries are allotted house-sites of an area of 80 sq. yards on a nominal rent of 5 paise per sq. yards.

There is a pressing demand for dwelling units for Harijans and other weaker sections of the society on the other hand the land vesting in the Gaon Sabhas has been subjected to encroachment and this problem is mounting. In order to provide needed relief to the needy persons belonging to weaker sections of the Society on the one hand and with a view to save Gaon Sabha land and further to put the same to optimum use, it is proposed to accelerate the programme for distribution of house-sites and to make available maximum possible dwelling units within minimum period.

The Administration provides fully developed house-sites to the landless and harijans. The development of house-sites includes clearing the site, levelling of land, preparation of lay-out plan, demarcation of plots, roads, lanes, other common utility places and provisions for drinking water. As per the norms prescribed, Rs.500/- perplot 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 villages.

The year-wise targets and achievements for the allotment of house-sites of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 are as under :

Year	P.H Y S I C A L		F I N A N C I A L	
	Target	Achievement Developed Distributed	Allocation	Achievement
1985-86	4,000	4,600	3,781	15.00
1986-87	4,000	7,100	3,790	24.98
1987-88	2,000	2,005	2,005	11.00
1988-89	1,000	Nil	Nil	7.30
1989-90	1,000	Nil	Nil	1.00

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs under revenue head has been approved for development and distribution of 1,000 house-sites during the Annual Plan 1990-91. Keeping in view the rapid and large scale urbanisation of the villages, it might not be possible to locate adequate land for this purpose during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Therefore, we propose an allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs with a target of distribution and development of 5,000 house-sites during the entire 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

B-DISBURSEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE (Rs.50.00lakhs)

It is further felt that the provision of fully developed house-sites is not enough unless availability of finances for construction of house is ensured. With this view the Panchayat Unit also provides Rs.2,000/- per family as a construction subsidy to selected beneficiaries for construction of houses.

Till 1981-82, the implementation of scheme was restricted to the development of sites but since 1982-83 construction assistance is also being provided. The details of the disbursement and targets is given as under :

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievement
1985-86	1,000	1,000	5.00	5.00 lakhs
1986-87	1,000	1,000	20.00	20.00 " "
1987-88	1,000	2133	20.00	4.26 "
1988-89	500	Nil	10.00	Nil "
1989-90	500	Nil	10.00	Nil "

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved under this scheme for disbursement among 500 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1990-91 and similar provision is also proposed for Revised Estimate 1990-91 and Budget Estimate 1991-92.

An allocation of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed with a target of disbursement of construction assistance to 2,500 selected poorest of the poor beneficiaries during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 as per following financial/physical target/achievement :-

Year	Financial/Physical	Target/Achievement
1990-95	Rs. 0.00 lakhs	2,500 beneficiaries
1990-91	Rs.10.00 lakhs	500 beneficiaries
1991-92	Rs.10.00 lakhs	500 beneficiaries
1992-93	Rs.10.00 lakhs	500 beneficiaries
1993-94	Rs.10.00 lakhs	500 beneficiaries
1994-95	Rs.10.00 lakhs	500 beneficiaries

An amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan which includes Rs.15.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

G

M C D

Const. of staff qtrs. for employees of M.C.D. including houses for Scavengers (Rs.3000 lakhs).

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is experiencing a stringent position for fulfilling the requirement of staff qtrs. for the employees of the general wing. In the beginning of 7th Five Year Plan only 1535 qtrs. of different categories were available. The level of satisfaction was only 2.4% at the beginning of 7th Plan and was based on the strength of 65000 employees during VIth Plan which was considerably much lower in comparison to the N D M C & Delhi Administration. The scarcity of staff qtrs. is attributed to the slow pace of construction of staff qtrs. in comparison to the fast expanding activities of M C D. With its own meagre resources the M.C.D. is not in a position to provide adequate housing facility. During the 7th Plan against an approved outlay of Rs.1650 lacs Rs.2127.08 lacs have been incurred. Against a physical target of 2512 qtrs. during VIIth Plan 426 qtrs. have been completed as per details given in the foregoing para.

PART A

STAFF QTRS. COMPLETED

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE SCHEME</u>	<u>NO. OF QTRS.</u>
1.	Staff qtrs. at Naniwala Bagh.	48
2.	Staff qtrs. at Andrews ganj.	30
3.	D-1 D-2 type qtrs. at 14 Rajpur road.	12
4.	Staff qtrs. at S P Mukherjee marg.	6
5.	Type c qtrs. at Sidhora kala Neemri Colony	112
Sub total A		<u>208</u>

PART B

HOUSES FOR SCAVENGERS COMPLETED

1.	Type A Qtrs. at Roshnara Road	10
2.	Type A qtrs. at Nigam Bodh Bela road	104
3.	Type A qtrs. at Timarpur	32
4.	Type A qtrs. at I D Hospital	64
5.	Sweepers qtrs. at J L Nehru Marg	8

Sub Total B 218

Total qtrs. completed 426

In addition to above following schemes were in progress some of which were in advance stage of completion at the end of 7th Five Year Plan and had been carried forward as spill over schemes in VIII th Plan for which the amount required for their completion is indicated against each :

SPILLOVER SCHEMES

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE SCHEME</u>	<u>NO. OF QTRS (BALANCE AMOUNT REQUIRED)</u>
1.	C/o staff qtrs. at Seelampur	832 387.00
2.	Dev. works at Seelampur Housing Complex	- 78.00
3.	C/o staff qtrs. at Swami Nagar	16 5.00
4.	C/o staff qtrs. behind Model Town Phase-I	176 10.00
5.	C/o staff qtrs. behind Model Town Phase-II (land only purchased)	500 476.00
6.	C/o staff qtrs. c type at Sidhora Kaln Nimri colony (remaining work)	56 10.00
7.	Provision for final bills & arbitration claims for the qtrs. completed during VIIth Plan	- 25.00
SUB TOTAL :		<u>QTRS. 1580 991.00</u>

PART B. CONST. OF HOUSES FOR SCAVENGERS

1.	C/o staff qtrs. & shopping centre (complex) at Bela road workshop & nigam Bodh store (remaining work)	176 84.00
2.	Const. of safai Karamcharies qtrs. at J L Nehru Marg (remaining work)	92 30.00
3.	Const. of type A qtrs. for safai karamcharies at Rohini	384 275.00
4.	Const. of staff qtrs. behind Model Town Type A	80 10.00

SUB TOTAL SCAVENGERS 732 399.00

Total spill over schemes 2312 1390.00

The extent of spill over amount to the 8th Plan for the above mentioned schemes will be of the order of Rs.1390.00 lacs.

VIIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS :

The following new schemes have been proposed during the 8th Plan period for which there will be budget requirement of Rs.1787.00 lacs which includes cost of land for some schemes which will be paid to DDA after the land is offered by them to M C D.

PART A-Construction of Staff qtrs.(New Schemes);

S.NO.	NAME OF SCHEME	FUNDS REQD. FOR 8TH PLAN IN LACS
1.	Const. of staff qtrs. at Dilshad garden (48-A & 18 Type B)	200.00
2.	C/o Staff qtrs. in different wards in New Delhi zone & South Zone	200.00
3.	C/o staff qtrs. at Sarita Vihar in South Zone	500.00
4.	C/o B Type staff qtrs. in I D Hosptl. Kingsway camp 48 nos.	70.00
5.	C/o C type qtrs. at I D Hospital Kingsway camp 32 nos.	60.00
6.	C/o staff qtrs. at various places	100.00
i.	Mehrauli 16 nos.	
ii.	Anand Niketan-24 nos.	
iii.	Regharpura-10 nos.	
iv.	Timarpur -18 nos.	
v.	Lance road-20 nos.	
vi.	Ranjit Nagar 28 nos.	
vii.	Gulabi Bagh-14 nos.	
viii.	Swami Nagar	
	130 nos.	
7.	C/o staff qtrs. in colonies to be taken over from DDA	100.00
8.	Provision for purchase of land for staff qtrs. from DDA	100.00
	<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>1330.00</u>

PART B: NEW SCHEMES SCAVENGERS QTRS:

1.	C/o type A qtrs. for safai Karamcharies at Magzine rd. Majnu Ka Tela 192 nos.	277.00
2.	C/o type A qtrs. in I D Hospital Kingsway Camp-64 nos.	80.00
3.	C/o staff qtrs. for safai karamcharies in badli villages	95.00
4.	C/o 4 nos. type A qtrs. at Anand Niketan	5.00
	<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>457.00</u>

TOTAL NEW SCHEMES 1787.00

An amount of Rs.3000 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.600 lakhs for A.P. 1991-92.

Construction and Improvement of Dhobi Ghats(Rs.50.00 lakhs)

Dhobis belong to weaker sections of the society. Under Prime Ministers 20 point programme emphasis has been laid on the uplift of the weaker section. Previously dhobi-ghats were in dilapidated condition and lacked proper amenities like water, press sheds, electricity and drying places etc. During the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90) against an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs for the improvement of 206 existing stones and for the construction of 100 new stones at the rate of a cost of 0.50 lac per stone, a sum of Rs.17.83 lakhs has been incurred. In the 7th Five Year Plan, various types of improvements work had been carried out at the following dhobi-ghats:-

1.Dhobi Ghat of IP Estate	64 stones.
2.Under Hill Road	12 "
3.Mubarak Bagh	16"
4.Malka Ganj	12"
5.Nizamuddin	40"
6.Lodhi Colony	24"
7.Gulabi Bagh	8"
8.No.28 at Mahawat Khan Road	12"
9.No.27 at Mirdard Road	6"
Total	<u>194 stones</u>

With the improvement works at the above stones about 582 families of dhobis had been benefitted. Construction of new Dhobi Ghats at Mata Sundri Road, near Idgah Telephone Exchange and other sites could not be taken up since DDA did not made available land inspite of vigorous efforts by MCD. During the 8th Plan, it is proposed to carry out improvement work in 22 sites consisting of 208 stones as per details given below:-

<u>LIST OF THE EXISTING DHOBI GHATS</u>	<u>No.of stones</u>
1.Jamuna Ghat C Power station	64
2.Dhobi Ghat No.28 at Mahavat Khan Road	12
3.Dhobi Ghat No.26 at Mata Sundri Road	8
4.Dhobi Ghat No.8 Mess Road	4
5.Dhobi Ghat No.9 "	4
6.Dhobi Ghat No.11 Jhangeer Road	4
7.Dhobi Ghat No.7 press road	4
8.Dhobi Ghat No.10 near Gandhi market press rd.	4
9.Dhobi Ghat No.12 press road	4
10.Dhobi Ghat No.27 Meerdard road MAM college	6
11.Lodhi Road	48
12.Dhobi Ghat at Nizamuddin	36
13.Dhobi Ghat in Gulabi Bagh	-
14.Dhobi Ghat at Malka Ganj	12
15.Dhobi Ghat at Mubarakbagh	-
16.Dhobi Ghat at Ramesh Nagar	12
17.Dhobi Ghat at Under Hill Road	12
18.Dhobi Ghat at Janakpuri	12
19.Dhobi Ghat at Satyam nagar K.Bagh	8
20.Dhobi Ghat at Ranjit Nagar	12
21.Dhobi Ghat at Sadar Paharganj Opposite Zonal Office	10
22.Dhobi Ghat at Tilak Nagar	12
Total	<u>288</u>

Accordingly an estimate amounting to Rs.61 lacs had been framed for the following improvement works.

S.No. Name of Scheme

1.Providing tubewell & water supply from water mains.	20 lacs
2.Imp./Const.of compound wall with Grill	6 lacs
3.Imp./Const.of pucca shed over the press room and washing store	10 lacs
4.Const.of bhatti of standard design	11 lacs
5.Provision of water storage tanks	13 lacs
6.Imp.of drainage system	6 lacs
7.Const.of lav.blocks	5 lack
Total	<u>61 lacs</u>

At present work is in progress at IP Stadium, Jankapuri and Mubarkbagh. Work is likely to start shortly at lodhi Colony, Nizamuddin, Ranjit Nagar, Sant Nagar and Malka Ganj.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.15 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92 to carry out the above mentioned improvement works.

3.CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR SAFAI KARAMCHARIES ON HIRE PURCHASE BASIS (Rs.6950.00 lakhs)

The level of satisfaction in respect of staff quarters in the general wing of the MCD is extremely low and is below 3% at present. This level of satisfaction is comparatively much lower than that of Delhi Administration, NDMC etc. At present there are about 30000 Safai Karamcharies in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. There has been a persistent demand from all India Safai Mazadoor Congress for providing houses to their members on hire purchase basis. An agreement was made with the Union of Safai Karamcharis.

The demand of the Safai Mazadoor Congress for 20000 houses on hire purchase basis was accepted in principle. It was decided that the Commissioner, MCD will prepare a scheme urgently and work on first phase would start within two or three months.

As a follow up action of this agreement a project estimates amounting to Rs.305 crore for const.of 20000 houses A type for safai karamcharies of the MCD on hire purchase basis has been prepared. Salient features of the scheme are as under:.

- 1.Each house will have a plinth area of 50sqm.and the construction will be carried out in four storeyed blocks with density of 60 unit per acre.
 - 2.Development of land of 333 acre =25.23 crore.
.cost of 20000 unit 222.40 crores.
planning and supervision charges at 5% on the cost of dev.and const.of houses = 19.81 crores.
- Lump sum provision of community services b/wall etc.
4.25 crores.

Total: 304.99 crores.
say : 305-00 crores.

This preliminary estimate has been based on CPWD plinth area rates at cost index of 321%.

It was also decided that Janta Category flats as per yard stick of DDA comprising of one room, one kitchen, one toilet etc. having a total plinth area of 20 sqm. be provided. This criteria will be applicable uniformly to the Safai Karamcharis working under MCD and NDMC, for which registration deposit of Rs.5000/- shall also be obtained from the eligible Karamcharies. It was further decided that cost of these houses which was assessed @ Rs.68000/- per dwelling unit which will be recovered in easy instalments spread over a period of twenty years.

Presently, suitable chunks of land for const. of all the 20000 unit for safai karamcharies are not available. An amount of Rs.6950 lakhs is being proposed for 8th Plan to construct 10000 houses includes Rs.385 lakh for AP 1991-92 for construction of 550 houses.

H.CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS FOR NDMC EMPLOYEES AT VARIOUS PLACES(Rs.1425 lakh).

There are about 18000 employees working in NDMC. Out of this only 18% have been allotted the NDMC accommodation. In view of this, there is an acute shortage of housing for the NDMC staff in general and for those who have been deployed on essential services of New Delhi area, in particular. There are a number of NDMC employees who are deployed on essential services like water supply, sewerage, drainage, maintenance, excavating services etc. & they are required to attend their duties on odd hours even. Most of the employees are coming to attend their duties from far of places situated in and outside Delhi.

The committee has been planning to construct staff quarters in different localities in NDMC limits as well as outside NDMC area. It has been proposed to construct 1600 Housing units of various categories to provide residential accommodation to the NDMC employees in the next five years during 1990-95. The estimated cost of these quarters would be around Rs.26.50 crores.

5 Acres land have been allotted by DDA at Rohini for the purpose of constructing residential units. Further, allotment of 10 acres land at Papan-Kalan is expected to be allotted by DDA. There are other plots of land at South End Lane, Havlock Square, along Laxmi Bai Nagar Nallah, along nallah at Vinay Marg near Kavantor's Diary at Sardar Patel Marg etc. It is planned to construct residential quarters on these plots. It is also proposed to construct quarters over ~~the~~ electric sub-station in DIZ area and on vacant plots under possession of NDMC in various localities.

An outlay of Rs.3.00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1990-91. 638 staff qrs. have already been constructed by NDMC during the 7th Plan against Rs.1065.50 lakhs released to NDMC.

For the 8th Five Year Plan a provision of Rs.1425.00 lakh is proposed which includes Rs.250.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1991-92. 250 staff quarters are proposed to be constructed for employees of NDMC during the year 1991-92.

I. D.D.A (SLUM)

CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NIGHT SHELTERS/
VISHRAM GRAHS (Rs. 300 lakhs)

In metropolitan cities, due to prevailing high cost in availability of accommodation, a segment of population is not in a position to locate shelters. This segment of population generally comprises of migratory population from different parts of the country due to regional economic imbalances. They are usually Rickshaw pullers, Cart pullers, Paala drivers, rag pickers, shoe-shine boys, Cycle rickshaws, Coolies, employed in small trading establishments, hotels, restaurants, manufacturing units etc. etc. The 1981 population census identified 26,370 persons as the shelterless population in the Union Territory of Delhi.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, a scheme of construction of Night Shelters/Vishram Grahs was launched under which an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was released by Delhi Administration to Slum Wing, DDA. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is earmarked in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for creation of such facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi. Slum Wing DDA is at present operating 13 night shelters at following locations:-

1. Old Delhi Railway Station - for 700 persons
2. Jama Masjid Opposite Red Fort - for 500 persons
3. Asaf Ali Road - for 500 persons
4. Nizamuddin - for 300 persons
5. Ajmal Khan Park - for 125 persons
6. Azadpur Subzimidandi - for 400 persons
7. Mukherjee Market - for 200 persons
8. Boulevard Road - for 150 persons
9. Katra Anula Bux - for 200 persons
10. Shaazada Baga - for 500 persons
11. G.F. Road Shahadara - for 100 persons
12. Azad Market - for 100 persons
13. Delhi Gate - for 100 persons

Night Shelter at Lahori Gate is under completion and is likely to be opened soon for public use. A proposal for construction of Haj Manjil containing facilities of public utilities as well as Night Shelter at Turkman Gate for Haj Pilgrims passing through New Delhi has already been finalised and the project is under execution by DDA(M). Proposals relating to construction of Vishramgrah/Night Shelters at Asaf Ali Road (2 units), Gole Market and Nehru Place and additional unit near Jama Masjid are at the planning stages.

A new proposal for construction of a temporary Night Shelter opposite Jama Masjid in Meena Bazar Area has been approved by DDA. The work is likely to start soon. Further, it has been decided to establish two units of Night Shelters one each in Gole Market and Nehru Place. The buildings at these locations are ready for operationalising the two units of Night Shelters. It has also been decided to provide Night Shelters in the vicinity of All India Institute of Medical Science and NDMC Areas. The negotiations are on to obtain land pockets from the Land Owning Agencies.

All these units will cater to about 5,000 shelterless for Night stay. All the Night Shelters constructed in the Seventh Five Year Plan are self contained units with basic amenities required for living. The inmates coming for the Night stay are being provided blankets, Jute mattresses and Daries for Night stay by charging Rs. 0.50 to 1/- per night stay. It is now contemplated to raise these charges to Rs. 1.50 per beneficiary per night stay w.e.f. 1.11.1990. However, its implementation is linked with the responses from public and elected public representatives. All the night shelters are equipped with colour TV sets. Another feature incorporated in the scheme and already in operation is the training programme for skill upgradation of the inmates. This training programme of skill upgradation is being organised with the help of Sarnik vidya-peeth in Directorate of Adult Education, Government of India. The Night Shelter at Old Delhi Railway Station has been designated as National Demonstration project by the Ministry of Urban Development. It is proposed to incorporate provision of health care as some of the inmates are so poor and unaware of the surroundings and metropolitan way of life. This health care programme is proposed to be organised with the help of Non-Government Organisation with necessary financial help out of the resources under the scheme. However, it may be mentioned that NGOs are willing to provide support out in the absence of regular financial support for meeting the recurring expenditure, it has not been possible to extend such facilities.

During current financial year, 4 units of Night shelters are likely to become available while operating the scheme gross built-up space required for sleeping, storage and other facilities will be nearly 3.5 to 4.5 sq. mtrs. (40 to 45 sq. feet). As far as possible the spacing and utilisation norms will be same as the guidelines provided by Govt. of India. The staff already approved for the scheme might have to be increased for management and operation of additional units of Night shelters. The available funds will continue to be utilised for improvement, strengthening and operation of night shelters. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is being proposed for 3rd plan which includes Rs. 60.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. HORTICULTURE WORKS/PARKS/TOT LOTS/SHISHU VAIKAS & PLAY GROUNDS IN THE AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF SLUM WING, DDA (Rs. 250 lakhs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, Slum Wing, DDA had been operating/implementing the Plan Scheme for providing horticultural facilities/parks/totlots in the areas under the command of Slum Wing, DDA. A sum of Rs. 90 lakhs was released to the Slum Wing, DDA during the 7th Plan for converting about one lakh sq. mtrs. area into green by provision of about 67 parks/tot-lots/shishu vaitikas in the various slums and JJ clusters particularly in the vicinities of Jan Suvidha Complexes, Rehousing Flats Complexes etc. A Nursery at Madipur has been also established. The activities under this scheme are being operated by allocating the works and their subsequent maintenance by deploying contractual agencies so that no regular liabilities on staff etc. are assumed. The staff deployed for this purpose is minimum and existing Engineering establishment has reared up its activities. However, for day-to-day supervision and effective control over the large scale scattered works, one post of Deputy Director (Horticulture) has been created and the incumbent has already joined.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan for converting about 1.50 lakh sq. mtrs. area under the command of Slum Wing, DDA into green and also for proper and regular maintenance of the parks/tot-lots/Shishu vaitikas already developed. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for developing about 24 parks/shishu vaitikas and a Nursery depending upon availability of land with a view to improving the environment in the Slum/Jauggie Basties.

3. PROVISION OF WORK SPACE/SHOPS/STALLS/THARAS FOR INFORMAL TRADERS/HAWKERS (Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

It is experienced that road sides/foot paths in Metropolitan Cities are generally encroached by petty traders for trading activities and as a result the roads/footpaths are not available for smooth flow of pedestrians/traffic. Slum Wing, DDA is contemplating to focus for the complexes of the squatters resettlement and Slum Upgradation. However, its implementation can cover other colonies with DDA wherein such interventions are needed.

It is well known that a very large part of urban population is dependent for subsistence on employment in the informal sector, which is an essential fact of the urban life and it will have to be accepted in the foreseeable future. The existence and continuous expansion of the informal sector is increasing on an inevitable phase in the development process.

Under the proposed project, during 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to locate pockets/areas where informal traders/hawkers are concentrating and are obstructing normal flow of traffic. Such projects/sites are to be operated in close coordination with Non Governmental Organisation-Voluntary Organisation and elected public representatives. These encroachers will be asked to formulate cooperative societies for obtaining built-up commercial market containing stalls/shops/tharas/workspaces in an area of about 48 sq. feet depending upon the type of trading activity. The formulation of cooperative societies will be done with the help of NGOs and staff of Slum Wing, DDA. Each built-up unit is likely to cost Rs. 15,000/- alongwith infrastructural facilities. In the case of work space the cost will be restricted to Rs.8000/- per unit and beneficiaries will themselves construct. The members of the cooperative societies will be asked to contribute 20 % of the total cost as initial deposit towards the scheme and the balance amount of 80% of the cost will be taken in instalments running into 10 to 15 years at an interest rate of 10.5%. No subsidy is contemplated as we are dealing with that segment of the population which is under gainful employment. Each beneficiary will have to obtain individual electricity connection from DESU on payment of charges.

In the 8th Five Year Plan, 4,000 units of 48 sq. feet (or as per requirement) each are to be created in complexes/markets depending upon the local requirements of various areas and after negotiations by the NGOs and elected public representatives. Such complexes are proposed to be provided in areas under the command of DDA and in the complexes of Resettlement of JJ/Slums dwellers and upgradation of Slums and informal shelters. However, achievements of physical/financial targets is related with availability of land as per site requirement and magnitude of the problem. However, mode of allotment will be flexible. The allotment can either be on hire-purchase system as mentioned above through cooperative or it can be linked with charging of Rs. 2/- to 3/- per day for use of space in commercial market.

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan, 1990-95, and approved outlay for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for Rs. 1.20 crore is likely to be utilised for Rajhubir Nagar Market of Old Clothes Sellers. An outlay of Rs. 1.20 crore is proposed in 1991-92. While operating the scheme due care will be taken to earmark 10% of the space for compassionate allotment to physically handicapped, widows, Ex-servicemen etc.

4. CONSTRUCTION & MANAGEMENT OF HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTES
(Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

There is one segment of population known as destitutes who do not perform any economic activities. They are poorest of the poor and have neither place to live nor any means of earning, because of various reasons. This segment of population is though very small in the UT of Delhi but cannot be overlooked and will have to be taken care upto some extent. Slum Deptt. of the DDA had been receiving large number of representatives from the public, elected public representatives and other persons of repute for provision of such facilities as has been done by providing Night Shelters.

In the Annual Plan, 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was approved for providing buildings to accommodate home for the destitutes. In close coordination with Social Welfare Deptt. of Delhi Administration a site has been already identified in North Delhi on a land pocket available with Social Welfare Department. Other modalities are being worked out before initiating the construction work. A proposal drawn by Slum Wing, DDA in consultation with Social Welfare Department already stands approved by Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration for launching as a collaborative project. As far as possible, viable attempts will be made that these destitutes homes are entrusted to NGOs for operation, management and running. Slum Department, DDA will only act as an agency to construct such buildings for the destitutes. However, the scheme will be implemented in close coordination with Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration and it will be endeavour of the Slum Department to handover such complexes to NGOs or Social Welfare Department, Delhi Administration for their operationality. In the case of the project at North Delhi, Social Welfare Department will take over the complex for day to day management and operation. The construction work for the project at North Delhi is being organised by Engineering Establishment in Slum Wing, DDA. The cost of construction in such buildings will be restricted within the range of Rs. 150-200 per sq. feet. It will be the endeavour of the Slum Department to utilise alternative building material and technology in such construction activities. Such projects can also be got organised with the help of Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd. & Building Centre in order to bring cost effectiveness.

For management, operation, suitable financial support might have to be given to NGOs Social Welfare Department for operating homes for the destitutes.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crore is proposed and for Annual Plan, 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed. These destitute homes will be of self contained type containing all amenities including kitchen space for organising economic activities and during 8th Five Year Plan proposal for providing 5 such homes is contemplated. In the Annual Plan 1991-92, work for one such home will be initiated in consultation with Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration. The Voluntary Organisations will also be earmarked for management and running of the destitutes homes. However, in the initial period of its establishment, the concerned voluntary organisation might have to be provided with financial support.

D.D.A. (Main)

Construction of houses for EWS categories by DDA
(Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

There are 1,448,508 registrants with DDA, many of them waiting since 1979. These registrants are of different categories namely EWS, LIG, MIG, and SFS. Out of these registrants, 43,193 are of EWS category. This year, DDA is expected to construct 12,500 dwelling units including about 2000 of EWS category.

The scheme is to construct 41,193 dwelling units in four years of the 8th Five Year Plan starting from 1991-92 upto 1994-95 with a breakup of 8000 in 1991-92, 10,000 in 1992-93, 10,000 in 1993-94 and 13,193 in 1994-95.

2. Economics of the Scheme;

Parameters to work out economics of the scheme:-

- Cost of construction of DU of 28 sq. mt. at the rate of Rs.2,200/- per sq. mt. (including cost of internal development, but excluding cost of peripheral and trunk development) would be Rs.61,600/-
- Peripheral development to be subsidised by DDA
- Trunk development to be subsidised from Plan Funds
- A loan of Rs.20,000/- from Plan Funds at a rate of interest of 9%.
- Investment of Rs.20,000/- from LDA at a rate of interest of 9%
- Beneficiaries has to pay Rs.61,600 - Rs.40,000 = Rs.21,600/- initially and the balance in 15 years. Monthly instalment by taking 9% interest would be Rs.399/- per month or Rs.1017/- quarterly. If the cost of the house increases more than Rs. 61,600/- then beneficiaries have to pay more than Rs.21,600/-.. These houses would be of two rooms.

3. Break-up of No. of units year-wise with required financial provisions:-

Year	No. of DUs	Rupees in Crores		
		Loan from Plan Funds	Investment by DDA	Contribution by beneficiaries
1990-91	2000	-	-	-
1991-92	8000	16	16	16.928
1992-93	10000	20	20	21.600
1993-94	10000	20	20	21.600
1994-95	13193	26.4	26.4	27.916
Total	43193	82.4	82.4	88.044

Total-----Rs.252.844 crores

4. Requirement of Plan Funds:-

For the construction of EWS housing units, financial requirements are as under:

Total amount	=	41,193 x Rs.61,600/-	=Rs.252.8 crores
Loan under Plan Fund	=	41,193 x Rs.20,000/-	=Rs. 82.4 crores
Amount to be paid by beneficiaries	=	41,193 x Rs.21,600/-	=Rs. 88.1 crores
Amount to be invested by DDA	=	41,193 x Rs.20,000/-	=Rs. 82.4 crores and that also at a interest of 9 %

A token amount of Rs. 10.00 crores is being proposed for 8th Plan which included Rs. 1.00 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92. If the implementation of the schemes progress in the targetted manner and plan funds become available, the outlay for this scheme may go upwards upto Rs. 80 crores in the eighth five year plan.

ADDENDA

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
		Proposed outlay as indicated in the write up and statement	Revised proposed outlay	Proposed outlay as indicated in the write up & statement	Revised outlay	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT:</u>						
<u>D.D.A. (SLUM)</u>						
1.	Dev. of plots for squatters:	45.00	85.00	10.00	18.00	Although the implementation of this scheme could not make any progress during the 7th Plan, now all steps have been taken up for its expeditious implementation. Land has been earmarked at Rohini & Papan Kalan. Accordingly, the proposed outlay need to be enhanced.
2.	Upgradation of JJ Clusters	45.00	5.00	9.00	1.00	The implementation of this programme is facing a set back as a number of land owning deptts/agencies do not intend to continue the encroachment on the sites occupied by the identified JJ Clusters for 10 to 15 years.
<u>D.D.A. (MAIN):</u>						
1.	Innovation & Research	-	0.60	-	0.15	This scheme has been suggested with the stipulation that only tools and equipments will be purchased by DDA and no new post will be created under this scheme.
2.	Chanelisation of River Yamuna	-	0.05	-	0.05	Although DDA is to take a final decision on the implementation of this major project which requires more than Rs.600 crores plan funds in the 8 to 10 years of its implementation period. Only a token provision is being proposed at this stage.
Total(Urban Development)		572.25	572.95	125.50	129.70	

24. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Out of the total population of 62.20 lacs of this Union Territory as per 1981 census, 57.68 lacs is urban and 4.52 lacs 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 lacs. 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 jhuggies, 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 the sites earmarked for various developmental projects. The expansion of jhuggies 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 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.

Review of the 7th Five Year Plan

As against the approved outlay of Rs. 22450.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 31166.09 lakhs was incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan. Agency/Department wise position of approved outlay and expenditure is as under:-

(Rs. in lacs)				
S.No	Agency	7th Five Year Plan	1990-95	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	
1.	D.D.A (Main)	4200.00	1852.46	
2.	D.D.A (Slum)	9305.00	8733.40	
3.	L.S.G (UBS)	-	67.63	
4.	Land & Building	-	-	
5.	M.C.D	3500.00	19740.55	
6.	N.D.M.C	445.00	722.00	
	Total	22450.00	31166.09	

In physical terms, 6.13 lacs slum dwellers were benefitted by providing 13 community halls, 12 Aksharas, 30 open air theaters and 8 social welfare centres alongwith other basic facilities under the scheme "Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas". DDA (Slum) is implementing another scheme for Environmental Improvement in Jauzzi clusters on the same pattern as approved for E.I.H.S by Govt. of India. Under this scheme about 10 lac Jauzzi dwellers were benefitted by providing 121 Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 5332 WC seats and 2453 baths. 6313 S.L. Points in 326 clusters. Besides this 1400 water Hydrants were installed. 950 properties katras consisting of 71000 dwellers were repaired under the scheme, "Structural improvement in Slum katra".

The part development work in 135 rural villages remained in progress during 7th Plan under the scheme 'Development of Rural Villages'. Similarly, part development work like roads, paths, SW drains, public latrines, CC pavements in 96 urban villages remained in progress. Provision of basic civic amenities like sewerage, water supply, roads and paths, SW drains, peripheral services and culverts, parts and toilet etc. remained in progress in 543 Regularised/unauthorised colonies. The work relating to provision of basic facilities like piped water supply through individual taps, sewerage, SW drains, culverts over head tanks and community halls in 44 resettlement colonies remained in progress.

Under the scheme "Strengthening of conservancy and Sanitation", 133 tipper trucks, 233 refuse collectors, 53 front loaders, 22,000 wheel barrow, 500 hand carts, 360 dalacs and 2 mechanical sweepers were purchased.

3th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92
Annual Plan 1990-91

The approved outlay of Rs. 10925 lacs is likely to be utilised in full.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 572.25 crores is being proposed which includes Rs.129.50 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92. Agency/Deptt. wise position of the proposed outlay for 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Agency	(Rs. in lacs)	
		Proposed 1990-95	outlay 1991-92
1.	D.D.A (Slum)	17830.00	3397.00
2.	LSG (UBS Nehru Rojgar Yojan)	370.00	173.00
3.	Land & Building Deptt.	25.00	5.00
4.	M.C.D	37500.00	9150.00
5.	N.D.M.C	1000.00	225.00
	Total	57225.00	12950.00

Brief details of various scheme are as follows:-

D.D.A (SLUMS)

REDEVELOPMENT OF SHAHJAHANABAD (Rs. 20 lakhs)

Action plan prepared by the Planning Wing of DDA for urban renewal of the walled city and duly approved by Govt. of India in principle envisages action on various fronts for improving the quality of life of slum dwellers. It includes various components namely preservation, conservation of historical buildings, commercial decongestion of the walled city by shifting paper and foodgrain godowns, streamlining the traffic flow by providing under ground parking lots, shifting of egg, fish and poultry market at Jana Masjid, redevelopment of dangerous katras/properties etc.

For rehabilitation of the dwellers of the dangerous katras, a separate scheme under the nomenclature of construction of flats at Mata Sundri Road and chunk IV & V under DAG Scheme i.e already approved for implementation in the Annual Plan 1990-91. But with the 21 acres of land proposed to be allowed at Mata Sundri Road, we will not be able to rehabilitate all the families of the dangerous katras. To rehabilitate all the families in and around walled city in the near future, strategies will have to be formulated including the possibility of construction of dwelling units on the cleared land pockets in the walled city also.

To know the ground realities extensive planning/physical surveys, specialised studies need to be undertaken alongwith preparation of ward plans, structure plans, zonal plans and urban renewal plans of the walled city. Without these exercises, no real achievement is possible towards the objective of urban renewal of the walled city and its extensions while preserving its architectural and cultural heritage.

Only with such studies, the process of urban renewal and redevelopment of walled city could have some focus.

For undertaking these specialise studies and preparations of various plans, a cell is proposed to be created in the Resettlement Wing with the following technical staff:

1.	Director	1
2.	Jt. Director	2
3.	Dy. Director	2
4.	Architect	4
5.	Draftsman	8

alongwith other supporting staff. It is also proposed to make a provision of three jeeps/cars and two motorcycles to smoothen the mobility of teams for conduct of field surveys.

To meet the aforesaid financial liabilities, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for VIIIth Plan which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1991-92.

STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF KATRAS (Rs. 600 lacs)

In the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, a scheme relating to structural improvement of Katras/properties/buildings under the Management Control of the Slum Wing, DDA is approved for providing inescapable, essential repairs for ensuring Katra dwellers safety. The broad approach under this scheme is to provide repairs in Katras/buildings/properties which are under the charge of the Slum Wing, DDA and are located in Walled City and its extensions where thousands of families are staying as licensees of the Slum Wing, DDA. Out of 3280 properties/katras originally available with the Slum Department, DDA - 382 - properties/katras were demolished/cleared under Slum Clearance Programme and the families staying therein provided alternative built up flats in different parts of the city. At present, Slum Wing, DDA has 2989 properties/katras with it, which are located in Walled City and its extension. In the 7th Five Year Plan, broadly speaking the approach has been to provide repairs for structural safety in those properties which were repairable within certain yardstick. But due to public pressure and demand and also on insistence of the elected public representatives, the repairs on need based pattern have been extended in certain cases and even dangerous/unfit for human living properties/katras have also been covered within the ambit of this scheme in the larger public interest. Though Slum Department, DDA had taken up the issue of clearance with the occupants/allottees of residential units in such katras/properties, but the occupants are not at all willing to go to alternative accommodation located in far flung areas due to disruption of their economic means. Moreover, the occupants are insisting for allotment of alternative units to all adult male married couples, irrespective of the fact that in the old properties three or four families are sharing a single room. It was decided that dangerous properties/katras may also be brought into the fold of repairs and as such Slum Wing, DDA started providing repairs in the dangerous katras/properties also. However, it may be mentioned that provision of repairs in dangerous katras in certain cases have virtually resulted in rebuilding certain dangerous portions after pulling them down. It is extremely difficult task to provide repairs in dangerous properties/katras as it tenants^{to} rebuilding of certain portions. Accordingly, the whole situation has been reviewed in the Slum Department and the contents of the scheme originally approved for the Seventh Plan have been slightly amended/modified with a view to taking into consideration the realities prevailing on the ground.

Slum Department of the DDA has provided repairs in more than 950 properties by incurring expenditure of Rs. 366 lakhs during seventh plan. In annual plan 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is earmarked which is likely to be utilised.

In addition to providing repairs minor repairs on day to day basis have also been attended to in the Slum Properties/Katras through 9 Maintenance Stores established in different parts of the Walled City and its extensions by deploying departmental skilled and semi-skilled labour. These stores have also been provided with building material etc. Though establishment of stores has proved to be a costly affair but in view of the fact that the Govt. is the landlord and houses being small and old, there is no other choice except to attend to it on day to day basis. Therefore, the entire approach will have to be an open one and flexible system will have to be adopted in providing repairs and maintenance in certain cases.

The scheme of Structural Improvement was restarted in 1985-86 and the norm for carrying out repairs was Rs.400/- capita. The norm being linked up with number of occupants rather than the size and state of the structure proved to be unrealistic and as a consequence no significant results could be obtained. Right from its inception the norm was sought to be increased to the level of need-based repairs irrespective of the costs involved. The Chief Secretary, Delhi had desired that the properties be repaired on the basis of actual needs of the structures, which had to be affected with due economy. In number of properties this has amounted to reconstruction of the whole structure. This has given rise to other difficulties viz. occupants insistence to reconstruct the structure as it existed prior to reconstruction resulting in same illventilated and over-crowded habitat. Structural repairs would therefore, be undertaken in properties where per capita covered space is more than 3.00 sqm. and the cost of repairs/part reconstruction does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per sqm. (The cost of new construction in the city area is Rs. 2500/- per sqm which is 15-20% higher than the cost in non-congested areas of the city). Properties not falling in these categories shall not be undertaken for repairs. They shall be covered under the scheme of construction of flats for rehabilitation of dwellers of dangerous khatras. It is proposed that 70 properties during 91-92 shall be covered.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.600 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs.100 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN URBAN SLUMS (EIUS) (Rs.1000 lakhs)

The minimum basic facilities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, dhallas, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lights, community latrines and bathrooms, Multiurpose community facilities complexes with provision for barotgairs, reading rooms-cum-libraries, social welfare centres, Anganwadis, Dispensaries, Open Air Theatres and Akharas/Vyanshalas etc. have been extended in the areas designated as slums under the Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956 depending upon the need of the area and availability of resources.

During Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, an amount of Rs.22.50 crore was released to DDA (Slum) and an approved outlay of Rs.2.00 crore for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is likely to be utilised for meeting the requirement of notified slums for provision of facilities at community level. An amount of Rs. 30.00 laka has been paid to MCD for works in extension of facilities in walled city. Bhati Wine area is a notified slum, where arrangements for water supply by utilising ground water resources by construction of Tubewells and laying down of water lines are in hand for covering about 20,000 persons. A target to cover 0.40 laka slum dwellers is set for 1990-91

Against the estimated slum population of 13.00 lakh at the time of formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, Slum Wing, DDA has so far covered 15.09 laka slum dwellers which includes 6.13 laka slum dwellers covered during Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90.

The areas covered under Slum Act and after provision of minimum basic civic amenities reviewed in Seventh Five Year Plan, 10 Urban Villages, 29 Rural Villages and 46 unauthorised/unauthorised regularised colonies have been identified from the scope of Slum Act as works in these areas are now to be undertaken by MCD through their scheme. Therefore now scope of extension of minimum basic civic amenities stands reduced up to considerable extent. The areas

now within the purview of Slum Act are walled city and its extensions and certain other parts particularly Bhatti Mines. However, in walled city and its extensions the minimum basic facilities have already been provided in most of the areas.

Slum Wing, DDA has so far provided 33 Multipurpose Community Facilities Complexes/Baratghars for socio-cultural facilities in the various notified slum areas out of which 46 community halls/baratghars were provided during 7th Five Year Plan. At present work for another 14 Multipurpose community halls is in progress. In order to provide recreational facilities in the notified slum areas Slum Wing, DDA constructed 3 Open Air Theatres one each at Turkman Gate, Kacir Basti and Rajpura Chawani during 7th Five Year Plan period. In addition Slum Wing, DDA constructed 8 social welfare centres for the welfare of women and children in the various notified slum areas during 1985-90. Special emphasis was made to canalise the energies of youth in such areas by providing 12 Akharas/Vyayamshalas in the notified slums during the Seventh Plan.

As regards developmental works Slum Wing, DDA has so far provided 20,550 metres of sewerlines for improving sanitation, 1,22,077 metres of storm water drains for flow of waste water, 5397 street light points, 5 lakh sq. mtrs of road and CC paving, 642 WC seats, 577 water taps/handpumps and about 122 parks in the notified slum areas during 6th and 7th Five Year Plan periods. These facilities were provided in Katra Maula Bux, Kilokari, Sarai Kala Khan, Bhagwan Dass Nagar, Shanou Mal Janta Colony, Bhola Nath Nagar Javal Nagar, Rehman Building Shahdara, Kailash Nagar, Geeta Colony, Padan Nagar, Motia Khan, Nali Karim, Pahar Gaj, Basant Gaon, Mochi Baga, Garai, Chirag Jalni, Khirki, Begun Pura, Rampura, Narela, Mitron, Surhera, Prajapati Colony, Lal Kuan, Tigri, Sanaour and Bhatti Mines etc.

For 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been proposed to cover about 2.00 lakh dwellers by providing facilities with per capita ceiling of Rs. 500.00.

For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 crore is proposed to cover 0.40 lakh slum population by extension of minimum basic civic amenities of water supply at community level, street light poles, paved pathways drains, dhalas, sewers wherever needed. The construction of Toilets and Baths is to be financed from a separate scheme and as such this component is not included.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN J.J. CLUSTERS (Rs.3500 lakhs)

As pointed out earlier the juggie clusters are to be covered under the three pronged strategy of resettlement, upgradation by local adjustments and improvement depending upon urgency of requirement of land by the Land Dwelling Agencies and the land use of encroached land pockets.

For improving the quality of life of over 12.00 lakhs juggie dwellers residing in about 2.40 lakh juggies in over 700 juggie clusters/basties scattered all over Delhi, the scheme of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters is under implementation w.e.f. Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 and its implementation started w.e.f. 1987-88 for provision of Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes, water supplies, Dhalas and street light poles at the first instance and later on provision of paved pathway and drains was included. Therefore, the scheme envisages provision of basic facilities of paved path ways, street light mostly on the peripheries, water supply through Municipal Water Hydrants or Deep and pumps Mark-II wherein Municipal Authorities are not in a position to provide water at community level, Drains and Dhalas for collection of garbage and rubbish material.

Delhi Administration released a sum of Rs. 3817.00 lakhs in 1985-90 and in Annual Plan 1990-91, there is an approved outlay of Rs. 7 crores which will be utilised in full. A target to cover 3.33 lakh jhuggie dwellers in 1985-90 was set against the estimated population of 12.00 to 14.00 lakh. Slum Wing has so far covered 10.93 lakh jhuggie dwellers (Up to August 1990) by extension of facilities in Jhuggie Basties. In 1985-90, facilities were provided by per capita expenditure of Rs. 300.00 whereas in 1990-91 it is Rs. 500.00 per capita.

As far as provision of drinking water is concerned, it may be mentioned that Slum Wing, DDA also provided water through water tanks or through trucks mounted with syntex tanks in some of the Jhuggie Basties. Out of over 700 jhuggie clusters, 498 JJ clusters have the facilities of drinking water through 1554 Municipal Water Hydrants and 507 India Mark - II deephandpumps. Though bores have been undertaken in more than 600 locations but water fit for human consumption could be found in 507 cases and quite huge expenditure has gone in trial bores. Over 4931 street light poles, 6313 street light points have been provided in 326 clusters. In the remaining jhuggie clusters, the works are under progress wherever needed. There are certain Jhuggie clusters where streetlight poles cannot be extended due to their smaller size. It has now been decided that henceforth work relating to provision of St. light will be undertaken by DESU as subsequently these are to be maintained by MCO/DESU. The work relating to provisions of brick paved paths and drains in jhuggie jhonprie clusters was done in 1988-89 and work in 212 jhuggie jhonprie clusters has been completed and for others these are in progress wherever feasible.

Action plan drawn by the Slum Wing in consultation with the MCD for provision of dhalaos for collection of waste and rubbish material is under implementation by MCD. The sites for provision of dhalaos wherever it was possible have been identified jointly by a 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. 2.40 crore have been released to MCD for construction of dhalaos as per plans. MCD has so far provided 82 Dhalaos/Dustbins in Jhuggie Basties. Works for other locations wherever possible are in progress.

It is estimated that during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, we will have to cover another four lakh jhuggie dwellers by way of extension of minimum basic civic amenities as listed above.

The strategy in the Eighth Five Year Plan is to divide the jhuggie jhonprie clusters into three categories and these three approaches will be followed through different schemes included in the Plan.

1. Squatters resettlement depending upon the requirement of encroached land for public utilities in the larger public interest.
2. Slum Upgradation and Improvement of Informal shelter insitu to improve wherever the local conditions permit.

/ This is related with per capita expenditure in vogue and it does not mean all facilities have been provided in jh. basties.

3. Extension of minimum basic civic amenities under the scheme under consideration. In view of the shift in the policy framework for dealing with the squatters problem, the investment already incurred in certain Jhuggie Clusters to be covered under approaches one and two will be a waste up to large extent. However, wherever possible the material will be removed for reusing in the developmental works.

Therefore, the third approach listed will be followed in certain Jhuggie Jhonpri clusters as exercises for identification of Jhuggie Jhonpri clusters for squatters resettlement have already been completed by Delhi Development Authority in most of the cases and they are to be covered under a different scheme listed in the proposal.

A sum of Rs. 3500 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 600 laka for the Annual Plan 1991-92 for covering Jhuggie dwellers with per capita expenditure of Rs. 500/-. Prior to 1989-90, the component of const. of pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes has also been funded out of the resources available for it and 121 pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 5382 WC Seats and 2453 baths have been constructed in Jhuggie Basties. However, w.e.f. 1990-91, a new scheme has been approved and expenditure for all new works are being charged from it.

There are about 80 Jhuggie Jhonpri clusters which are located on land pockets vulnerable to natural calamities. It is estimated that number of such families would be 50,000. These Jhuggie Jhonpri Clusters can be classified as located under high-tension wires, within 5 mtrs. of railway tracks, deep ponds/ditches, near embankment of Nallas etc. etc. These locations are not of immediate interest for the land owning agencies for projects implementation and Authorities in Railways are not at all responding to the problem of squatters on their land pockets. What treatment is to be given to such categories of squatter families? While Slum Wing, DDA has been given a charter of improving the quality of life of Jhuggie Jhonpri Dwellers by extension of basic civic amenities and other allied programmes of Slum Upgradation and resettlement depending upon the requirement of land pockets by the land owning agencies.

A suggestion was made by the Slum Wing, DDA that such families may be provided with 10 sq mtrs. plots at alternative sites/land pockets to be earmarked as permissible squatting zones/holding sites. This has been suggested in view of the fact that in the resettlement and Slum Upgradation Programme, the eligibility is linked with the availability of Ration Cards and Jhuggie Number Plates issued by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration.

DDA has itself to work out ways & means to take care of such families. The only choice before DDA is to carve out permitted squatting zones/relocation sites/holding sites for these types of squatter families. These families are proposed to be provided with minimum basic civic amenities as are covered under the Environmental Improvement Scheme for Jhuggie Jhonpri Clusters. The squattered families will be provided 10 sq. mtrs. relocation sites for re-erection of Jhuggie/informal shelters by carving out plots of 2.5 mtrs. x 4.00 mtrs each. It will be on clusters/Town House concept wherein 140 dwelling units per acre are proposed to be provided in the layout plan.

/around

A typical layout for holding sites has been prepared for a total land area of 4 acres for getting 561 Jhuggies families relocated on sites of 10 sq. mtrs. each. This site is located in village Sanaypur Badli. The layout is such that each family gets cross ventilation and W.C. Seats/Baths are proposed to be provided to a group of 3 to 5 families. The street light poles will be provided on the path ways of 3 mtrs. and road of 5 mtrs. The main entry to the squatters relocation sites complex is from road of 5 mtrs width and inner path ways would be of 3 mtrs. width.

The bricks paved pathways will be provided along with drains for flow of waste/rainy water. The courtyards within the clusters will not be given any treatment. The expenditure for provision of infrastructure facilities will be met out of the resources of the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Jhuggie Jhonori Clusters. These are purely temporary arrangements and will go a long way in improving the quality of life of Jhuggie dwellers. It will also have some impact in controlling the fresh migrations. Further the families thus resettled will be asked to generate the habit of regular saving in notified banks and they will be given regular resettlement plots of 18 sq. mtrs. each on payment of total cost later on when land pockets become available.

The basic civic amenities like toilets are to be provided at a group level, thus their maintenance will be the responsibility of the families using the facilities.

The aforesaid arrangements are purely temporary on humanitarian considerations.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF PLOTS FOR SQUATTERS FOR SELF HELP HOUSING BACKED BY CASH CONSTRUCTION LOAN (Rs. 1500 lakhs)
(RELOCATION OF JJ CLUSTERS)

It has been estimated after field surveys that there are about 80,000 families which are encroaching land pockets needed by the land owning Agencies in different parts of the city for implementation of development projects of public importance.

These families need to be removed by clearance of jhuggie jhonori clusters and thereafter handing over the resultant land pockets to the land owning Agencies namely DDA, MCD, L&O, CPWD, Delhi Cantonment Board and Departments of Delhi Administration, other Autonomous Organisations as the case may be.

The scheme has been designed in such a way that the land owning Agencies whose land pockets are taken up for clearance purposes are taken into confidence so that they immediately start utilizing the cleared land pockets needed for project implementation.

By adopting the approach of relocation of about 80,000 jhuggie jhonori families in 1990-95 Slum Wing, DDA will ensure in bringing qualitative improvement in the life of the squatters as they will start living in regular resettlement complexes as part of the overall development strategy designed by the DDA. These squatter families are proposed to be resettled in the regular colonies of the DDA as integral part of the regular colonies of the DDA. This will also result in provision of needed facilities in the areas/pockets/colonies where these squatters are at present encroaching the land pockets and the neighbourhood population is suffering due to non-availability of facilities of public importance.

For relocation purposes, Slum Wing, DDA has worked out proposals based on cluster court town house concept in close consultation with HUDCO and Building Centre established by Slum Wing, DDA & HUDCO. It is proposed to provide sites for community facilities in the resettlement complexes, while working out areas for the community facilities in the resettlement complexes the standards have been reduced to 75% of the areas prescribed in the perspective plan, 2001. It is considered that normally resettlement would be taken up for 1,000 families in a piece of land or multiple of thousand units and it has been concluded that in each resettlement site the number should not exceed more than 3,000 squatter families as far as possible. However, while working out provision of community facilities, only facilities upto the level of primary school will be provided which are essential need in a housing cluster. The other facilities such as sites for higher secondary school, neighbouring park etc. shall be taken care in overall integrated area plan being prepared by the DDA (4). The resettlement of squatter families are proposed to be worked out by providing 18 sq. mtrs. plots. The facilities to be provided in such type of complex would comprise of sites for primary school, children parks/saisau vatika, religious building, electric sub-station, pump house and convenient shopping centre etc. etc. In a typical layout plan for 1,000 families wherein plots of 18 sq. mtrs. are proposed to be carved for the juggie families, normally 30 plots will be carved out in one acre which means about 200 plots per hectare. For 1,000 families, a land area of 5 hectare is needed. DDA has already approved in principle the proposal for provision of land to the Slum Wing, DDA on these norms. DDA has decided in principle to provide about 15 hectares of land in the current financial year. More proposals for transfer of lands in Rohini, Narola and East Delhi are under examination with DDA (Main).

ALLOTMENTS

Such plots of 18 sq. mtrs. are to be allotted to those juggie families who have been issued food cards by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Admin. and have got identity cards as well as Juggie Token for the Juggies, and the remaining families will be brought into the ambit of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters. Therefore while undertaking clearance of encroached land pockets there may be some left over families. The question has arisen as to what should be done in the case of these families. These non eligible families are to be covered under the policy of providing permitted squatting zones/holding sites under the scheme of Environmental Improvement in JJ Clusters, details for which have been listed out in the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Juggie Clusters.

The beneficiaries will be given permission to construct 100 % plinth area at the ground floor and first floor and thus squatter families will be having 36 sq. mtrs. of plinth area for the house which is equivalent to about a LIG flat. In the Court Cluster Town House Concept, a group of 5 to 7 families will be accommodated and they will be having individual WC Seat, bath as well as space for cooking within the dwelling unit. At the initial stage, the water supply will be provided for a group of 5 to 7 families in the cluster and the water consumption charges will be paid directly by the beneficiaries to the Municipal Authorities. Provision for individual electrical connection will be made in the development proposal and the beneficiaries can themselves obtain electricity connection from the DESU Authorities on payment of charges.

For W.C. seat, at the first instance leach pits system will be utilised but in the long run their WC seats will be connected with the sewerline as and when the services structure is completed by the DDA (Main) under the integrated proposal for the development area.

The beneficiaries can also obtain individual water connection in the long run on payment of charges from the WS & SDU. Once the development works are completed by the Slum Wing, DDA its subsequent maintenance will be entrusted to local civic authorities as per normal pattern.

For financing the scheme, the land owning Agencies will have to bear Rs. 10,000/- for a jhuggie family for resettlement and only those jhuggie clusters will be taken up where the land owning Agencies are in a position to pay cost of Rs. 10,000/- ** is needed for provision of infrastructural facilities as mentioned above for the resettlement complex. The plots of 18 sq. mtrs. with constructed plinth up to foundation and core W.C. Units will be provided by the Slum Wing, DDA. The total cost of development of plots works out to about Rs. 20,000/- per plot excluding cost of foundation plinth and core W.C. unit.

Slum Wing, DDA has recently undertaken resettlement of squatters families in Rohini area where the above approach has been followed and the estimated cost of development excluding W.C seat and foundation is of the order of above Rs. 20,000/- per plot. It includes the cost of survey, demarcation, levelling construction of temporary site office, dustbin, drainage, sample demonstrative units, roads, and pits (including brick flooring), parks, water supply, sewerage, L.V. Mains and street lighting including sub-station and horticulture as well as raw land cost. However, if WC seat up to plinth level including leach pits and foundation up to plinth level are provided, another expenditure of about Rs. 6500/- is needed. In the framework of the scheme, it is contemplated to provide foundation up to the plinth level and core WC Unit in each plot so that the subsequent difficulties of water logging etc. are taken care.

The beneficiaries will themselves construct their dwelling units on plots of 18 sq. mtrs. as per laid down standards on the pattern of demonstrative units provided in the complex for the benefit of the allottees. The staff of Slum Wing, DDA will provide extension services to the allottees.

The plots of 18 sq. mtrs. will be leased out to the multi-purpose Cooperative Societies which in turn will sub-lease the plots to the individual allottees. Normally Cooperative Society containing 200 beneficiaries will be constituted and the allotment will be made in the joint name of the respective spouses and in case the jhuggie dwellers is single/unmarried/widows, it will be allocated in the joint name of mother or any other female member living with him.

The allottee's family will be issued family photo cards. At the time of snifting a sum of Rs.3,000/- is proposed to be taken from each beneficiary as landsum.

For construction of dwelling units by the families, loan amount of Rs. 15,000/- per plot is proposed to be given through Cooperative Group Housing Society of the Jhuggie dwellers under the scheme for financing the housing project of the squatters on cooperative through HUDCO loan assistance. A meeting was held

** per jhuggie household. Plan support of Rs. 10000/-

under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development in September, 1990 regarding financing of loan assistance to JJ dwellers for shelters construction at relocated site. Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society will be the Nodal Agency for disbursement of loan to the Juggie families under Cooperative System to individual household under tripartite agreement. HUDCO will release requisite funds to Delhi Housing Finance Cooperative Society for providing loans to the individuals through cooperative system. The loans will be recovered by DCHFS. The details of the arrangement for providing loans to the squatter families so resettled are being worked out in the Ministry of Urban Development in consultation with Slum Wing, Delhi Development Authority, HUDCO, Delhi Administration and DCHFS. The loan will be provided to the beneficiaries for recovery in monthly instalments of 22 years on usual pattern of DCHFS for providing loan to EWS. From the loan amount, the cost of providing foundation and core of W.C. Unit will be deducted for the Slum Wing, DDA as these works are to be completed before allotment by the Slum Wing, DDA.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1990-95, it is proposed to cover 45,000 squatters families under this programme and in the Annual Plan, 1990-91, it has been decided in Delhi Administration to cover 16,000 such squatter families for which DDA has identified juggie clusters in different parts of the city in consultation with the Land Owning Agencies. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs. 10 crores for Annual Plan, 1991-92. The development work will be continued in the resettlement complexes of 1990-91 and new works will be initiated in new areas of resettlement as well.

The complexes of resettlement will have to be maintained by local civic Authorities from the point of view of day-to-day scavenging, cleaning and removal of garbage right from the beginning when the families start living.

PUBLICITY PROGRAMME (Rs. 50 lakhs)

Dissemination of the correct information to target group about major and developmental schemes need not be over emphasised. In the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the scheme of publicity was approved and an amount of Rs.35.00 lakh was released in 1985-90. However, in Annual Plan 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is approved for undertaking activities of educating the slum dwellers, weaker sections of the society for up-keep of environment and also to bring out folders, booklets, brochures, leaflets and other publicity material. To apprise the public, Slum Wing, DDA has been also participating in the exhibitions organised at National and International levels. It has participated in the exhibitions held at India International Trade Fair held in 1988 and 1989 and the activities were also highlighted at Nagar Palika Samelan at Farkatora Stadium. The presentation of the activities of the Slum Wing, DDA has been well appreciated by the visitors and particularly the pavillion at Indian International Trade Fair 1988 received commendable note from the dignitaries and was considered as second best in presentation. Slum Wing is also operating 4 mobile cinema-cum-publicity vans wherein literature on health care, sanitation etc. is being distributed in slum/juggie basties alongwith the screening of films on social themes. Recently a U-natic film on Paryog Vihar (an exoerimental project of wide renifications wherein juggies have been relocated/readjusted for provision of various facilities) has been completed and it has been well appreciated by one and all. Documentation of activities is being given priority in working system. Other U-natic films on various projects like Jay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes are under

preparation for impressing upon the public use of available facilities. In the Annual Plan 1990-91, Slum Wing has brought out a brochure on night shelter. Various programmes launched by the Slum Wing, DDA have been also given wide publicity through press from time to time. It is also proposed to produce small films of about 20 to 60 minutes duration for highlighting the concept of co-operation of jhuggie dwellers for self help in construction of dwelling units on sites and services plots. The project of producing film is being done jointly by HUDCO and Slum Wing, DDA. Pamphlets and other literature indicating achievements of the Slum Wing, DDA and works to be taken up in the near future are likely to be printed.

In the 3rd Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for wide publicity through print media, audio-visual aids and other methods of publicity of the schemes for better acceptance by the target group and its resultant success. In the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 10 laka is proposed under this scheme. This outlay is basically intended for creating machinery for communication with and education of masses by utilising press, TV and Audio-Visual equipments. Communication net work through Basti Vikas Kendras being constructed in Jhuggie Basties by utilising electronic media technology.

For organising various activities a small cell comprising of Publicity Officer, Communication Officer, three LDCs Drivers for Publicity Vans, Projector Operator, etc. will continue to provide support and services of Agencies/Specialists/experts/ consultant will be hired on contractual system in the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1990-95.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (Rs. 50 lakhs)

Delhi is a city of commerce due to socio-economic and political reasons. The tidal wave of migration from various parts of the country to the metropolitan city of Delhi has posed serious pressures on resources of local bodies in the Delhi for providing infrastructural facilities. Slum Wing, DDA is responsible to provide basic amenities to the slum/jhuggie dwellers for improving their quality of life and also to undertake works/projects for providing built-up asset for commercial activities to economically weaker sections particularly slum/jhuggie dwellers and scheduled castes.

An allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs was approved in the Seventh plan 1989-90 for initiating steps to encourage research and development with a view to exploring avenues of designing low cost housing. This challenging job required high degree of imagination/expertise to design low cost houses. All these factors require keeping pace with the innovation in the field of Urban management and urban planning. Slum Wing, DDA has established Building Centre with the support from HUDCO. Its Building Centre at Sarai Kale Khan, East Nizamuddin has become institution for organising cost effective solutions/layouts and development of building alternatives. It is proposed to establish Building Material Testing Laboratory in the Building Centre for ensuring quality of material being used in developmental and construction works for which an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed to be provided out of the resources under the scheme. It is also contemplated to establish four yards for Building Centre for production of alternative Brick Blocks by providing Rs. 25.00 lakhs to Building Centre for purchase of Machinery equipments for production of Brick Blocks. The Alternative Building Material will have to be popularised by launching communication net work/publicity by using experts, Professionals, Expert Institutions & Consultations. All these

factors require keeping interaction with experts and professionals. As such services of professionals, Experts, Advisors, Consultants and Agencies will be hired on consolidated fee for organising various activities. The officers of the Slum Wing, DDA will continue to be deputed in the various institutions like HSAI of HUDCO, School of Planning & Architecture, CMC, IIPA, IAI and various** seminars/workshops organised at the national level. The permanent lecturers

On the basis of recommendations of M/s TCIL for establishment of an In-house Mainframe Computer in the Slum Wing, DDA for streamlining its working, efficaciating the delivery system, a fullfledged Computer Cell will be established. The posts of System Analyst, Programmer Analyst, Operational Programmer, Assistant Programmer, Computer Operator, Data Assistant and Data Entry Operator had already been filled up in most of the cases in 1990-91. The expenditure involved for establishment of Computer Cell and payment of wages to its establishment will be met out of the resources available under the scheme of 'Research & Innovation' during the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92. This component is approved under the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan but actual operational aspect has been initiated in the First Year of the 8th Five year Plan in continuation of Four Personal Computers already installed in the Slum Wing, DDA with different functionaries.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAY & USE JANSUVIDYA COMPLEXES CONTAINING TOILETS/BATH IN SLUMS/JHUGGIE CLUSTERS (Rs.1200 laka)

The proposal conceived by Slum Wing, DDA for providing Jansuvidya complexes containing toilets/bathrooms are of different types in comparison to which used to be provided earlier for community use. The responsibility in the day and use Jansuvidya complexes for day to day maintenance and providing cleaning and scavenging services does not vest either with the Slum Wing, DDA or with local civic authorities. Under this concept, the Jansuvidya complexes are being operated on day and use basis through nominated agencies. These agencies have been specially deputed for management, maintenance and operation of the Jan Suvidya Complexes by charging 20 paise per visit of the adult male members. The women and children are free to utilise the facilities provided in the Jan Suvidya Complexes. However, the revenues collection of 20 paise from adult male members is grossly inadequate to meet the requirement of Annual Maintenance of JSCs constructed by Slum Wing, DDA and maintained by other agencies. Approximately a sum of Rs. 25,000 per complex per annum is needed for white washing, painting etc. The recoveries of 20 paise are sufficient to meet the cost of deployment of safai kirancharies, cleaning material, detergent powder and maintenance of small nature. It is proposed that the charges of 25 paise per visit be charged from adult males and females separately. Only children be provided services free of charges. Slum Wing has already initiated steps to make the community responsible for operation and running of JSCs. The community basis societies have already been given four complexes after withdrawal from outside agencies. The experience is satisfactory. These Jan Suvidya Complexes are of self contained type and of good standard for ensuring cleanliness as well as their durability. It is essential to provide Jan Suvidya

** other training institutions etc. The officers are also regularly sponsored for participating in various

complexes of good standard because these are being utilised heavily and constantly by the public belonging to lower economic 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 12 Jansuvidha Complexes containing 6031 WC seats and 2536 Batarooms in the slums/jhuggie basties of Delhi and these have been opened/commissioned for public use on pay and use basis. Further, it may be mentioned that these jansuvidha complexes have been provided with regular water supply by utilising underground water resources through tubewells. At present work for another 27 Jansuvidha complexes containing about 1000 WC seats is underway at various stages of completion. During the year 1989-90, Slum Department engaged the services of Sulabh International for construction and management of Jansuvidha complexes. 30 sites located in walled city and its extensions and also in jhuggie jhonori clusters were identified for construction of Jansuvidha Complexes by Sulabh International. However, there are several difficulties in initiating work at various sites.

On the basis of the experience on provision of Jan Suvidha Complexes in the jhuggie basties, it may be mentioned that the land owning Agencies whose land sites have been encroached by the jhuggie dwellers are resisting for extension of such type of facilities to the Slum/jhuggie dwellers. Particularly Railway, CPWD and Delhi Cantonment Board have raised objections on provision of Jan Suvidha Complexes for jhuggie dwellers. Though the sites were located on land belonging to these Authorities but works could not be initiated on account of resistance by these Authorities. However, efforts are underway to obtain their cooperation for extension of such type of facilities for improving the overall environment of U.T. of Delhi.

It may be further mentioned that there are certain jhuggie basties wherein it is not possible to provide Jan Suvidha complexes for community use due to lesser number of dwellers and the maintenance Agencies normally insist that a set containing at least 20 WC seats be provided for making it operationally viable and economic. It has now been concluded that wherever possible for the jhuggie and slum families in that pocket itself, we may provide one WC seat for a group of 5 to 10 families and make the public responsible, by deploying their own sweepers for their management/maintenance. Building centre Nizamuddin has developed certain designs where the cost of WC seat and bata each varies between Rs.5000/- to Rs.6000/- depending upon locations. A few of the complexes by using the alternative Building material developed by building centre are under construction by it.

Keeping in view of the above, the concept of mobile toilet van was thought of and the demonstration of mobile toilet van units containing ten WC seats was also held for the first time information on the usefulness of this alternative. It is proposed to introduce the concept of Mobile Toilet Vans in Delhi wherever it is not possible to provide Pay and Use Jan Suvidha Complexes.

It may be mentioned here that Mobile Toilet Vans are being used by number of local bodies to address to the problem of insanitation particularly in the state of Maharashtra. The cost of such mobile toilet van with the capacity of 14 WC seats is approximately Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The pay & use and maintenance has been worked out and shall be the same as in the case of Jan Suvidha complexes.

To supplement the efforts for better sanitation, Mobile Toilet Vans as discussed above shall also be attended for introduction in certain of the locations. It may be mentioned here that the cost of the Mobile Toilet Vans shall be met out of the outlay proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan as this facility will be provided as an alternative to the Jan Suvidha Complexes. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the above works, which includes Rs. 200 lakhs for 1991-92.

PROVIDING BUILT UP FACILITIES OF COMMUNITY HALLS
CUM BARATGHARS/SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRE/BASTI VIKAS
KENDRAS, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, OPEN AIR THEA-
TRE IN THE AREAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF SLUM WING,
DDA (Rs. 300 LAKHS)

Slum Department, DDA has provided multi-purpose community facilities complexes containing Baratghars in notified slums. The pattern of streets is so narrow that it is difficult to organise social and religious functions due to lack of availability of open spaces in the notified slums/walled city and its extensions and also in the jhuggi jhonpuri clusters/bastees. Such spaces are not at all available and community is compelled to come out on the road for its various socio-cultural requirements. According to the national policy, the stress is to improve the slums on 'as is where is basis' by local adjustment/dislocation within the jhuggi settlement by providing alternatives for re-erection of informal shelters. Therefore, Slum Department of the DDA is contemplating to provide Multipurpose community facilities complexes as well as Basti Vikas Kendras in such jhuggi jhonpuri clusters wherein upgradation of slums and informal shelters & squatters resettlement are taken up. The multi-purpose community facilities complexes are designed for bringing social cohesiveness amongst the community so that the community is in a position to organise their socio-cultural functions. The multipurpose community facilities complexes will be provided to meet the requirement of the community for organising marriages and other functions and space in these complexes will be given at the rate of Rs.100/- per day exclusive of electricity and water charges.

Basti Vikas Kendras which are basically meant for jhuggi jhonpuri settlements where upgradation of slums and improvement of environmental facilities are organised, will be sort of communication network for establishing a rapport with the community and conveying them messages on various aspects of life in urban areas. These Basti Vikas Kendras or Community Halls are also proposed to be provided in squatters resettlement complexes. In these basti vikas kendras; the services of NGOs/voluntary organisations & Charitable Trusts will be utilized for initiating adult literacy programme, Anganwaris, vocational and skill upgradation training programme for the jhuggi dwellers for upgrading their income level, sewing and tailoring training centres etc. and would be as a sort of chaupals for the community. Wherever the Departments of Delhi Admn. are in a position to provide services from Social Consumption Sector, these centres will be provided to them for extension of services under multiuse concept.

For providing exposure to the community open air theatre for cultural functions will also be provided in a few of the settlements depending upon the area and magnitude of the settlement. Wherever possible Vyayamshalas will be provided for health care of the children and youths in the slum bastees, jhuggi jhonpuri clusters and others under the command of the Slum Wing, DDA. In the 8th Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs.3.00 crore is proposed whereas in the Annual Plan, 1991-92 a sum of Rs.0.50 crore is proposed for organising the above programmes.

The construction cost for extension of such facilities will vary from Rs.150 sq. feet to Rs.200 sq. feet depending upon the type of structure and availability of land.

In 1990-91, out of 100 sites identified, works are in pipeline for 30 sites while work is in progress on 10 locations. The provision of Basti Vikas Kendras in the jhuggie clusters depends upon the availability of space in the clusters. However, the construction work for Basti Vikas Kendras have been already completed in the JJ Clusters at Nehru Place, Shaheed Arjun Das Nagar, Kirti Nagar, near Indian Express, Tigri, Jawalपुरi, near Bhutan Embassy, Sanjay basti, Vivekanandपुरi and Ekta Vihar etc. The approved outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for 1990-91, is likely to be utilised fully:

PROTECTION OF LAND/PROPERTIES FROM ENCROACHMENT THROUGH LAND PROTECTION FORCE, CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY WALL ETC. AND OTHER ENFORCEMENT MEASURES (Rs. 50.00 LAKHS)

No permanent establishment is proposed to be created in the Slum Department for land protection purposes. It is only through security agencies, the land protection force is being deployed for safeguarding the land. The security force deployed is generally of ex-servicemen. Each security man is being paid Rs.1050/- per month and against the force of securitymen of 20, one supervisor is being deployed and for 100 people, one Security Officer is being deployed for looking after the entire security arrangement. Generally retired persons of Defence services are being deployed. On experimental basis Slum Departments, DDA has already taken steps to work out this system for land protection. In Anand Parbat area under the control of Slum Wing, DDA which is a Slum Area, such enforcement machinery has ensured that no further unauthorised construction takes place in an haphazard way without proper planning.

In the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of 0.50 crore is proposed for this activity and in the Annual Plan a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 1991-92. However, wherever, there are certain vacant land chunks whose location is of sensitive nature, boundary wall will be constructed as per requirement at the site.

SUPPORT TO NGOS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A CELL IN SLUM WING, DDA FOR NGOS (Rs.50.00 LAKHS).

In socialistic & democratic planned development process, it is always emphasized that the success of various programmes/projects can be ensured if built-in provisions are made in the implementation process for people's participation, right from inception of the various activities. Particularly in the Slum Improvement, Upgradation of shelters of slum dwellers and resettlement of squatters, the tool of people's participation is considered as most powerful one. Government machinery alone cannot be expected to perform the desirable role in achieving the objectives.

The Slum Community particularly in jhuggi jhonpri clusters belong to economically weaker sections of the society and they are not accustomed with the urban way of living as they are newcomers to the Metropolitan City and

are apprehensive of the ways of life in the Urban settlements.

The role of Slum Department is confined to extension of minimum basic civic amenities but it gets maximum feedback on day-to-day basis and knows their pulse and requirements, therefore, it can act as a facilitator and coordinator with the assistance and support of NGOs/Voluntary Agencies. However, there is a need to provide over all financial support either in cash or in kind to the voluntary organisations/NGOs and Charitable Trusts who are not only helping the Slum Department in community mobilisation work but also in successful implementation of various programmes/schemes and ensuring people's participation.

In the recent past Slum Department of the DDA has adopted this approach of obtaining assistance from the NGOs, Voluntary Organisations & Charitable Trusts by utilising the services of All India Women Conference, TACET, SEWA, Mud Village Society, ASHA, JAGRAN, Vivid Vikas Samiti, Dalit Vikas Samiti, Sewa Bharati etc. for various programmes relating to shelter upgradation, squatter resettlement, community mobilisation, formulation of multipurpose cooperative societies and also improvement of informal shelters. The projects which have been successfully implemented with the assistance of NGOs are the construction of old cloth sellers market at Raghbir Nagar, Paryog Vihar, Ekta Vihar Projects relating to Slum Upgradation and improvement of informal shelters, jhuggie jhonpri clusters & also squatters settlement from Tilak Vihar to Rohini & Diplomatic Enclave to Matiala Village in Papankala scheme of DDA (Main) involving about 2000 families, National Sites and Shelter Demonstration projects at Madipur and Jhilmil etc. ASHA NGOs has particularly done tremendous amount of good work in organising health care programme for the slum community where such facilities are not at all available from the normal channels either from MCD or Delhi, Administration. Though major funding for the activities is being arranged by the NGOs/Voluntary Organisations/Charitable Trusts out of their own resources but even then they are not in a position to meet certain part of the expenditure. For utilising the services of voluntary organisations effectively, workshops/training programmes have been organised in collaboration with MSMI - Human Settlement Management Institute of HUDCO. These training programmes will be organised on regular basis for the representatives of NGOs for taking stock of the programmes/projects of the Slum Department. Slum Wing, DDA has been given the responsibility of 80,000 squatters families resettlement & 80,000 squatter families upgradation of slums/ JJ clusters & informal shelters in Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95. The job involves Community Mobilisation, communication about nature and scope of the programmes, identification of beneficiaries as per policy, filling-up documents relating to formulation of Multi-purpose Coop. Societies & registration of Coop. Societies with Registrar Coop. Societies, Delhi Admn. for providing benefits. The concerned NGOs/Voluntary Organisations/ Charitable Trusts are proposed to be paid about Rs.25.00 per jhuggie household for slum upgradation & Rs.32/- per jhuggie h/h for squatters resettlements as fee for meeting the expenditure in providing support to Slum Wing, DDA. The financial support for meeting the expenditure in attending meetings at H. Qrs. of Slum Wing, DDA at frequent intervals for

seeking intervention of official machinery in removal of areas of bottlenecks & apprising about the progress. The expenditure has been worked out on the basis of past experiences. This pattern of expenditure is proposed to be followed for utilising the services of NGOs/Voluntary Organisations/Charitable Trusts in 1990-91 & 1991-92. For coordinating with the various NGOs and other Voluntary Organisation an NGO Cell is prepared to be created in the Slum Department with the following establishment:

1.	Joint Director	1	Rs.3000-4500
2.	Asstt. Director	1	Rs.2000-3500
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	L.D.C.	3	Rs. 950-1500
5.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.50 lakh is proposed and for the Annual Plan, 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE CELL (Rs.10 LAKHS)

The establishment of the Cooperative Cell is a follow up exercise to implement Punervas - a Habitat movement which endeavours to bring together Slum Authorities, Cooperatives, NGOs and Financial Institutions with the basic objective that the poorest of the poor in our city would help themselves in improving their living conditions. A detailed exercise on this account has been undertaken by Slum Wing, DDA, Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd., Cooperative Department, Delhi Admn. in its endeavour to promote community based innovative finance through NGOs self-help & multi-purpose cooperatives for upgradation and home improvement house-building savings campaigns. Innovative exercise has been undertaken by adopting multidisciplinary approach. The role of the Punervas movement is that of catalyst in the process of formulation of multipurpose cooperative societies of small clusters of slum dwellers with the help of NGOs in the U.T. of Delhi. The scheme of Punervas intends for all round development of slum dwellers through the institution of multipurpose cooperatives.

This scheme basically provides the manpower required for the formation of the multipurpose cooperative Societies of the slum/jhuggie dwellers. These multipurpose cooperative societies will address among other things to draw up plan for the habitation of the slum dwellers and their income improvement activities so that members are able to build their own Habitat on the basis of self help and collective efforts and improve upon their income further helping them to improve their re-payment capacity.

For streamlining the above activities and their smooth functioning a Cooperative Cell to organise and monitor the establishment and functioning of about 1200 cooperative multi-purpose societies of Slum dwellers is proposed to be created in the Slum Wing of the DDA with one Dy. Director, two Assistant Director, two Legal Assistant, one Stenographer, three LDCs and two Peons. However, in the meantime a Consultant (Community Development) alongwith supporting staff has been already appointed to coordinate all the activities.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.10 Lakhs and for Annual Plan, 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed. The Punervas contemplates to convert each jhuggie cluster into a multi-purpose Cooperative which will lay stress on all round integrated development.

CONSTRUCTION OF FLATS AT MATA SUNDRI ROAD
AND AT OTHER PLACES IN THE WALLED CITY AND
ITS EXTENSIONS FOR SLUM DWELLERS (Rs.2000 LAKHS)

The problem of Walled City and its extensions has assumed serious dimensions as the available housing stock is jampacked with human beings of all socio-economic groups coupled with complex characteristics of narrow lanes/streets and absence of natural light and infrastructural-cum-recreation activities. The housing stock available therein have been gradually intruded by the commercial activities. In brief, the following factors are responsible for deteriorating living conditions in the walled city and its extensions.

1. Environment uncondictive for human living.
2. Certain buildings/Katras/properties becoming structurally dangerous and unfit for human habitation and also over crowded homes/houses.
3. Ignorance and poverty of population.
4. Unabated commercialisation of the residential buildings without any check and enforcement.
5. Collapse of existing infrastructural network due to congestion and overcrowdedness.
6. Inadequate sanitation in the walled city and its extentions due to overcrowdedness and congestion which results in growth of unhygenic condition.
7. Chaotic traffic and transportation conditions due to presence of thousands of cycle rickshaws, bullock carts, cycles and Thehas.
8. Encroachment of pavements by thousands of hawkers/traders for informal trading.

All these factors indicate necessity of activities for easing the situation in the Walled City. Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India at the instance of Slum Department, DDA decided for allocation of 21 acres of land to the slum department for construction of 4 storeyed flats and 35 acres of land therein has been retained for construction of general pool Govt. quarters by CPWD at Mata Sundri Road. These proposals are still under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development for final decision. Efforts shall, however, be made to get the entire chunk of 56 acres of land for rehabilitation of slum dwellers from Walled City.

In the Walled City and its extentions certain land pockets are available after clearance. Slum Wing, DDA is contemplating to utilise a few land pockets which are not needed for infrastructural purpose for construction of flats for the slum dwellers. Such land pockets worth mentioning are chunks 4 & 5 in the Delhi Ajmeri Gate Scheme where Slum Wing have a land pocket of 2.2 acres for which

proposals for construction of flats has been drawn and the same has been approved by Delhi Urban Arts Commission also. This scheme is about to be launched for implementation.

All these proposals relating to construction of flats are directed towards easing the congestion of the Walled City and its extensions in a small way. For undertaking construction of flats at Mata Sundri Road and other parts mentioned above, an outlay of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.2 crores for Annual Plan 1990-91. This outlay of Rs.2 crores would include cost of land at Mata Sundri Road to Ministry of Urban Development in Government of India, the cost of which is yet to be conveyed by them. While constructing the flats for the Slum Community, the design is of same type as under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

The flats so constructed are proposed to be allotted to the occupant families in the properties katras located in the walled city and its extension depending upon the locations. The land at Mata Sundri Road is exclusively earmarked for the occupant families in the walled city. The flats at chunk No. 4 & 5 of Delhi Ajmeri Gate are meant for families affected by the clearanced of properties/katras located in that area itself. Each flat is likely to cost around Rs.80,000 excluding cost of land. (Cost of construction & development is likely to appreciate @ 15% annually.) and the allotment will be on ownership basis to the occupant families on easy terms and conditions.

The total land requirement for the scheme would be 120 acres for 8,000 flats and 240 acres for 16,000 plots. Out of this approximately 60 acres would be obtained by clearing the existing katras/properties. Some private properties may also be required to be acquired to obtain contiguous area for comprehensive planning and development. Depending upon availability of land, it is proposed to construct 500 tenements and develop 1000 plots in 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores.

UPGRADATION OF SLUMS/JJ CLUSTERS & INFORMAL SHELTERS BY ON SITE RELOCATION OF JHUGGI JHONPRIES (Rs. 4500 LAKHS)

The problem of jhuggie jhonpri clusters in terms of its proliferation has assumed serious dimensions in the city and it is causing crushing pressure on the civic amenities. These poor cannot afford the prevailing market prices of pucca shelter or the land available at the fabulous prices. They cannot afford transporting themselves to their work places at long distances. The habitat is irregular and unplanned and as a result public sanitation and personal hygiene services break down.

Under the scheme, Slum Wing, DDA is contemplating to undertake following steps for upgradation of slums and improvement of informal shelters:-

1. Identifying jhuggie jhonpri clusters, wherever it is feasible to permit the jhuggie families to stay thereon. This exercise is on in consultation with the Land Owning Agencies viz. DDA, MCD, L&DO, CPWD, Departments of Delhi Admn., Delhi Cantonment Board etc. etc. About 180 jhuggie jhonpri clusters have already been listed by Slum Wing,

DDA & the proposals are under examination with Planning Department, DDA, Land Owning Agencies & Engineering Establishment.

2. Identification of NGOs/Voluntary Organisations/Charitable Trusts for community mobilisation work for each such JU cluster.
3. Apprising jhuggie dwellers with the nature and scope of the aforesaid programme, wherein jhuggi families will have to relocate their jhuggie into informal shelters under a system/layout. Slum Wing, DDA in consultation with HUDCO & Building Centre, Nizamuddin has drawn layout under Cluster Court Town House Concept for relaying the jhuggies/pucca shelters. Firming up the list of jhuggie families having food cards and identity cards issued by Civil Supplies Department.
4. Motivating the jhuggie jhonpri families to accept the cooperative movement in operating the above project and become members of the multi-purpose cooperative societies of the jhuggie jhonpri settlements.
5. Registration of multi-purpose cooperative societies as per bye-laws.
6. Finalisation of the layout for relocation of the jhuggies in consultation with the NGOs and local public.
7. Identification of group of families within the jhuggi cluster for formulating homogeneous group of families who opt for living together in a court yard concept of planning.
8. Bestowing of maintenance, management & servicing to the local multi-purpose cooperative societies of the jhuggie dwellers in addition to maintenance support which is expected of local bodies.
9. Initiating developmental works in close coordination with the NGOs and local public & elected representatives.
10. Arrangements of loans through financing institutions/DCHFS to jhuggi families for reconstruction of their informal shelters.
11. Disbursement of loan through cooperative societies to the jhuggi families for construction.
12. Involving cooperative societies for recovery of loan and maintenance charges on regular basis.

Slum Wing, DDA would provide minimum basic civic amenities of toilets and bathrooms either at community level or one unit of latrine catering to the needs of 3 to 4 households and one unit of bathrooms catering to the requirement of about 4 to 5 households as per layout. However, such type of latrines/bathrooms will be provided wherever it is feasible, otherwise pay & use jansuvidha complexes provided in the jhuggie clusters will be utilized. Water supply either through Municipal water hydrants or through India Mark-II deep handpumps at the rate of 30 households, drains, paved pathways, chalaos, street lighting etc.

Model demonstration units for shelter will be laid down by using various alternatives and alternative building materials. On the basis of our experience it is mentioned that each family would be provided a land area of 12.5 to 15 sq. yards depending upon the density of jhuggi dwellers on encroached land. The objective is to socialise the land distribution and eliminate the jhuggie lords which are exploiting the jhuggie dwellers in the garb of encroachment. In the developmental process the uneven land pockets etc. will be filled up and levelling will be undertaken in order to avoid stagnation of waste water and help the people in the health care. In case of high density area, possibility of accommodating the squatter families separately on ground plus one is not ruled out by providing them 15 sq. mtrs. of plinth area for two families (ground plus one).

It is estimated that about 80,000 families staying in jhuggie jhonpri clusters will be brought into the fold of such scheme with a view to providing reasonable level of living and saving the people from pollution etc. The amenities are proposed to be provided by spending Rs.6,000/- per household. Such households will be permitted to obtain individual electrical connection on payment of charges to DESU. All these families are expected to be covered under this programme in the 8th Five Year Plan whereas in the Annual Plan, 1990-91, about 16,000 families are targetted to be brought into the fold of the project. This scheme will be operated by utilising the institutional finances for providing loans to the jhuggie jhonpri families for re-creation of their informal shelters. The loan component for these families will range from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.7,500/-. Under this programme the families are proposed to be given occupancy rights for a period of 15 years on a licence fee of Rs.10/- per month. It will help in improving not only environment for the jhuggie jhonpri families but also for the neighbourhood population. The maintenance of services is though being tied-up with the community but local civic Authorities will have to play their roles.

The implementation of the Project if linked with the responses from the Land Owning Agencies for issue of NOCs for the jhuggie families to be permitted to stay and responses of the community in accepting the concept/approach of re-adjustment as per local conditions. The progress is bound to be slow in such type of project, as its progress is totally dependent on the cooperation of public/slum dwellers and elected public representatives.

An outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore is proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.9.00 crores for Annual Plan 1991-92.

C LSG Department

Urban Basic Services programme (Rs.670.00 Lakhs)

The Urban Basic Services Programme attached to the Local self Government Department of the Delhi Administration is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Urban Development being implemented by the Local Self Government Department of the Delhi Administration with the assistance of UNICEF. The Programme is funded in the ratio of 40:40:80 by UNICEF, Delhi Administration and the Ministry respectively.

The need of the implementation of the programme in

Delhi was reflected in the large jhuggie jhonpri settlement present at the time alongwith the equal large number of population residing in notified slums and unauthorised colonies. The jhuggie jhonpri clusters for which the programme had to primarily cater to cover a population of 12.00 Lakhs.

2. APPROACH TO THE URBAN BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMME:

The Urban Basic Services Programme was initiated in the Delhi Administration vide Ministry of Urban Development guidelines issued in May, 1985. The guidelines on the subject and a detailed study of draft master plan of operations of the UNICEF and Government of India read together brought out the main elements and the approach to the Urban Basic Services Programme. Infact all activities incorporated under the programme are already under implementation under various schemes of the central and State Governments. It is infact the approach to the programme which is new based on assesing need of community at large through community participation approach. Through years of experience it is clear that supply of services is not a sufficient coordination for the services to reach the urban poor, it needs to be accompanied by such measures so that a equitable distribution and effective utilization in terms of improving quality of life of 'Urban poor' is possible. It is a programme with a multi-sectoral approach. It incorporates external linkages of the Health, Nutrition, Water Supply, Sanitation and Education to the level of low income groups.

3. AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES ON WHICH OBJECTIVES NEEDS TO BE ACHIEVED:

The major objectives as incorporated in the plan scheme of Delhi Budget are as follows:-

- i) To reduce substantially morbidity and mortality rates of children.
- ii) Develop potential of children through improved excess to learning opportunities and other basic services.
- iii) Enhance the awareness and ability of the urban low income community to meet its own needs particularly those of children and women.
- iv) Provide for physical infrastructure development through sites and services enhancing programme and provision of essential services like Safe Drinking water and low cost sanitation.
- v) To enhance capacity building efforts of Delhi Administration and other local agencies and trained man power as skilled and specilised resource.

The programme primarily called for an attempt at improving the rate and quality of servivals of the urban poor families, particularly, the women and children. The major thrust of the programme is the delivery of Urban Basic Services like health care, water, Sanitation, Environmental improvement, Education and Nutrition, Water Supply, Skill-upgradation through self help action of the target community. The above package of services given at one point of time to the target households under the Urban Basic Services was to follow the principles of coverage, coveragence community participation and cost effectiveness. In Delhi, the following departments/local bodies are being integrated

under the Urban Basic Services Programme:-

- Department of Social Welfare
- Directorate of Health services & Family planning
- Directorate of Industries
- Directorate of Education
- LSG Departments/Nodal Department for Urban Basic Services Programmes.
- Delhi Development Authority (Slum & JJ)
- Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Besides Delhi Administration departments and local bodies the programme is effectively coordinated with UNICEF, Central Govt. departments and their institutes like NIUA, TCPO & NIESBUD.

4. AREA COVERAGE:

Urban Basic Services Programme under phase-I & II since its initiation on field in Feb., 1987 was to cover around 50000 house holds such that 2.50 population in various slum clusters of Delhi Besides activity the above target in terms of activities implementation, Urban Basic Services Programme has over shot its targets during this financial year (1989-90) with specific referance to Diarrhoea Management, Community participation and trainings.

During the year 1989-90 it was proposed that Urban Basic Services Programme in its expansion phase would cover an additional 3.50 lacs population to the existing 2.50 lacs. The IInd phase of expansion was proposed to be undertaken in *jhuggie jhonpri clusters of Delhi.

Already 12 lacs population is being covered under the prevention and control of Diarrhoea.

5. MAJOR ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN THE EXPANSION PHASE OF 1990-95.

The activities of the programme can be divided in two major heads:-

I. Activities under planning & Monitoring, Evaluation and computer Cell.

Inclusive of trainings educational publicity, communications, evaluation exercises, preparation of Information Data Bank, budgetory exercise, besides the core Planning & Monitoring of various projects activities of the Urban Basic Services Programme based on the neighbourhood planning approach.

II PROJECT ACTIVITIES ON FIELD INCLUDES:

1. Primary Health Care Comprising of :-

- Immuni-sation
- Diarrhoea Management
- Dais training
- Education & Nutrition with specific emphasis on pre-school Primary and adult literacy.
- Children and women libraries
- Creches cum pre school centres
- Water supply and sanitation alongwith environmental improvement.

*the year 1990-91 for the remaining 6 lakhs population residing in

- Income Generation activities for women.
- Child to child activities in MCD Primary schools*

I. UBS PLANNING & MONITORING CELL ACTIVITIES:

Under the core planning & Monitoring Cell it is proposed that almost 500 cluster wise area plan of actions reflecting needs and priorities of the communities along with the socio-Economic background and physical availability of basic services will be prepared. Further in each of the 500 cluster mini plan of action will be prepared at the neighbourhood of 400 house hold each.

20 monitoring exercises will be carried out on different activities under the Urban Basic Services Programme in the next financial year and the result of the same will be incorporated in annual clusters wise and area plan of actions.

An intensive information Data Bank will be established under the computer cell pertaining to various activities incorporated under Urban Basic Services Programme and various scheme being implemented by other departments for the jhuggie jhonpri clusters alongwith the detailed lists of beneficiaries.

The entire planning exercise would be made possible in an effective manner within a given time from April, 1990 to March, 1991 only with the strengthening of the existing Planning & Monitoring Cell of the Urban Basic Services Programme. This would call for augmentation for computer equipment, stationary and Personnel under planning & Monitoring Cell.

The Urban Basic Services Programme is community based programme where in every 20 to 25 households are being represented by 1 Resident community volunteer. During the Planning exercises under expansion phase, about 10,000 RCV have been selected and require training/orientation to the Urban Basic Services Programme and its approach and other programmes being implemented by various Govt. bodies. Some existing skills like those of Masons, Mistries, Dais, and plumbers within the slum clusters would also be identified who would be imparted specific skill upgradation training. It is proposed to train at least 100 Masons, 100 Handpump caretakers, 400 untrained Dais identified under Urban Basic Services activities during the year. In addition, trainings will be provided for the Health volunteers, UBS Personnel, other Govt. personnel, creche workers and workers of Non-Govt. personnel, creche workers and workers of Non-Govt. organisations working in the areas for an orientation to the UBS programme & various measures to tackle slum problems.

* catering to Slum Clusters.

Community participation and awareness in the community is based largely on appropriate communication modes and educational publicity propose. It is proposed to build films, UBS Diary UBS Directory, banners on various activities, slides, posters & Photographs during the next year. The overall expenditure on the above awareness building will be to the tune of Rs.12,00 lacs during the next financial year.

UBS PROJECT ACTIVITIES :

Community organisation and development trainings will have to be undertaken with some basic activities for effective implementation of the programme at least 2000 immunisation camps to achieve near 100% immunisation of children in the age group of 0-1 year in the 12 lacs population under coverage is being proposed. Similarly over 2000 camps for prevention and control of Diarrhoea as a continuous and constant efforts has been included in expansion phase. Atleast 400 Dais will be trained during the next year in coloboration with MCD. About 2000 health education sessions will be held in all jhuggie jhonpri clusters of Urban Basic Services Programme it is estimated that Rs.21.00 lacs would be spend on execution of the above activities.

Education & Nutrition seassions have also been proposed as part of the integrated primary health care services. At least 500 literacy centres had been proposed for one 500 slum clusters. Almost 1000 sessions on Nutrition* and Food preparation will be organised in various jhuggie jhonpri clusters. It is estimated approval Rs. 3.00/would be spent on /lakhs various activities, under education and nutrition.

Atleast 100 schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi are to be covered under Child to Child Programme for involvement of an older child in the schemes to impart awereness for Health & Education to a younger child. The activity involves trainings orientation to the head master/teacher of the Primary school and opening of Recreational centres. Expenditure on child to child activity will be to the tune of Rs.6.00 lacs.

Atleast 100 trainings have been proposed for income generation programme and for skill upgradation certain provisions for loans/assistance and grants have also been incorporated for self employment activities on field to tie up with other link departments. Atleast 50 trainings centres will be opened and established under Urban Basic Services Programme. Also additional 200 creches cum pre-school centres cum children & women's libraries will be established over 500 slum clusters of Delhi a proposed expenditure of Rs.1,11.50 lacs will be incurred on income generation activity.

The activity on water & Sanitation would include 10,000 Safai Abhiyans with the involvement of community, construction of atleast 100 low cost latrines, improvement of existing platforms around handpumps, constructions of drains and passage ways, installation of 10,000 smokeless chullahs and installation of 1000 ventilators with an estimated expenditure Rs.14.20 lacs.

The expansion programme would incorporate augmentation of staff and office expenditure budget at the head quarters and at the zonal level. The expansion of the Programme would include appointment of the following professional personnel.

* Education and 1000 sessions on Nutrition

1. PLANNING MONITORING EVALUATION & COMPUTER CELL:

S.NO.	NAME OF THE POST	NO. OF POSTS	PAY SCALE
1.	Research Analyst	2	2000-3500
2.	Asstt. Programmer	3	1640-2900
3.	Research Officers	3	1640-2900

4.	Research Assistant	-	6	-	1400-2600
5.	Junior Programmer	-	6	-	1400-2300
6.	Consol Operator	-	1	-	1400-2300
7.	Punch Supervisor	-	1	-	1400-2300
8.	Field Supervisor	-	8	-	1200-2040
9.	Data Coder/Data Entry Operator	-	8	-	1200-2040
10.	U.D.C.	-	6	-	1200-2040
11.	Stenographer	-	4	-	1200-2040
12.	L.D.C.	-	6	-	950-1500
13.	Driver	-	2	-	950-1500
14.	Attendants	-	8	-	750-1200

2. TRAININGS & COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLICITY EDUCATION CELL

1.	Project Officer(Training)	-	1	-	2000-3500
2.	Project Officer(Communication)	-	1	-	2000-3500
3.	Assistant Project Officer (Training)	-	2	-	1640-2900
4.	Assistant Project Officer (Communication)	-	2	-	1640-2900
5.	Graphic Assistant	-	1	-	1400-2600
6.	Commercial Artist	-	1	-	1200-2040
7.	U.D.C.	-	4	-	1200-2040
8.	Stenographer	-	2	-	1200-2040
9.	L.D.C.	-	8	-	950-1500
10.	Attendants	-	4	-	750-1200

3. ADMINISTRATION & ACCOUNTS CELL

1.	Coordinator(Sr.Scale IAS Officer)-	1	-	3950-5000	
2.	Joint Director	-	1	-	3700-5000
3.	Deputy Director	-	3	-	3000-4500
4.	Project Officer(Admn.)	-	1	-	2000-3500
5.	Superintendent	-	2	-	1640-2900
6.	Asstt.Administration	-	1	-	1400-2600
7.	Asstt.Accounts	-	1	-	1400-2600
8.	U.D.C.	-	4	-	1200-2040
9.	Stenographer	-	2	-	1200-2040
10.	L.D.C.	-	3	-	950-1500
11.	Attendants	-	1	-	750-1200

4. PROJECT CELL

1.	Project Officer(Zones)	-	10	-	2000-3500
2.	Assistant Project Officer	-	24	-	1640-2900
3.	Community Organiser	-	21	-	1400-2600
4.	Sr.Community Level worker	-	63	-	1200-2040
5.	Junior Community Level Workers	-	325	-	950-1500
6.	Junior Programmer	-	4	-	1400-2300
7.	U.D.C.	-	4	-	1200-2040
8.	L.D.C.	-	8	-	950-1500
9.	Drivers	-	8	-	950-1500
10.	Attendants	-	8	-	750-1200

8. NEED FOR EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION UNDER THE URBAN BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMME :

Based on the situation analysis, May 1989, and also the plan of actions developed under Phase-I & II of the existing Urban Basic Services Areas, the major activities to be undertaken by the Urban Basic Services Programme for a nearly full coverage have been planned out for the year 1990-91 (attached at Annexure-I). A lot needs to be undertaken, if all those comprising this urban poor section are to be covered in a conscious and consistent way in the next financial year. The physical targets and the financial requirements i.e. Rs 6.70 crores would be required by the Urban Basic Services Programme for various activities during the year 1990-95 which includes Rs 1.33 crore for Annual Plan 1991-92. This amount of Rs 6.70 crores shall be the contribution of Delhi Administration and an equal amount of Rs 6.70 crores would be provided by UNICEF. The share of the Central Govt. will be Rs 2.68 crores. Thus a total provision of Rs 16.08 crores shall be required for effective implementation of UBS Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi. A plot of land will be required.

2. NEHRU ROJGAR YOJANA (Rs 200 LAKHS)

The Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development introduced Nehru Rozgar Yojana in 1989-90 designed to provide employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor through setting up self employment ventures and by provision of wage employment through creation of socially and economically useful assets in the urban local bodies. Out of the three schemes under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana, the scheme for setting up micro enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries is to be implemented directly by Delhi Administration. The third scheme aiming at providing employment for persons in housing and building activities by imparting training through skill upgradation and by providing subsidy-cum-loan assistance to persons in low income urban settlements is to be implemented by the Slum Department in association with HUDCO. Under the scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises which aims at setting up micro enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries, Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has released a sum of Rs 50 Lacs towards its share on training and infrastructure support and subsidy element - the expenditure on training and infrastructure support is to be made 100% by the Government of India. The pattern of funding for subsidy provides for sharing the same between the Central Government and the State at 50:50. These funds have been released on the request of Delhi Administration in the name of Secretary (LSG) who has been nominated as Nodal Officer for the purpose of implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana schemes in the Union Territory of Delhi. In addition, a sum of Rs 2.04 lacs have been released by Government of India towards operational and administrative expenditure.

Matching provision of funds to the extent of Rs.40 lacs towards subsidy component could not be made by Delhi Administration during the year 1989-90 as the funds from the Central Government were received only at the fag end of the year. It has, however, been agreed in principle to provide for the same through the first supplementary demands to be made for the year 1990-91. The loan component under this scheme is to be provided by scheduled banks as institutional finance at 10% rate of interest as now reported to have been decided.

The scheme as released by Government of India envisages implementation through the local bodies. It provides income criteria for the beneficiaries at Rs.7,200/- per annum per house-hold at 1984-85 prices for training optimum use of the existing institutions has been envisaged under the scheme. Special courses suited to the needs of the urban poor are required to be drawn up for imparting training. Various types of activities have been listed for the purpose of providing training as well as subsidy and loan assistance leaving ample scope of flexibility as per the conditions and needs of the cities. The revised per capita training expenditure under the scheme is Rs.1200/- per training. However, discretion has been left with the implementing agencies in the matter of trainers fee, trainees stipend and expenditure on material per training depending upon the nature of the course etc.

While working out modalities for the implementation of this scheme, it was felt that its successful implementation will not be feasible within the income criteria of the targeted beneficiaries prescribed by the Government of India. A large segment of population of Delhi is living below the poverty line i.e., having income below Rs.7,200/- at 1984-85 prices. In fact, practically all the 2.40 lacs families living in about 690 JJ clusters will be falling in this category. Providing any viable micro enterprises to this segment of population will pose several problems. The amount available for implementing this scheme is very meagre considering the number of urban poor families. Any survey with a view to selecting beneficiaries from amongst these poor families will arouse expectations to such an extent that it will be difficult to satisfy them. The Jhuggies are so small that practically no trade can run in them or their vicinity. Providing work space to the beneficiaries will be extremely difficult considering that land is such a scarce resource in the Union Territory of Delhi. It has, therefore, been decided to implement the scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana by dove-tailing it

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with the scheme of 'work centres' being operated by the industries Department of Delhi Administration. These work centres are located in various zones of Delhi and their plinth area ranges from 10.59 sq.mts. to 33.79 sq.mts. 15% of them are reserved for SC/ST categories. It is felt that the best way of implementing this scheme would be to provide training and financial support as envisaged in the scheme to the allottees of these work centres. The only snag in this is the difference in income criteria under the two schemes. While the income limit under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is Rs.7,200/- per annum at 1984-85 prices (which may work out to about Rs.12,000/- per annum at current rates), the income limit under the scheme of Industries Department for allotment of work centres is Rs.1,500/- per month i.e., Rs.18,000/- per annum. Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has, therefore, been requested to convey their approval for relaxation in the income criteria of Nehru Rozgar Yojana. The same is still awaited. Implementation of the scheme will be taken up immediately after the relaxation sought is allowed.

To meet the expenditure on U.M.E. Scheme of N.R.Y. an amount of Rs.200 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.40.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. An equal amount of Rs.200 lacs is to be received from Central Government as their share for the implementation of the Scheme. Besides, an amount of Rs.25 lacs will be needed for the training and administration component of the scheme. It is proposed to set up an Urban Development Agency for the implementation of the programme. The staff set up of the Agency will be basically on the pattern of DRDA of Delhi Administration. As at present, there is no office accommodation for the staff. A piece of land will be acquired from DDA/Dev. Department.

LAND AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

LAND RECORD CELL (Rs.25 Lakh)

The Planning Commission had appointed a One Man Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.D.C. Wadhwa to prepare a detailed status report with regard to the records of rights in land in India and to recommend measures for their improvement. Dr. D.C. Wadhwa had submitted the preliminary report entitled the "Grant Title to land" and requested this Administration for comments on the proposal contained in it, in order to enable him to submit his final report on the subject to the Planning Commission.

The Land & Building Department has gone through the preliminary study conducted by Dr. Wadhwa and supports the idea of introducing a system of maintaining authentic records of title to land especially in the urbanised area. So far as Delhi is concerned there is a multiplicity of agencies namely: DDA, DC Office, Development Commissioner, MCD, NDMC, Office of Registrar/Sub-Registrars and various Departments of Delhi Administration and Government of India such as Railways, International Airport Authorities, which maintaining land records. Establishing of a system which would ensure availability of correct and authentic land records with a single agency is necessary. There is also a need for working out the detailed modalities for introducing such a system.

It is eventually proposed to set-up a separate agency for the maintenance of land records in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Land & Building Department. The final report of Dr. Wadhwa is yet to be received. However, it is proposed that for working out the detailed modalities for introducing such a system in Delhi, a small cell consisting of Physical Planners, Revenue Officers be created. This Cell could carry out the preliminary work for introducing such a system.

	No.of Posts.	Scale of Pay
1. Addl. Director of Land Records.		Rs.3700-5000
2. Revenue Side. T. Dy. Director(Lands)		Rs.3000-4500
3. Computerisation 1. Programmer		Rs.2200-4000
2. Analyst		Rs.2000-3500
4. Steno	1	Rs.1200-2040
5. LDC	1	Rs. 950-1500
6. Assistant	2	Rs.1200-2040
7. Peon	4	Rs. 750- 940

D.C., Delhi could function as ex-officio Director of Lands Records.

To meet the expenditure on purchase of computers and salary of staff, it is proposed that a sum of Rs.25 lakhs may be provided during the 8th Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1991-92.

M.C.D.

I.DEV. OF RURAL VILLAGES (Rs.5000 lakhs):

There are 240 rural villages in the jurisdiction of M.C.D. out of which 135 rural villages had a population of over 1000 persons as per 1971 census. Dev. work like construction of roads, lanes, paths, drains, S.W. drains, community halls, public latrines, and street lighting were considered necessary in these villages to provide minimum basic civic amenities. Accordingly, a scheme of Rs.781.30 lakhs was got sanctioned from Delhi Administration vide sanction No.F.12(8)/79-LSG/PT/1710, dated 7.3.81.

In March 86 a revised estimate of Rs. 2475.86 lakhs had been submitted to Delhi Administration by MCD for 135 rural villages and 73 additional villages which had crossed the population of 1000 marks in the census of 1981. In this estimate provision for peripheral service was also made. Due to abnormal increase in price index it was further revised to Rs.2932.22 lakhs which was sent to Delhi Administration, LSG Deptt..

During 7th Plan an expenditure of Rs.2336 lakhs has been incurred on various type of dev. works like c/o of roads, paths, brick pavement drains, metalling & premixing of roads, C/o of outfall drains, dev. of village ponds.

VIII TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

A. SPILL OVER SCHEMES:

In the draft proposal for VIIIth Five Year Plan the remaining work of the 7th Plan has been included as spill over schemes for which an amount of Rs.4445.00 lakhs will be required for following works:-

i. part dev. work for 135 rural villages:

Remaining work like raising of road level metalling, premixing, brick pavement, c c pavement and open surface drains is to be done, and for these dev. works an amount of Rs. 2430 lakhs has been proposed @ Rs.18 lakhs per village, which is based on actual assessment made in 7 model villages.

ii. Const. of community latrines:

Two set of sulabh sauchalayas in each rural village (one set consisting of 25 setts) i.e. total 270 sets has been proposed for which Rs.2620 lakhs will be required.

iii. Dev. of Parks:

Director of Horticulture has projected a demand of Rs.85.00 lakhs for horticulture works and Rs. 55.00 lakhs for civil engg. works for dev. of 50 parks.

iv. Street Lighting:

To provide street lighting in 27 villages a provision of Rs. 305 lakhs will be required.

B. NEW SCHEMES FOR REMAINING 105 RURAL VILLAGES:

It is proposed to enlarge the scope of work by i/c dev. works in the remaining 73 rural villages which has crossed population of 1000 marks in 1981 census, another 32 rural villages most of which had now crossed 1000 marks has also been added, proposal has been made for Rs.3861.00 lakhs. The details of dev. works are as under:-

i. Dev. work in 105 rural villages:

Dev. work like raising low level of roads, metalling, premixing, brick pavement, c c pavement and open surface drains in 105 villages will be carved out for which an amount of Rs. 1890 lakhs tentatively been estimated @ Rs. 18 lakhs per village.

ii. Construction of community latrines in 75 rural villages:

Two sets of sulabh, sauchalayas in each of 73 villages (one set consisting of 25 sets) i.e. 146 sets will be constructed for which a provision for Rs.876.00 lakhs will be required @ Rs. 6 lakhs per set.

iii. Const. of outfall drains in 73 rural villages:

Const. of outfall drains in 73 villages are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs.1095 lakhs which has been worked out at an average of Rs.15 lakhs per village.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF OUTFALL DRAINS:

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has provided drinking water supply in almost all the villages of Delhi. Rural drainage work has been carried out by the M C D within the abadi area of the village up to pond. Responsibility of drainage of sludge water from village pond to an outfall drain was of irrigation & flood control deptt. where ever the outfall drain existed. Where, there was no outfall arrangement the sullage water used to stagnate within the abadi area causing health hazards.

During monsoon 1988 heavy drainage congestion was observed in several villages in Delhi, where under short term measures, pumps, were operated continuously to provide the relief to villagers. This pumping arrangement could not provide permanent relief to villagers.

During the meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief Secy. Delhi Admn. on 11.11.88 for the creation of unified agency, it was decided that henceforth the rural drainage shall lie within the jurisdiction of M.C.D.

In pursuance of this decision, schemes for 18 villages prepared by Irrigation and flood control deptt. was transferred to M.C.D.

i. POND DRAINAGE SCHEMES IN 18 VILLAGES:

Accordingly, an estimate amounting to Rs. 217.63 lakhs was prepared and sent to Delhi Administration vide D/53/ S E VI/F-94/89 dt. 21.4.89 for the const. of outfall drains in 18 villages. The work against this scheme has already been taken up in hand in anticipation of the sanction and are in progress.

ii. Const. of outfall drains of the remaining villages of 135 rural villages:

On the above pattern the pond drainage scheme for the remaining rural villages had also been prepared. Its anticipated cost is Rs.1808 lakhs whole project had been further phased out as under:-

a. Phase I consisting of c/o of outfall drains in 57 villages at a cost of 715 lakhs was forwarded to Delhi Administration vide letter No.D/S E VI/F-94/509 dt.20.12.89 and further demanded vide letter No.D/535/S E VI/F-94/90 dt. 10.1.90. It has been sanctioned by Chief Secy. exercising power of Corporation u/s 490(2)(b) of B.M.C. ACT 1957 vide decision No.707/GW/Corp. dt. 3.7.90.

b. There is a proposal for Rs. 737 lakhs for remaining 165 villages. Detailed survey is being undertaken & final position emerge out thereafter.

Accordingly, a project estimate of Rs. 2025 lakhs has been sent for the above mentioned schemes to Delhi Admn. vide letter No.D286/SE VI/F.202/89 dt. 19.7.89. Approval of this scheme is still awaited.

III. DEV. OF RECLAIMED POND LAND INTO PARKS.

In the 11th meeting of the flood control board held under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Councillor held on 26.5.89 which was also attended by Chief Secy. and Secy. (Finance and Planning). It was decided that the Corporation may utilise the land reclaimed from ponds into parks. This arrangement will also help in checking the possibility of encroachment. Therefore, a scheme for dev. of parks by filling up the pond and providing b/wall had been prepared.

i. DEV. OF RECLAIMED LANDS IN 18 VILLAGES:

A project estimate for Rs.40.43 lakhs has been prepared and sent to Delhi Admn. vide No.D/392/S E VI/F-94/89 dt.10.4.89 which includes const. of b/wall etc. This reclaimed land is to be developed in beautiful parks. Estimate had been sanctioned by Chief Secy. exercising his powers u/s490(2)(b) vide decision No. 264/CW/Corp. dated 27.2.90.

ii. Const. of parks on the reclaimed land in the remaining villages of 135 rural villages:

On the direction of the Chief Secy. scheme for remaining villages the 135 villages had been prepared. A project estimate for this scheme is Rs.368 lakhs. This reclaimed land will be developed into beautiful parks. Accordingly, a project estimate for Rs.431 lakhs has been sent to Delhi Administration. Its approval is still awaited.

IV. DEV. OF PLOTS FOR HARIJANS/LANDLESS PERSONS (SCP):

Chief Executive Councillor in the meeting held on 12.3.86 had decided that dev. works like street lighting, water supply, const. of roads and drains etc. in the pockets developed for Harijans and weaker sections of the society in the rural villages should be carried out. Accordingly, General Wing of M C D had submitted a scheme for carrying out dev. works like const. of approach roads, brick flooring and open surface drains in 50 such pockets in rural areas concerning to Harijans and landless persons amounting to Rs.716.30 lakhs. to Delhi Administration vide letter No.D/1222/S E VI/86 dt. 19.3.86 for 46 sites and letter No. D/160/S E VI/86 dt. 28.5.86 for 4 sites. This scheme had been prepared at the initiative of Delhi Administration as such funds be provided under plan grants by Delhi Administration. However, approval of this scheme is still awaited.

Such a scheme already exists in 7th Five Year Plan under special component plan and was with development deptt. of Delhi Administration. So far nothing tangible had been done in this direction. Therefore, MCD has proposed this scheme as a new scheme under 8th Five Year Plan and will be covered under special component plan and find place in annual plan 90-91.

Spade work is in progress and it is expected that works will start on the above mentioned pockets within current year itself.

Since at present pace is slow a meagre sum of Rs.25 lakhs had been proposed during 91-92.

There is an over all approved outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs for this scheme for 90-91. For eighth five year plan 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.50 crores is proposed for this scheme which includes Rs. 10 crores for 1991-92 to carry out the above mentioned development works in the rural villages of Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN VILLAGES: (Rs.3000 lakhs):

Population of Delhi had increased tremendously and the rate of growth was beyond the expectations of the City Planners.

As a result of this rapid urbanisation, there was heavy pressure on the urban village abadies which were covered in the 1981 urbanisable limits of Delhi Master Plan. Whereas the approved colonies were properly planned and developed in the surroundings of the urban villages but these urban villages remained neglected with the necessary amenities. The population of these villages were basically of low income and the middle income group strata and were sufferers in the process of development. Since the land of most of residents of these villages were acquired and were developed into approved colonies, it was considered desirable that the basic amenities are provided in these urban villages. This city planning wing of the DDA had prepared a pilot project of Rs. 23 crores as back as in 1979 for carrying out dev. works like water supply, sewerage system, environmental sanitation line, surface drainage and public lav.

electrification, strengthening of approach road and community halls, parks and open spaces, etc. in 106 villages. Accordingly, Govt. of India approved a scheme of Rs.2067.33 lakhs vide letter No.D/11014/I/82/DA-VI dt. 24.5.83 for dev. of 96 villages. Initially this scheme was being executed partly in 24 villages by M C D & Partly in 72 villages by DDA. Upto Sixth Five Year Plan MCD incurred an expenditure of Rs. 220 lakhs and DDA utilized Rs.1977.50 lakhs.

On account of increase in price index, the scheme was revised from time to time. After the transfer of 72 villages from DDA to M C D w.e.f. 1.4.87 vide notification No.D/16 (1)/87/L&B dt. 22.6.87. This scheme was revised for Rs.4279.50 lakhs. Against this expenditure incurred by M C D during 7th Plan is about Rs. 1280.00 lakhs and amount spent by DDA is about Rs. 702.00 lakhs.

During 89-90 there was physical achievement to the extent to roads/paths 26.39 km. in terms of 12 feet width, brick pavement 11.99 km. drainage 59.89 km, metalling/premixing 4.49 km, Kota stone flooring 330 sq.metres, cement concrete flooring 22124 sq. m. & imp. to one lav. block. Apart from this Rs. 65 lakhs were transferred to W S S D U for execution of water supply schemes. C S E deptt. had also spent about Rs.45 lakhs. Thus over all exp. during 89-90 was Rs.450.00 lakhs.

In the 8th Five Year Plan, the remaining work of the 7th Plan has been included as spill over schemes whose approximate cost will be Rs. 1438.61 lakhs for urban villages. In addition to this it is further proposed to provide two sets of sulabh sauchalayas of 25 seats each in 31 villages and conventional lav. blocks are proposed in 28 villages. It is also proposed to provide 203 parks as suggested by Director of Horticulture street lighting/electrification has been proposed in 53 urban villages. It is also proposed to provide community halls in 69 villages as suggested by Director of Urban community Services and our field staff. These additional facilities are considered necessary in these villages. In order to bring them at par with the other areas of the city, the cost of these additional new services will be about Rs.1877.33 lakhs. Most of these additional facilities are beyond the scope of original project estimate. Apparently, even the revised estimate of Rs. 4279.50 lakhs will have to be revised again.

Accordingly, outlay for 8th Five Year Plan has been proposed for Rs.3000.00 lakhs, which may be given to the civic body as out right plan grant instead of plan loan.

During current year 90-91, work of roads/path, imp. to roads, drainage brick pavement, metalling & premixing, boundary wall of parks, cement concrete pavement were in progress in 71 villages up to August 1990. More works are expected to be undertaken in the remaining villages.

Similar works will be undertaken during 91-92 in these urban villages.

There is an approved outlay of Rs.500 lakhs during 90-91. For 91-92 an outlay of Rs.600 lakhs is proposed.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF UNAUTHORISED/REGULARISED COLONIES
(Rs. 5000 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 with in the jurisdiction of Delhi, where poor and middle class people have sunked their hard earned saving to purchase of plots and construction of houses. Total demolition of these unauthorised colonies would have entailed a gross national waste. As such efforts are being made to regularise these u/a colonies with some reasonable norms where over it was possible. There were 373 such regularised colonies with M C D in the initial stage.

At present there are 607 such colonies with M C D out of which 155 u/a colonies were transferred from DDA w.e.f. 1.4.87 vide Delhi Admn. letter No.F.12(108/86/L&D/part dt. July, 87. Thus out of total 607 colonies under the jurisdiction of M C D, the reg. u/a colonies are 543 colonies. Remaining 64 colonies are still unauthorised colonies and policy to regularise these 64 colonies is under consideration.

Initially, a project estimate of Rs. 160 crores was prepared by the perspective Planning Wing of DDA in March, 81 for all u/a colonies to cover the dev. works like sewerage, water supply, lines, peripherial 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 several times due to increase in the cost index. This estimate was last revised to Rs.360.10 crores for 539 u/a reg. colonies and sent to Secy. (LSG) Delhi Administration vide letter No: D/3022/EE(P) II dated 11.5.88. Its approval is still awaited.

During VIIIth Plan the expenditure of DDA & MCD about Rs. 6995 lakhs for part dev. works like roads, paths, s.w. drains, brick pavement c.c. flooring, kota stone flooring. Estimates of civil works concerning to the Engg. Deptt. of M.C.D. has been made for Rs.5348 lakhs (excluding the cost of services provided by water supply drainage & C S E deptt.). In these proposal cost of spill over schemes amounts to Rs.3846.45 lakhs and for new schemes provision is for Rs.1501.49 lakhs. In the new schemes provisions has been made for cost of community halls in 14 colonies as per requirements. Provisions of carrying out civil works and horticulture works in 221 parks as suggested by Director of Horticulture has also been made. Apart from this the usual dev. works like const. of roads, and paths, drains electrification, community latrines, lav. blocks etc.

Physical work is being carried out in a phased manner. During the year 89-90 an expenditure of Rs. 1545.46 lakhs was incurred and there was physical achievement of const. of roads/paths 128.91 kms in terms of 12 feet width, Brick pavement 65.60 km. Drains 299.33 km Metalling and premixing 37.24 km., improvement to existing roads 7.03 km, Kota stone flooring 8730 sq.m. and cement concrete pavement 55045 sq.m. The above works were carried out in about 282 colonies. During 90-91 up to Aug.90 there is a physical achievement in 147 colonies for roads/paths 31.57 kms. in terms of 12 feet width, Metalling & premixing 2.69 km., imp. to existing roads, 22.93 kms, Drainage 48.40 kms, brick pavement 10.41 kms. stone flooring 2200 sqm. and cement concrete pavement 13080 sq.m. and dense carpet. Similar works will be carried out in the remaining part of the current year in these colonies and remaining colonies and shall be further continued in the next year 91-92 also.

Recovery of development charges from the occupants of these colonies is practically negligible in comparison to the expenditure made for dev. works in these colonies. It will therefore, be desirable if the entire expenditure on the dev. of these colonies where virtually weaker section of the society and some middle class people are residing are given to the civic body on plan grants against the original policy of plan loan.

During 90-91 there is an approved outlay of Rs.1500 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1800 lakhs is proposed for 91-92 and Rs.5000 lakhs for eighth five year plan 1990-95.

ADDL. FACILITIES IN J J RE-SETTLEMENT COLONIES (Rs.15500 LAKHS)

Re-settlement colonies which were developed by DDA were made functional with skelton services. These were transferred to M C D by DDA w.e.f. 1.5.88 vide letter No.PS/Secy.(L&B)/88/273 dt. 13.5.88 in persuance of the decision taken at Raj Niwas in the meeting held on 12.5.88. In the said meeting, it was also made categorically clear that the M C D will be provided with adequate assistance for the following works:-

- i. Funds for Annual Repair and Maintenance of these colonies.
- ii. One type special repair to make these services of these colonies functional.
- iii. Strengthening/augmentation additional facilities to bring these colonies at par with the standard of the Corporation.

Accordingly, an estimate amounting to Rs. 211.23 crores based on cost index of 370 in 1988 was prepared by M C D

to cover the following works:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE SERVICES</u>	<u>AMOUNT RS. IN CRORES</u>
1.	Roads	11.08
2.	S W Drains.	13.03
3.	Community halls/centres Bharat ghars & T.V. rooms	2.30
4.	Electrification including street lighting	15.00
5.	Horticulture	14.10
6.	Sulabh suachalays	67.09
7.	Conservancy/sanitation services	25.00
8.	Augmentation of sewerage/storm water pumping station	1.13
9.	Water supply	10.30
10.	Sewerage i/c outfalls	52.20
	TOTAL	<u>211.23</u>

On account of increase in price index the above project had been revised to Rs. 308.24 crores based on cost index of 494 in 1989 & has been intimated to Addl. Secy. Ministry of Urban Development vide letter No.D/38/EE(P) II dt. 16.1.90. The clearance of this project is still awaited from Delhi Administration/Ministry of Urban Development.

In the mean time funds were released to the M C D in anticipation of the approval of the project in view of the urgency of works to be carried out in these colonies. After the out break the gastroentities in Trans Yamuna area (Colonies) the work in these colonies was taken up on war footings during 88-89 the expenditure to the extent of Rs.2324.90 lakhs was incurred in these colonies which included the expenditure on the construction of 5292 seats of sulabh sauchalayas. Apart from said repair work of roads, storm water drains, water supply, scavenging services and purchase of the machinery for sanitation. During the current financial year 89-90 there is an approved outlay of Rs.3000.05 lakhs. Expenditure during 7th Plan against this project estimate is of the order of Rs.5436 lakhs. Engg. Deptt. of the M C D had projected demand for Rs.7650 lakhs during VIIIth plan for the following works:

i.	Roads	<u>Rs.in lakhs</u> 2469.27
ii.	Drains	761.50
iii.	Const. of community halls/barat ghars & T V Centres	375.00
iv.	Horticulture	274.14
v.	Electrification including street lighting	269.75
vi.	Sulabh sauchalayas	3047.00
vii.	Civil Works Horticulture	<u>452.81</u>
	TOTAL	<u>7649.47</u>

Say Rs. 7650 lakhs.

For strengthening and augmentation of conservancy and sanitation budget demand for 90-95 is of the order of Rs. 2225 lakhs.

For augmentation and sewerage/water storm pumping station, the scheme has been made for provision of permanent structures for pumping station, enhancing pumping capacity as per actual requirement and providing new pumping stations at khichripur, Himmatpuri and sunder Nagari were no pumping house exist at present. Besides this there is a proposal to purchase 50 additional portable diesel pumping stations. For this purpose estimated cost is of Rs. 113 lakhs and Rs.05 lakhs will be needed during VIIIth plan 90-95.

For water supply, sewerage and outfalls budget requirement during 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 4290 lakhs.

For electrification and street lighting budget requirement of Rs. 1250 lakhs had been projected during VIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN.

These figures are based on price index of 370 and will be increases on the basis of present price index which has been reflected in the revised estimated project cost of Rs. 308.24 crores.

Since these colonies are predominently inhabited by the weaker section of the society and the above mentioned facilities are the bearest minimum to make these colonies functional and operative. During the current year 90-91 targets as per Action Plan is for c/o 3410 sulabh sauchalayas seats, Imp. to 25143 seats in Old Lav. Blocks, Metalling premixing of roads in 141.09 kms. length in termsof 12 feet width Dense carpet in 98.89 kms, brick pavement in 273.88 kms, internal roads 13.25 kms, imp. of 707 parks, Imp. to drains in 209.93 km., c/o of 88 dust bins and 19 dalaos, c/o of 9 Barat Ghars & installation of 81 deep hand pumps. Apart from this water supply work will also be executed by W S & S D U other allied works by C S E deptt.

Similar works will also be carried out in 91-92 as per Action plan. Thus over all budget requirement for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 15500 lakhs and there is an approved outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs during 90-91. An outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs has been proposed during 91-92.

STRENGTHENING OF CONSERVANCY & SANITATION-MANAGEMENT OF URBAN WASTE - (Rs. 5000 LAKHS)

A. Improvement of Collection System:

1. Wheel Barrows:

The work of sweeping is mainly done by manual labour. The beat of Safai Karamchari is from 30,000 sqft to 1,25,000 sqft accdrding to population density. The sweep is collected in wheel barrows and taken to collection centres for further disposal.

It is proposed to purchase 6000 wheel barrows during 1990-91 at cost of Rs. 48 lakhs.

It is proposed to purchase 8000 wheel barrows during 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.64 lakhs.

2. Hand Carts:

Hand Carts is mainly for use in markets, shopping centres where generation of refuse is much larger than the residential areas.

It is proposed to purchase 800 hand carts at a cost of Rs.16 lakhs during 1990-91.

It is proposed to purchase 800 hand carts at a cost of Rs.16 lakhs during 1991-92.

3. Mechanised Sweeping:

17800 km of roads/lanes in 12 feet width is under the jurisdiction of the MCD and sweeping is the responsibility of CSE Deptt. It is proposed to mechanise this operation on highway and busy roads and colony roads in phased manner. Existing 5 Mechanical Road Sweepers have been deployed on the following major roads as given below:-

- a) Toda Pur Road, Haraina Road
- b) Najafgarh Road, Zakira to Tilak Nagar
- c) Old Delhi Rly. Stn. Red Fort to Subhash Mrg.
- d) Mathura Road - Sunder Nagar to Okhla
- e) Alipur Road to Raj Niwas Marg-I.S.B.T.

Out of 17,800 kms. of roads, it is assumed that 40% of the above milage is of main roads. Taking the beat of one Mechanical Sweeper as 40 kms. in 12' width per day. The roads which can be swept mechanically works out to 7126 kms. Thus, the requirement works out to above 180 Mechanical Sweepers.

During 1990-91, it is proposed to purchase 12 Nos. Mechanical Sweepers at a cost of Rs.96 lakhs.

During 1991-92, it is proposed to purchase 8 Mechanical Sweepers at a cost of Rs.66 lakhs. The staff which will be available from the beats where mechanical sweepers are deployed, shall be adjusted elsewhere.

4. Dumper Placer for congested areas;

For the congested/restricted areas, it is proposed to purchase 20 Dumper Placers during 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.

During 1991-92, it is proposed to purchase 20 Dumper Placers at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs.

B. Development of Sanitary Land Fills:

1. Development of Existing Land Fills:

Most of the existing land fill sites are falling in habitate limits. Extreme care is required to be taken to prevent fly breeding, environmental and water

pollution where the city garbage is being dumped at the following places at present:-

- a) Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar Complex
- b) On the Ring Road near I.P. Depot on Ring Road
- c) Adjoining the Ghazipur Dairy Colony
- d) At Hastal in West Zone
- e) At Gopal Pur
- f) Sunder Nagri.

For scientific and proper management of these sites, following drill is necessary:-

- i) Levelling of refuse
- ii) Covering of refuse
- iii) Proper control over the entry and exit of vehicles
- iv) Construction of metalled roads and bajri paths for smooth movement of vehicles inside the ground
- v) Control over flybreeding
- vi) Construction of office and store for keeping records and materials.
- vii) Check on birds and stray animals
- viii) Fencing of the land reclaimed after dumping to avoid encroachment and for protection of horticulture works from damage by stray animals.

2. Development of Filled up Land Fill sites:

Existing filled up sites will continue to be developed as green areas for environmental improvement as dumping of refuse has been stopped at the following land fill sites:-

- a) Ring Road near Nizamuddin
- b) Timarpur
- c) Chatter Pur
- d) Kailash Nagar
- e) Tilak Nagar
- f) Bhairon Road

3. Development of New SLF Sites:

In the due course of time, the existing sanitary land fills will be fully filled up. New sanitary land fills will be required to be developed in the 8th Plan. Tentatively the following new sites are proposed and action for land acquisition is in progress:-

- i) North-west near Rohini
- ii) Ring Road village Sarai Kale Khan
- iii) Near Jahangir Pur, Outer Ring Road
- iv) Purani Chandrawal Basti Near opp. Transport Authority, Timarpur.

4. Procurement of Bulldozers for the SLF Sites:

Garbage brought at the SLF Sites is levelled and dressed with the bulldozers. It is proposed to purchase 02 bulldozers during the year 1990-91 at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs.

It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 130 lakhs during 1991-92 in the following manner:-

1) Dev. of existing land fill sites	-	Rs.60 lakhs
2) Dev. of filled up land fill sites	-	Rs.10 lakhs
3) Procurement of 2 Bulldozers @ Rs. 30 lakhs	-	Rs.60 lakhs
		<hr/>
		Rs.130 lakhs
		<hr/>

C. Transportation of Solid Waste:

1) Procurement of Tipper Trucks:

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has at present a total fleet of 257 Refuse Removal Trucks for removal of waste from the city. Out of 257 R.R. Trucks, 50 Nos. are quite old and have to be replaced with new ones.

It is proposed to purchase 50 Tipper Trucks costing Rs.200 lakhs and 12 Self-loading vehicles costing Rs. 120 lakhs during 1990-91.

D. Improvement of Collection Centres:

a) For the purpose of effective management of solid and liquid wastes, the entire Delhi city has been divided into two parts for the purpose of collection of garbage:-

- i) Area with high population density
- ii) Area with low population density.

There are about 225 dalaos in Delhi. The design of double decker dalao has been conceived. There will be considerable saving in manual labour and less nuisance being closed.

Improvement and construction of 100 Nos. dalaos/ dustbins & covering of 200 Nos. of dustbins is proposed during 1990-91.

b) Loading Operation:

The front end loaders fills a truck in about 10 minutes whereas manually it takes about 2 hours. It is proposed to purchase 12 Front End Loaders during 1990-91.

Abstract of estimated cost for (a) & (b)

a) Const./imp. of 100 Nos. dustbins/ dalaos	-	Rs.100.00 lacs
b) Covering of 200 Nos. dustbins	-	Rs.100.00 lacs
c) Procurement of 12 Nos. Front End Loaders @ Rs.10 lakhs each	-	Rs.120.00 lacs
		<hr/>
		Rs.320.00 lacs
		<hr/>

It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.320 lakhs during 1991-92.

E. Construction of Zonal Workshops:

The Municipal Corpn of Delhi has seven zonal workshops. These workshops cater to the need of maintenance of refuse vehicles in different zones. It is proposed to improve the workshops either at the existing sites or after acquiring land at other places. The scheme of improvement/construction of workshops at different places has already been approved by the Delhi Admn. and the work of improvement of one is already in hand.

It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.100 lakhs during 1991-92 for imp./construction of workshops.

F. Desilting of Nallas:

The CSE Deptt. of MCD has been entrusted with the responsibility of desilting of nallas. The Corporation is facing major problem in the desilting of 322 nallas carrying sullage. It has been decided that these 322 nallas falling within MCD limit be cleaned throughout the year.

An amount of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed to be incurred during the year 1991-92 for desilting of nallas.

Summing up, an outlay of Rs.1200 lakhs is proposed for A.P. 1991-92 for the above mentioned items of works and equipments/vehicles. For eighth five year plan an outlay of Rs.5000 lakhs is suggested.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
(Rs. 1000 lakhs)

The Horticulture Department of MCD is charged with the responsibility of Maintenance and Development of the existing parks and gardens and development of New Parks and Gardens in its jurisdiction. Presently the department is maintaining 2270 Parks (1525.67 acres area). In addition Plantation of tree is done on large scale every year to improve the environment of the city in accordance with the guidelines laid-down by the Development Department of Delhi Administration.

2. Recently, a large number of parks have been transferred from DDA to MCD in J.J. Colonies/Unauthorised/Regularised Colonies/Urban Villages and Slum colonies/areas. The details of the parks and gardens transferred alongwith their areas are as under:-

1.	J.J./Resettlement Colonies	1659	468.08 acres
2.	Unauthorised/regularised colonies	210	84.979 acres
3.	Urbanised villages	216	235.388 acres
4.	Slum colonies/areas	391	69.495 acres
		2476	857.942 acres
			area

3. In addition to the above, due to growing inhabitation and coming up of large number of colonies, the responsibility of the department is increasing every year.

4. MCD is making its best efforts to keep the city as green as possible and control environmental pollution despite constraints of Manpower and financial resources. It may, however, be conceded that a lot more is required to be done in this direction. Particular attention is proposed to be paid to areas inhabited by weaker sections of this society e.g. Resettlement Colonies, Slum colonies unauthorised regularised colonies and Urban villages etc.

5. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs was approved for its scheme for the year 1990-91. For the year 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs.200.00 lakhs are proposed to be utilised for capital works such as Boundry walls and Tubewells etc. in the Mpl. Parks and Garden. For the entire 8th Plan an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme.

Imp./strengthening of 36 Slum Colonies taken over from DDA (Rs. 500 lakhs)

This is a new scheme introduced in VIIIth Five Year Plan 36 slum colonies were taken over by MCD in persuance of decision taken at Raj Niwas on 16.7.85 for the purpose of maintenance of services. It is now found that the standards of various services is not at par with the service standard in other MCD areas. Therefore, there is a dire need to up-grade/strengthen/improve the existing services in these 36 slum colonies. Accordingly, an project estimate amounting to Rs.8.67 crores based on CPWD, DSR 1981 with 97% cost index has been prepared and submitted to Secy. (LSG) Delhi Administration vide letter No. 3240/EE(P)II dt. 27.7.88. The major break up of this estimate are as under:-

i. ROADS & S W DRAINS:

It is proposed to improve/strengthening of roads/widening of roads provision of footpaths and provision of construction of missing drains at an cost of Rs.3.5 crores.

ii. SEWERAGE:

It is proposed to replace the existing 4" or 6" dia pipes with 250 mm dia RCC pipes, replace existing S W pipes with RCC pipes, provide vent shaft and to replace light duty man holes cover with heavy duty manhole cover at an estimated cost of Rs.1.92 crores.

iii. WATER SUPPLY:

To improve the water supply, it is proposed to provide sluice valves fire hydrants with chambers at suitable places at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.72 crores.

iv. HORTICULTURE:

It is proposed to develop the open places ear marked for the parks by construction of b/wall where they do not exists, providing of gates and general improvement of horticulture works in these parks at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs.

v. STREET LIGHTING:

It is proposed to improve the street lighting with sodium vapour mercury lamps on main roads, flourscent tubes on internal roads, and to provide missing/damaged links for these colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore.

The approval of this project estimate is still awaited from Delhi Administration. It is proposed to implement the scheme in a phased manner spread over to several years during 8th five year plan.

Accordingly, action has been taken to take up the above mentioned development works during the current year 90-91.

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during 90-91. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 91-92. For eighth five year plan outlay proposed is Rs. 500 lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES/BARAT GHARS: (Rs. 500 lakhs)

This is a new scheme introduced in VIIIth Plan which is beneficial to the general public. On account of tremendous increase in the population of Delhi, it is becoming more and more congested and land prices are getting sky rocketed, therefore, it is becoming extremely difficult for social and religious institutions to construct public meeting halls. Existing facilities are very inadequate. As such public at large is invariable using roads for conducting marriages and other social functions. This inturn creates lot of difficulties in the movement of traffic etc. It has, therefore, become necessary for the civic body to come forward and discharge their discretionary functions.

Accordingly, survey has been got done from Director of Community Services and it is proposed to construct community centres at various places scattered all over

Delhi at following places:-

1. R.K. Puram, Sector V
2. B-III Paschim Vihar
3. Diwara Park
4. Hari Nagar B Block
5. Raja Garden
6. Janakpuri A Block
7. Janakpuri C Block
8. Tilak Nagar
9. Panchwati
10. Bhargawa Lane Purani Sabzi Mandi
11. Nawab Ganj
12. Timarpur
13. Dharampura
14. Panth Nagar
15. East Patel Nagar
16. West Patel Nagar
17. Inder puri
18. Sidipura
19. Katewara
20. Vikaspuri
21. B Block Janakpuri
22. D Block Janakpuri
23. Narayana Vihar
24. Shalimar Bagh
25. Subhdra Colony
26. New Rajinder Nagar
27. Nizamuddin
28. Sewa Nagar
29. Kailash colony
30. Kalkaji
31. Malviya Nagar
32. Baldev Park
33. Nehru Nagar
34. Keshavpuram
35. East Punjabi Bagh
36. Kirti Nagar
37. Rajouri Garden
38. Krishna Park
39. Vivekanand Puri

These community centres will in fact be multipurpose and will be designed in such a way that they cater the needs of Barat Ghars and their Ist floors will be used for reading rooms and to meet the other social activities of the community service deptt. like classes for sewing, knitting and indoor games like table tennis etc. These centres will be made independent units with b/walls, proper parking lots and chawkidar qtrs.

During the current year 90-91 work is in progress at Timarpur. Work is likely to be taken up during the current year at Dharampura, Nehru Nagar, Keshav Puram & Dhingra Park, East Punjabi Bagh.

Anticipated cost on the construction of above mentioned community centres will be about Rs. 920 lakhs. Plan grants under Urban Development sector of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made available to M. C. D during 90-91. For eighth five year plan a outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs. 100 lakhs for 1991-92.

DEV. OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES (Rs. 1000 Lakhs):

This scheme had been sponsored as New Scheme in VIIIth Five Year Plan. There are 66 colonies which are still un-authorized and have not been regularised so far according to the guide lines of the Govt. of India. There has been persistant demand from the elected representatives of Delhi for developing these colonies and for providing basic amenities in these colonies.

Most of these colonies have been got inspected by a team of officers under the chairmanship of Secretary (LSG) Delhi Administration. These colonies can

be categoris as under:-

1. 49 colonies find their place in the 612 colonies which were considered for regularisation as per the Govt. of India guidelines. They (49 colonies) stand rejected on account of the fact that very scarce construction had been carried out in these colonies, as such they did not qualify for regularisation. The survey conducted by the Town Planner, M C D shows that very little construction exists in these colonies up to the year 1978. But with the passage of time heavy un-authorized construction has taken place in these colonies.

During the inspection it was seen that only 10% construction exists whereas in 60% cases the owners have provided boundary walls in these colonies to safeguard their plots. These plots have been carved out of the green fields as such all are in low lying areas and the approach roads will require heavy filling of earth. Nearly 20% of the plots are still lying open.

2. There are 7 colonies falling in DDA area which were rejected by the technical committee of the DDA on account of scarce construction. The position of services is services is similar as stated above.

3. Seven colonies which have been recently de-notified from the slum areas have been transferred to M C D and are detailed below:

1. Harkesh Nagar
2. Baljit Nagar
3. Bapa Nagar
4. Khalsa Nagar
5. Gobind Garh
6. Amrit Kaur Puri
7. Kabir Basti, Near Sohanganj.

These colonies are almost built up and fully situated. The width of street in these colonies is totally inadequate and minimum requirement of the Master Plan Regulations are not fulfilled. These lanes are very narrow. Most of the streets are pucca with open surface drains. Water supply has been provided to most of the properties and the residents have obtained new water connections. Sewerage line did not exist. Facility of open space like parks is almost missing.

4. These are three more colonies viz-a-viz:

Sadhora Kalan, Chowki No.2, Arya Nagar.
Nai Basti Harijan colony, which are also partially developed.

Based on this the estimated cost for these left out colonies, to provide minimum basic amenities has been prepared based on 1976 CPWD plinth area rate with prevailing cost index 421. The total estimated cost worked out to Rs. 3352.35 lakhs. Development cost had been assumed @ Rs. 121/- per s.g.m. This estimate had been sent to Secy. (L&B) vide letter No. D/1393/EE(P) II dt. 30.6.88. Its approval is still awaited. Action has been initiated to take up the development works & it is expected that pace will pick up in next year.

There is an approved outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs during the year 90-91. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed for 91-92. For eighth plan an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

PROVISION OF SANITATION SERVICES IN J.J. CLUSTERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF M.C.D. (RS. 1000 LAKHS)

The sanitation in J.J. Clusters was being carried out of Slum Wing, D.D.A. till now. However, now it has been desired that Municipal Corporation of Delhi shall carry out the sanitation in J.J. Clusters. Delhi Administration had circulated a Master List of identified Jhuggies in April, 1990 for whole of Delhi. From the perusal of the list it is noticed that 656 J.J. Clusters come under the jurisdiction of M.C.D. and remaining J.J. Clusters are with N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. Board.

It is proposed to depute one Safai Karamchari @ 200 Jhuggies for sanitation. Out of 656 J.J. Clusters, 522 J.J. Clusters are having more than 100 jhuggies and remaining 134 J.J. Clusters are having less than 100 jhuggies. 1915 safai Karamcharies will be required for sanitation and garbage removal in these J.J. Clusters. In addition 48 A.S.Is and 12 S.Is. will be required to supervise their work as per approved yard-stick (1 ASI to supervise the work of 40 SKs and 1 SI to supervise the work of 4 ASIs. 2 CSIs and 1 SS will also be required for supervision.

(A)	<u>Safai Karamcharies required for sanitation:</u>	
i)	No. of S.Ks for 522 JJ Clusters having more than 100 jhuggies	... 1053 Nos.
ii)	No. of S.Ks for 134 JJ Clusters having less than 100 jhuggies @ one S.K. per cluster	... 134 Nos.
		1187 Nos.
(B)	No. of Safai karamcharies required for removal of garbage	... 554 Nos.
	TOTAL:	1915 Nos.
(C)	<u>Other staff:</u>	
i)	Sanitation Superintendent	... 1 No.
ii)	Chief Sanitary Inspectors	... 2 Nos.
iii)	Sanitary Inspectors	... 12 Nos.
iv)	Asstt. Sanitary Inspectors	... 48 Nos.
(D)	<u>Salary:</u>	<u>Per annum (Rs.)</u>
i)	S.S. - 1 No. @ 3030/-PM x 12 x 1 =	36,360.00
ii)	C.S.I. - 2 Nos. @ 2472/-PM x 12 x 1 =	59,330.00
iii)	S.I. - 12 Nos. @ 2152/-PM x 12 x 12 =	3,10,000.00
iv)	A.S.I. - 48 Nos. @ 1806/-PM x 12 x 48 =	10,50,000.00
v)	S.K. 1915 Nos. @ 1400/-PM x 12 x 1915 =	3,21,72,000.00
		3,36,27,690.00
(E)	T&P required for these S.Ks	3,00,000.00
(F)	Insecticides/Duedeorant required for these JJ Clusters	3,00,000.00
	TOTAL:	3,42,27,690.00
	Say	342 lakhs/year

Keeping in view the above mentioned requirement an outlay of Rs. 10 crores is proposed for this scheme in the eighth five year plan and it includes Rs. 3 crores for A.P. 1991-92.

E N D M C

1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT TO HARIJAN BASTI, MANDIR MARG, Q-POINT, ALIGANJ, BAPU DHAM, PALIKA DHAM, HAILEY LANE/JHUGGI CAMPS ETC.
(Rs. 180.00 Lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme facilities like improvement to roads, drains, sewer-lines, water supply and provision of parks are provided. As a part of this scheme, the Community Centres/Barat Ghars, dispensaries are also being constructed at Bapu Dham in two phases. The work on the 1st phase has been completed and 2nd phase is being taken up. In order to provide better living conditions, additional facilities like kitchen blocks, cup-boards, lofts are being provided in existing quarters in these colonies. Recently a number of jhuggi camps have come up at various places in N D M C area. The civic facilities such as bathrooms, toilets, sulabh sauchalayas, kharaejas & drains have to be provided. In order to under-take these works, a sum of Rs. 180 lakhs shall be required in the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for the year 91-92.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ALONG ROAD AND NALLAHS
(Rs. 350 lakhs)

This scheme has proved successful in reducing air-pollution to a very large extent by way of converting dirty nallahs into well maintained green area. Under this scheme the remaining portion/area of various nallahs will be developed and converted into green area in the N D M C area. This will not only improve the environmental conditions by reducing air pollution but also help in increasing the greenery of the Delhi, perhaps one of the most green city of the world. It is also proposed to improve the canals along Rajpath, improvement of road berms of other important roads, provision of railing along nallahs. It is also proposed to lay pipe lines along road berms, provide shallow tubewells for irrigation purposes to maintain grassy lawns along roads and nallahs. In addition the following horticultural works are proposed to be executed under this scheme:

1. Development of nallahs.
2. Providing of unfiltered water connections.
3. Purchase of plants, rubber hose pipe, tree guards, T & P Articles like tools lawn movers, misc. equipments, etc.
4. Purchase of water tanker for proper irrigation purposes and operational vehicles for extensive supervision.

In addition to this, the following posts are also proposed to be created during Eighth Plan:

1.	Section Officer	1
2.	Choudhry	2
3.	Mali	50
4.	Driver	2
5.	Single Bullock Men	4

A sum of Rs.350.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1990-95 which includes Rs. 70.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF BARAT GHARS & COMMUNITY CENTRES IN GOVT. COLONIES IN NDMC AREA. (Rs.225.00 lakhs).

The need for construction of barat ghar/C-Hall in Govt. colonies in NDMC area is long outstanding. Much has already been done in this direction but still the demand exists and the barat ghar/C-Halls constructed so far are not adequate to cater the need of the inhabitants.

Construction of barat ghars at Lodi Colony, Q. Point, Netaji Nagar and Mandir Marg which was taken up in the year 87-88 has now been completed. The Barat Ghar at Krishna Manon Lane is also being taken up in the current financial year. It is proposed to construct 9 more barat Ghars in various Govt. Colonies like Sarojini Nagar., Lodi Colony, Babar Road, Kaka Nagar, Baba Nagar & DIZ area for which a sum of Rs.225.00 lacs would be required during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and a sum of Rs.50 lacs is proposed in the annual plan 1991-92.

4. IMPROVEMENT IN GARBAGE REMOVAL, MECHANISATION OF SANITATION, DEVELOPMENT OF DUMPING GROUND AND STRENGTHENING OF FOOD HYGIENE UNIT. (Rs.420.00 lakh)

i) Garbage Compactors

An effective garbage removal daily is the basic function of this Municipality so as to provide neat and clean environment and aesthetic look to any visitor. NDMC has an approximate population of 3.5.lacs with additional floating population of 3 lacs daily, all contribute to the enhanced garbage. By 1995 approximate population will be 5 lacs. This would require alongwith floating population 3 lacs approximately 5 times of garbage to be removed daily. For effective and speedy removal of garbage mechanisation of sanitation is a remedial measure. At present NDMC has got 13 large and 13 small compactors alongwith approximate 900 steel dustbins for this purpose.

The basic factor for removal of garbage is destination to the point of disposal which is far away in Gazipur. This distance can have only two trips per day just 450 metric tonnes of garbage in two trips. Each compactor having an average capacity of 7.5 metric tonnes will require 28 compactors. Keeping 1/4 as break down factor approximate requirement will be 35 compactors. Since big compactor cannot ply by-lanes 25% capacity requirement for small compactors as break down, thus our requirement would be 26 large compactors and 27 small compactors. At present we are having 13 large compactors and 13 small compactors and additional requirement will be 13 large compactors and 14 small compactors.

ii) Dustbins

Keeping in view the garbage output as mentioned above we require 1000 steel garbage containers of 1 cubic meter capacity and 500 containers of 5 cubic meter capacity.

iii) Mechanical Road Sweepers

It is proposed to clean road berms and larger roads with mechanical road sweeper. 6 such Mechanical Road sweepers are required to be introduced. A mechanical road sweeper costs about Rs. 7 lacs.

iv) Sewer cleaning machine

300 Kilometers length of sewer is maintained by Health department and highest priority is to be given for its maintenance and over-flowing is the most ugly scene and has to be avoided at any cost. Civil Engineering Department in a phased manner relane the sewer lines and Health has to maintain the old lines for which 3 sewer - Jetting-cum-Suction machines are to be added in a phased manner. Apart from this 2 Gypsy jeeps will be required for transportation of dewatering pumps, bucketing machine & to attend to blockages emergencies of sewers.

v) Development of dumping ground

NDMC is dumping its garbage in MCD dumping ground on payment basis costing approximately Rs.4 lacs per annum thus, require Rs.20 lacs in the next plan.

vi) Construction of 3 workshop and purchase of T&P.

The vehicles used for garbage removal emit feul smell in the area and repairs of such a large fleet in residential area create air and noise pollution. To reduce the intensity of pollution the parking of garbage vehicles and repair of the same was proposed to be shifted at Okhla. It is proposed to set up a workshop in doing an estimated cost of Rs.60 lakhs. Similarly, in order to control the pollution so created and for the purpose of noise control special tools and plants are also required for constant watch over these vehicles. A work study was also conducted in this connection and it has been recommended that the special T&P i.e. smoke analysis, electronic bench, injector tester, engine injection and timing machines etc. are essential for this purpose. The approximate cost of these tools & plants would be ranging Rs.30.00 lacs to Rs.40.00 lacs. For all these works/Purchase of equipments/Machines an outlay of Rs.420 lakhs is proposed for eight five year plan and it includes Rs.100 lakhs for 1991-92.

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 the 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 become aware of welfare activities and the efforts being made by the Govt. for creation of more employment opportunities for weaker sections. In this regard, 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 included under this sector are being implemented by the five agencies; (i) Dte. of Information & Publicity (ii) Dte. of prohibition (iii) Development Department (Panchayat Unit) and (iv) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and NDMC. These agencies attempt to generate public involvement in various Plan Projects and the 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.

7th Five Year Plan(1985-90) & Annual Plan-1990-91

For the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs.233.00 lakhs has been approved. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs.54.09 lakhs was incurred under this sector. In 1989-90, an amount of Rs.67.56 lakhs has been incurred against the approved outlay of Rs.69.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.80.00 lakhs. The agency-wise break-up of the same is as under :-

Sl.No.	Item	7th Plan Budget out lay	Expendr 1985-90	8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 Proposed out Lay	Approved out lay 1990-91	Proposed outlay 91-92
1.	Dte. Of Inf. & Publicity	197.80	160.77	243.50	44.00	46.50
2.	Dte. of Prohibition.	48.90	52.37	101.50	22.00	27.50
3.	Development Department	8.05	8.85	-	-	-
4.	M.C.D	12.25	13.00	30.00	6.00	6.00
Total (Inf. & Publicity)		267.00	234.99	375.00	72.00	80.00

The Schemewise details are:-

(I) Directorate of Information and Publicity

1. Research and Reference Cell (Rs.17.30 Lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme for which a sum of Rs.3.16 Lakhs has been provided in the current year plan. Research and Reference work is an integral part of any publicity set up to provide ready reference material to the Information Officers, Field Publicity Officers, Exhibition Officers and others and also to maintain record of day-to-day developments for compiling an authoritative reference material.

For this purpose a Library is being maintained where in latest periodicals and Daily Papers are purchased. Clippings are taken out of these papers and periodicals with regard to important news items and relevant reference material. Practically the whole cell is being looked after by one Librarian and one Asstt. Information Officer.

It is felt that the activities of this cell should be expanded on the pattern of Research and Reference Division of the Press Information Bureau of Govt. of India, for proper functioning of this cell. Continuous screening of news papers magazines and other periodicals, purchased or received on exchange basis, is required to be done, so that the relevant material is marked and properly indexed. Information thus compiled is further to be supplied to the Departments as feed back as and when required and can also used for writing special features/articles for departmental periodicals and other publications.

Without proper supporting staff, it is difficult for this cell to function properly. The library will have to be strengthened as reference work is increasing. Therefore, it is proposed to create the following additional posts:-

Research Officer	: One (Rs.200-3500)
Research Asstt.	: One (Rs.1400-2300)
L.D.C	: One (Rs. 950-1500)
Daftries	: Two (Ts. 775-1025)
Cutters	: Three (Rs.750 -940)
Pasters	: Two (Rs.750-940)

An amount of Rs.17.30 lakhs is proposed for this Cell, during the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95). The approved outlay for this cell during 1990-91 is Rs.3-16 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs.3.14 lakhs.

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2. Advertisement Cell (Rs.75.00 lakhs)

The basic objective and functions of this cell is to publicise the schemes of various departments of Delhi through the medium of advertisement in the newspapers, periodicals and other media with a view to apprise the public of the activities of the various departments of Delhi Administration and to inform people about the plans and projects of the departments so that they could benefit from them. The objective of the aforesaid Cell is to be achieved through launching various advertisement campaigns for various departments of Delhi Administration which involves preparation of advertisement materials, designs and lay-outs of supplements, distribution of the display advertisements as also of classified advertisements to the newspapers/periodicals. It is proposed to create two additional posts of Publicity Asstts. (Rs.1400-2500) to carry on the work of this cell efficiently. Provision of one M.C.M (Rs.950-1400) with motorcycle will further enhance the efficiency of this Cell.

During the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) the outlay proposed for this cell is Rs.80 lakhs out of which 12 lakhs is the approved for 1990-91 and Rs.12.00lakhs is proposed for 1990-92.

3. Publication Cell (Rs.38.00 Lakhs)

Publication Cell brings out three periodicals namely 'Dilli' Hindi monthly, 'Dilli' Urdu Quarterly, 'Dilli' Punjabi Quarterly. Besides this, this Directorate has also to bring out pamphlets, brochures, booklets invitation cards, an early Telephone Directory of Delhi Administration and pictorial calender and also to attend to the distribution of all these publications. At present this Cell is being manned by one Editor, one Sub-Editor (Hindi) one Translator (Punjabi) one Translator (Urdu) one publication Asstt. and one production Asstt. The job is a specialised one and requires more hands for doing the work properly in separate languages. As such there should be adequate staff in the Publication Cell to be able to keep up schedule of bringing out the periodicals in time which are publicity oriented and should be brought out in time. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen this Cell. As such following additional staff is proposed.

Asstt.Editors	: Three	(One in each language) (Rs.2000-3500)
Sub-Editor	: Two	(One in Urdu & One in) (Punjabi)Rs.1400-2600)
Calligraphist (Urdu)	: One	(Rs.1400-2300)
Punjabi Typist	: One	(Rs.950-1500)
Packer	: One	(Rs.750-940)
Hindi Translator	: One	(Rs.1400-2300)

At present the work is being carried out with great difficulty by internal adjustment of staff.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan the outlay for this Cell is proposed to be Rs.38 lakhs out of which Rs.7.35 lakhs is for 1990-91 and Rs.7.30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

4 Photo Cell (Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

Photograph is the most powerful and potential medium for publicity. It helps in communicating significant visual things in a realistic, faithful and expressive manner, which serve as lasting records. Hence photo publicity is a very very essential part of any publicity set-up to make it effective. This requires a well equipped, sophisticated and modern photographic unit.

At present there is a small photo-unit under the Directorate, where the facility for preparing black and white photographs exists. This is manned by a senior photographer, two photographers, one dark room Assistant and one Attendant. This unit is responsible for covering various functions and activities of Delhi Admn., maintaining its record (photo-negatives) and preparing/assuing photographs for publicity in press and TV and for exhibitions.

With the time fast changing, today there is a demand and need for colour photographs. Getting the colour prints prepared from outside laboratories is a cumbersome and time consuming job. So it is proposed that a colour laboratory may be started under this cell, so that the colour prints are prepared here itself and staff has not to run to private laboratories for the prupose. The phot Cell is also required to furnish photos for exhibition besides for press and TV

It is proposed to strengthen this Cell with the following staff:

Photo Officer	: One	Rs.2000-3500
Photographers	: Two	Rs.1400-2300
Colour Printer	: One	Rs.1400-2600
Assistant Printer	: One	Rs.1200-2040
Colour Lab Technician	: One	Rs.1640-2900
Colour Dark Room Attendant.	: One	Rs.1200-2040
Drivers	: Two	Rs.950-1400

(Contd.....)

in addition to present sanctioned strength.

During the VIIIth Five Year (1990-95) the outlay is proposed to be Rs.23 lakhs out of which Rs.4.19 lakhs is for 1990-91 and Rs.4.31 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

5. Press Cell (Rs.5.00 Lakhs:-

This Cell has to perform very delicate and important work of keeping liaison with the Press, which is most powerful medium of mass communication today. The main function of the Cell is Publicity and Press relationing. For this purpose the work of Press Accreditation is also being done by this Cell. Delhi being the national Capital has a very large number of national dailies and a large number of periodicals are also published from here. Press relationing requires maintenance of continuous, sustained and close rapport with all sections of press, especially the daily press, news agencies, All India Radio and Television, news reporters and Editors. Besides maintaining personal contacts they have also to be invited to various functions like Press Conferences, Press briefings and press Tours which are to be organised by the Press Cell.

All this important work is being done with the help of the existing publicity staff. The press Cell is also maintaining a Press Room for the facility of Press Reporters. However, additional staff of one Asstt. Information Officer (Rs.1400-2600) Publicity Asstt.(Rs.1400-2300) and one LDC (Rs.950-1500) and one Press Attendant (Rs.750-940) is required to carry on the work of this Cell more effectively.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan(1990-95) the proposed outlay for this Cell is Rs.5 lakhs, out of which 0.70 lakhs is for 1990-91 and Rs.0.90 lakhs is proposed for 1991.92.

6. Hospitality Cell (R.8.00 lakhs)

Under this Cell the expenditure is incurred on entertaining journalists and other Media-men, at the lunches/dinners/Evening Tea in the interest of Publicity promotion. Regular Press Briefings, Press Tours and Press Conferences are held on various occasions by the Lt.Governor, Chief Executive Councillor and other Executive Councillors at which hospitality is extended to reporters/cameramen. Provision of one vehicle exclusively for Hospitality and Press Cell will further enhance the efficiency of this Cell and Press Cell.

During the next Five Year Plan (1990-95) the outlay proposed under this Cell is Rs.8 lakhs out of which 1.20 lakhs if for 1990-91 and Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92-

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7 National Saving Scheme (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

This Directorate is also undertaking the publicity for National Savings Schemes in the Union Territory of Delhi which has helped to a great extent in mobilising more savings. Different media of publicity are utilised for highlighting various National Saving Schemes i.e. Advertisements, Publications, Film production, Radio Spots, Telecast at Closed Circuit TV's at Railway Stations, Hoardings Wall writings etc. To strengthen the Cell, there is urgent need for providing one Asstt. Information Officer (Rs;1400-2600) and L.D.C & separately for this cell

Under the scheme an outlay proposed during the VIIIth Five Year Plan is Rs.7 lakhs out of which Rs.1 lakhs is approved for the year 1990-91 and Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92

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8 Information Centers (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The importance of Information Centres is because of their proximity to the community, which they are meant to serve. These are also important centres of dissemination of information, education and helathy entertainment. These centres act as the pulsating centres of community life. The information Centres will interalia be performing the following functions :-

- a) Maintenance of a small Library with a reading room.
- b) Visual display of photographs, posters, charts, translites etc.giving information about various Plans and Programmes being taken up for helping the general public.
- c) Organisation of meetings, seminars, cultural shows, film/video shows dramas etc. at different places at the common community places.
- d) Maintenance of records of prominent persons and opinion leaders, institutions and other important organisations of the area and keeping close rapport with them so that they could be keep fully apprised of the plans, policies and programmes of the Administration for further dissemination.

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- e) Distribution of Literature, posters etc. to school libraries Community Centres and Panchayat Ghars. This will also include the material received from Govt. of India.

Due to ban on creation of posts from some period and economy measures adopted due to drought etc. only one Information Centre was opened at Alipur during the 7th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to open 4 more Information Centres one each in different Development Blocks. Each centre is to be manned by one Asstt. Information Officer/Asstt. Field Publicity Officer, (Rs.1400-2600) Field Publicity Asstt. (Rs.1400-2600) DPC, Sweeper and peon.

There will also be the need for supervising the work of all these centres. Since the Publicity is related with the Field work, the post of a Senior Field Publicity Officer (Rs.2000-3500) requires to be created who will be the overall incharge of Field Publicity.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan is Rs.15 lakhs out of which Rs.2.35 lakhs is in 1990-91 and Rs.2.65 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

9. Publicity Through Video & T.V (Rs.22.50.lakhs)

With the latest technological developments, video and TV are fast becoming effective mass media of publicity. Under this scheme publicity will be done through media of video and TV. For this purpose U-Matic Cameras with recording and Editing system has been purchased. Monitors and Edit control system facilities alongwith other necessary accessories have to be purchased to make full use of this Video equipment. With the help of this Video System it will be possible for the Directorate to cover various activities of Delhi Administration for the purpose of records as well as its release to Doordarshan for Publicity. As the work may increase in coming years, it may become necessary to purchase additional equipments and appoint suitable staff.

Under this scheme it is also proposed to purchase community viewing TV sets with large screens. Each unit may contain one VCR, one Monitoring set with video screen. This Directorate may purchase 2 such units to start with so that video film could be shown in different areas. This type of work will also necessitate setting up of Video Cassette library as a number of video cassettes will be purchased and recorded.

To man this cell, it will be necessary to appoint one

(cont;;;.....)

(Rs.2000-3500)

Producer ~~(Rs.2000-3500)~~ One Asstt. Cameraman and one Librarian for keeping records and one peon in addition to presently sanctioned staff. of one cameraman, one recordist one lightman, and a helper. For sufficient functioning of the cell a separate vehicle will be essential with driver & Cleaner/helper

The proposed outlay for the VIIIth Five Year Plan under this Cell is Rs.22.50 lakhs out of which 3.40 lakhs is approved in 1990-91 and Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

10 Film Cell (Rs.17.70 Lakhs)

Films constitute a very powerful medium for mass communication. Under this Cell the main object is to produce documentaries, short films and quickies covering various functions and activities of Delhi Administration with a view to highlight the policies and programmes of the Administration for the benefit of general public.

Documentaries and short films may also be purchased, which will be based on the social, patriotic and national integration themes. Some good feature films for the purpose of entertainment and social education of the general public may also be purchased like earlier years.

The documentaries and quickies so produced will be shown to general public in various parts of the Union Territory. The same will also be utilised for telecast by Doordarshan on its different channels. At present the film cell is having one Film Officer in the scale of Rs.1640-2900 and one Projectionist.

For proper functioning of this Cell there is an urgent need to have one Film Librarian for maintaining records and a helper in addition to the existing sanctioned staff.

The proposed outlay for the VIIIth Five Year Plan is Rs.17.70 lakhs which includes Rs.5.60 lakhs during 1990-91 and same has been proposed for 1991-92

11 Integrated Exhibition Cell (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

Exhibitions are very effective medium of publicity. Every year Exhibitions of photographs, charts, graphs and other forms of publicity are organised in various parts of the Union Territory. Simultaneously, items of composite cultural programmes can also be arranged at the site of the exhibition to make it a more effective medium for mobilisation of public. As such it is proposed to increase the number of such integrated Exhibitions every year.

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For efficient and smooth functioning of this Cell, it is proposed to purchase one Exhibition Van, which may be simultaneously used for Film Shows and small Exhibitions. One driver and one helper will also be needed alongwith the Van. The designation of the present post of Asstt. Drama Officer is proposed to be changed to A.F.P.C (Asstt. Field Publicity Officer) Rs.1400-2600)

An outlay proposed for for the VIIIth Five Year Plan under this Cell is Rs.15 lakhs out of which Rs.3.05 lakhs approved in the year 1990-91 and Rs.3.40 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

(II) PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA PUBLICITY SCHEME

The objective of prohibition is stated in Article 47 of the Constitution of India. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Nation, was the Chief propounder of this policy and it has been accepted as a National policy of the Country.

Intoxicants lead to physical, mental intellectual and economic degeneration of the addict. Lately, drug addiction is on increase among the students, especially college goers and threatens to ruin the lives of many a youths in the country. Keeping in view this situation, during the year 1986-87, the Administration had assigned this Department the work of publicity of drug abuse and against other intoxicants in addition to its original publicity work on prohibition.

The Directorate of Prohibition of Delhi Administration is undertaking wide and concerted campaign of publicity through various mass media to mobilise public opinion against the ill-effects of consumption of liquor and drugs. The Directorate highlights the hazards of these menace by means of publicity media, such as, T.V., C.C.T.V., Cinema Films, A.I.R., Cinema Slides, Newspapers, Hoardings, Time Keeping Booths, Panels on D.T.C. Buses, Tin Plates, Staging dramas, composite programmes and film shows.

VIIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, the Planning Commission, Govt. of India and the Planning Department of Delhi Administration had approved a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the publicity work on prohibition. Against this a sum of Rs.52.37 lakhs have been materialised during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, upto 1989-90 the Deptt. has telecast 49 spots on T.V. produced 10 short films/fillers which were telecast on T.V. 145 prints of 35mm of these shorts films were procured and arranged their screening in the Cinema Halls of U.T. of Delhi. 5742 times of these films were telecast on C.C.T.V. system installed at New Delhi and Old Delhi Railway Stations. 228 ad-series were released through the daily Newspapers. 10375 Cinema Slides were displayed in the Cinemas of Delhi. 12750 Metallic posters (Tin Plates) were prepared and distributed in the Educational Institutions and public dealing offices. Advertisements on 66 D.T.C. Time Keeping Booths were displayed. The Deptt. displayed advertisements on prohibition and drug abuse through 250 panels on D.T.C. Buses 161 Hoardings were installed at the different places of the U.T. of Delhi.

The Deptt. arranged 240 dramas, 730 nukkar programmes such as folk songs, magic programmes and puppet shows and 367 film shows in the various places of Delhi especially in J.J./Re-settlement colonies.

Annual Plan 1990-91 - TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the current Financial Year the Deptt. has a target to prepare 5 short films on drugs and drinking, 140 prints of 35mm films to screen in the Cinema Halls,

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600 Radio spots on A.I.R., 100 ad-series to be published in the daily newspapers, 50 hoardings to be installed in the different places of the U.T. of Delhi, 2,016 Cinema Slides to be distributed in the Cinema Halls, 8000 Tin Plates to be displayed in the Educational Institutions, 150 pannels on D.T.C. Buses to be advertised. The Deptt. has also a target to stage 100 dramas, 300 nukkar programmes and 120 film shows during the current financial year 1990-91 for which Rs.22.00 lakhs have been approved.

PROPOSALS FOR VIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)
AND ANNUAL PLAN (1991-92)

Under the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, the Directorate of Prohibition proposes a sum of Rs.127.07 lakhs and a sum of Rs.40.70 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92 with a view to strengthen its continuing schemes of publicity. The Deptt. also proposes to start three new schemes in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92. The scheme wise break-up are as follows :

PUBLICITY THROUGH T.V. (Rs.18.00 lakhs)

It is a continuing scheme of this Deptt. Since the Television being the most powerful media of the day, the Deptt. produces short films/fillers on prohibition and drug abuse and also arranges their telecast on Doordarshan. These films are telecast on T.V. by Doordarshan Authority free of cost. A proposal of 20 short films in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan and 5 short films in Annual Plan 1991-92 against which a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs and 4.00 lakhs have been proposed in 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

CINEMA FILMS:

The Deptt. procure 35mm prints of the short films/fillers and arranges their screening in the Cinema Halls of U.T. of Delhi. The Deptt. proposes to procure 560 prints of 35mm in the 8th Five Year Plan and 140 prints of 35mm during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

2. PUBLICITY THROUGH RADIO (Rs.6.00 lakhs) :

Radio has reached in every nook and corner of the country. It is a fastest media of information. The Deptt. utilises this media of publicity by broadcasting spots on prohibition and drug abuse. The Deptt. proposes a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs under the Eight Five Year Plan 1990-95 and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for broadcast of 6000 and 600 spots respectively. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

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3. PUBLICITY THROUGH ADVERTISEMENT (Rs.4.00 lakhs):-

It is a continuing scheme of the Deptt. The Directorate of prohibition releases ad-series on the occasion of National Holidays and other important occasions. The Deptt. has proposed a target of 500 ad-series during the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and 100 ad-series in the Annual Plan. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1991-92 have been proposed respectively.

PRINTED PUBLICITY

(4) CINEMA SLIDES (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

Under the visual publicity, the Deptt. displays cinema slides depicting warning against the consumption of liquor and drugs through the Cinema Halls of Delhi. A target of 10,000 such slides have been kept in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and 2016 slides in the Annual Plan 1991-92. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs and Rs.0.10 lakhs have been proposed respectively.

(5) TIN PLATES (METALLIC POSTERS)(Rs.9.00 lakhs):

The Deptt. displays advertisements on prohibition and drug abuse on metallic posters(Tin Plates) and displays them in the Educational Institutions/Hospitals and other public places in the U.T. of Delhi. A target of 16000 Metallic Posters have been kept under the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 against an expenditure 9.00 lakhs and 2.90 lakhs have been kept respectively.

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(6) HOARDINGS (Rs.15.00 lakhs) : The display of hoarding is an important and powerful mass media. It helps us in giving significant visual images and lasting longer. The Deptt. proposed a target of installing 200 hoardings during the 8th Five Year Plan and 50 Hoardings in the Annual Plan 1991-92, for which a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs have been proposed respectively.

(7) PANELS (Rs.15.00 lakhs) :- It is a continuing scheme of this Deptt. D.T.C. is a main source of transportation in the U.T.of Delhi, more and more people travel through it. It goes to every nook and corner of the city. To give wide publicity through this media, the Deptt. proposes Rs.15.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92.

(8) DRAMAS (Rs.4.00 lakhs) :- Dramas on the theme of prohibition and drug abuse have a tremendous appeal to the masses. It helps us in mobilising their opinion against the use of liquor and drugs. The Deptt. has a target of staging 200 nukkar natak(dramas) in the 8th Five Year Plan and 50 dramas in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for which a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs & Rs.1.00 lakhs have been proposed respectively for this media.

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(9) COMPOSITE PROGRAMMES (Rs.5.00 lakhs):- The Deptt. propagates the hazards of the consumption of liquor and drugs by organising folk songs, puppet shows, magic shows qwali programmes etc. with the help and assistance of the voluntary organisation of the respective areas working in the field of prohibition and prevention of drug abuse, especially in J.J./Re-Settlement colonies. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs for staging 800 such shows during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for this media to organise 200 programmes.

(10) GRANT-IN-AID (Rs.4.00 lakhs):-

To give financial assistance to the voluntary organisations working in the field of prohibition and prevention of drug abuse on the approved pattern of Assistance of Delhi Administration, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs have been proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

(11) VEHICLES (Rs.2.00 lakhs) (PUBLICITY VAN):-

The Directorate of Prohibition proposes a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the purchase of two vehicles during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs proposes for the purchase of one vehicle in the Annual Plan 1991-92 for the use of Publicity drive.

(12) OFFICE EXPENSES (Rs.2.00 lakhs):

The Deptt. proposes to purchase a set of Video projectors for the day to day film shows. To purchase the Video projector and its accessories, the Deptt. proposes a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

(13) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION (Rs.4.00 lakhs):

The Prohibition propaganda publicity Scheme is a continuing scheme of the Administration. It was commenced in the Year 1978-79 with a view to highlight the hazards of drinking and to create an awareness among the masses against the consumption of illicit and spurious liquor.

The existing strength under the Prohibition and propaganda publicity scheme on temporary basis is as follows :

1. Deputy Controller of Accounts	1
2. Asstt. Prohibition Propaganda Officer	2
3. Programme Organiser/Social Worker	2
4. U.D.C.	1

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5. L.D.C.	1
6. Junior Film Projectionist	1
7. Driver	1
8. Class IV (Peon)	1
9. Helper	2

Except the post of Dy. Controller of Accounts, all other posts are under NON-PLANS since 1985-86. The one post of Dy. Controller of Accounts on temporary basis was sanctioned in May 1988. In the recent past drug addiction assumed an alarming proportion in the society. The Administration has assigned the work of publicity against the use of deadly drugs and other intoxicants in addition to its original publicity work on prohibition in the year 1986-87. Keeping in view the work load of publicity work on prohibition and drug abuse, the department proposes to strengthen the prohibition propaganda publicity scheme by proposing the following posts under the Direction and Administration in the Annual Plan 1991-92 :-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Designation of post</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Asstt. Publicity Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
2.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950- 1500	1
3.	Class IV	Rs. 750- 940	1

A sum of Rs. 0.85 lakhs and Rs. 3.45 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for the Pay and Allowances of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan and 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 have been proposed to meet out the expenses of Pay and allowances of the newly proposed posts. Hence a total sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1991-92 and 4.00 lakhs in 8th Five Year Plan has been proposed under the Direction and Administration sub-head of this Deptt.

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NEW SCHEMES

14. COUNSELLING & INFORMATION CENTRE SCHEME (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Publicity creates an awareness among the masses against the use of drugs and drinking, still it is necessary to help and guide the addicts in a proper manner for their treatment and reduce their temptations. In the recent past consumption of drugs has reached an alarming proportion. The drug disease has reached into the homes of all sections of society i.e. economically weaker sections and the elite class. The drug abuse in society has ominous implications and weaken the entire social structure by disrupting the institutions of the family and the community and also distorts the priority of development process. In view of its disruptive influence on both the individual and the society, the social menace has to be tackled in a proper manner. Keeping in view this situation the Directorate of Prohibition was assigned the work of publicity of drug abuse in addition to its original publicity work on prohibition in the year 1986-87 by the Administration.

The Planning Deptt. vide its letter No.F.1/2/38-Plg. dated 4.10.89 had sent some suggestions/recommendations of the Metropolitan Council/representatives regarding setting up a "Separate Directorate of Drug-De-Addiction and Prohibition". The Planning Deptt. had also desired to take into consideration the suggestions/recommendations at the time of formulation of Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

The Prohibition is an integral part of the Excise Policy of the Admn. It is therefore, necessary to have a single person incharge of both the Department otherwise there bound to be conflicts between the Excise Policy and the police of the Prohibition and also the chances that prohibition policy may not be effective if it is isolated from the Excise Deptt. The Commissioner of Excise being a licensing authority for all retail and wholesale licensees is the correct person to ensure that the shops are located in the proper areas and principles of prohibition. This is born out by the facts during the current year its sale of country liquor has been reduced by increasing its retail price. At present, the prohibition work is looked after by Distt. Excise Officer under the control of Commissioner of Excise.

Keeping in view the above facts, question for setting up of a separate Directorate of Drug-De-Addiction and Prohibition is premature and does not arise. However, the Deptt. proposes to set up a "Counselling & Information Centre Scheme" and some new schemes, as mentioned above, with a view to strengthen the Directorate of Prohibition.

It will also be tried to open these Counselling and Information Centres in those catchment areas where already some Govt. Deptts. and Voluntary Organisations are working in this field so that a comprehensive services can be provided to the addicts of Drug Abuse. Though this Deptt. through its publicity work make people aware of the menace of drug abuse and there are de-addiction centre also for curing the drug addicts, but there is no Govt. Agency which can supply the information needs of those who want to get rid of this addiction and later on give them guidance to start a new life. The Directorate of Prohibition can take up the work of new proposed schemes in coordination with the Govt. Deptts. and Voluntary Organisations working in this field. The Deptt. through its

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Counselling and Information centre can collect relevant informations and supply the same to the patients and as well as to the Govt. Departments and Voluntary Organisations for the cure of these patients as and when required by them.

A number of centres will be operated in the different parts of the U.T. of Delhi especially in slums, J.J. Colonies to provide counselling and Informations regarding treatment because these are the areas from where the majority of population falls victims of the drug abuse.

The main functions of these centres will be as under :-

- i) To facilitate the gathering of information about drug abuse from different voluntary agencies and govt. departments concerned with different aspects of the drug abuse.
- (ii) To identify and to get in touch with the drug addicts.
- iii) To make comparative study of drug abuse pattern in the region.
- iv) To determine drug abuse pattern in special groups and environment.
- v) To determine in respect of each type of drug abuse
 - a) the prevalence of active use (number of current users in particular areas).
 - b) incidence of first use.
 - c) drug of abuse initially used and/or other drugs currently used.
 - d) age at onset of use and the demography of users.
 - e) the source of supply of current abused drugs.
 - f) prevalence of use of sub-groups (Male/Female)
- vi) personal guidance and counselling both to the addicts and his family members.
- vii) To provide information to the addict regarding facilities of treatment being provided by the Admn. as well as voluntary organisations.
- viii) To keep a watch on the addicts after their cure.
- ix) Vocational guidance and carrier counselling.

To effectively manage and run these Counselling and information Centres the following posts besides

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building, furniture, equipments are required in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 :-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>
1.	Psychologist	Rs.2000-3200	9
2.	Intake Assistant	Rs.1400-2300	18
3.	Asstt.Information Officer	Rs.1640-2900	2
4.	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	Rs.750-940	9

These centres will be run in the rented building at the initial stage provided by the D.D.A.(Slum) in the nine zones in the Union Territory of Delhi.

It is also proposed to purchase two vehicles which will be required for taking the drug addicts to the various de-addiction centres for their treatment and cure.

<u>COMPONENT OF EXPENDITURE</u>			(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Item</u>	<u>8th Five Year Plan 1990-95</u>	<u>Annual Plan 1991-92</u>	
1. Pay & Allowance	Rs.3.75	Rs. 0.75	
2. Office Expenses/ equipment	Rs.0.50	Rs. 0.10	
3. Building rent	Rs.0.75	Rs.0.15	
TOTAL	Rs.5.00	Rs. 1.00	

A total outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan for the new scheme-Counselling and information Centres of this Department.

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15. PUBLICITY THROUGH COMPETITIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(Rs.2.00 lakhs)

To fulfil the objective as laid down in the article 47 of the Directive Principle of the Constitution of India. It is the duty of the State to adopt such schemes which are instrumental in making people aware and at the same time wean them away from drug addiction and consumption of liquor. Drug addiction and consumption of liquor among the youth particularly in the student community has assumed an alarming proportion these days. As per the estimates of the Narcotics division, there are at least two lakhs people who are drug addicts in the U.T. of Delhi. Majority of these drug addicts are the School/College students. Thus it becomes our main responsibility and also the statutory obligation to ensure that the young generation is made aware of this menace. There is no better way than to directly involve the students community in the campaign of publicity.

Keeping this in mind the Department proposes to organise essay and painting competition on the occasion of National Holidays viz. 2nd October, 15th August and 26th January in the educational institutions being run by the Directorate of Education on the subject of drug abuse and against the consumption of liquor. During the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 it is proposed to cover 100 schools each year, of which 20 will be public school (Middle and Sr. Secondary) and 80 Govt. Schools each year, of which schools being run in the rural areas (Boys schools Middle and Sr. Secondary) as the youth particularly in the age group of 15 to 18 years have curiosity and out of craze start taking drugs. It is thus necessary to make them aware of the ill effects of consumption of liquor and drugs.

The Scheme has the following objectives :-

- i) To evolve a system by which the students community is directly involved in the war against consumption of drug and liquor.
- ii) To create awareness among the students of ill effects of the menace.
- iii) To provide a forum which could help and guide their surroundings both at the school and the Home.
- iv) The message of prohibition is conveyed.

To encourage more and more students to take part in the Essay and Painting competitions, it is also proposed to give cash awards and merit certificates as

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details below to the students .

- | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. First prizes in Essay and Painting Competitions | Five each | Rs.1500/-each and merit certificate. |
| 2. Second Prizes in Essay and competitions and merit certificate | Five each | Rs.1000/-each and merit certificate |
| 3. Third Prizes in Essay and competition | Five each | Rs.500/- each and merit certificate |
| 4. Consolation prizes and merit certificate | Ten | Certificate |

School which has shown the best performance by bagging more than five prizes shall be awarded Rs.1000/- a shield as an incentive.

The evaluation of the work shall be done by a Committee comprising of representative of Director of Education, Director of Social Welfare and Director of Prohibition with principal, College of Arts and a Psychiatrist from L.N.J.P. Hospital, Delhi Administration(Spl.) as member.

It is also proposed to give honorarium of Rs.2500/- each to the members for evaluating the performance of the students in the competition.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed under the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-92.

16. MONITORING AND STATISTICAL UNIT (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

It has been emphasised time and again that all the Planning should start at the district level. At present there is no such unit in the Excise Department of Delhi Administration. Excise Department is one of the highest revenue earning Deptt. of the Administration. Need for setting up of a planning and Monitoring Unit was felt for a long time with a view to discharge smoothly and independently the following functions to conduct monitoring of the revenue earned by this Deptt :-

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- i) This unit will help in function of implementation of plan Scheme.
- ii) The progress of the Deptt. will be reviewed by this Unit.
- iii) The Unit will also undertake detailed scrutiny of the resources mobilisation from time to time.
- iv) This Unit will also advise the branches of the Deptt. in preparing their record and data.
- v) This Unit will help in preparing the plan Schemes of this Department.
- vi) This Unit will help in keeping a regular watch over implementation of the selected projects, observe bottlenecks/short comings and issuing time signals of corrective actions in the earning of revenue.

Keeping in view the urgency of this Unit in the Deptt. so that this Unit could effectively exercise financial control and monitoring of the revenue receipts of the Deptt. following posts have been proposed to be created :-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Asstt. Director (Stat.)	Rs. 2200-4000	1
2.	Research Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	1
3.	Statistical Asstt.	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Class IV (Peon)	Rs. 750-940	2

To meet out the pay and allowances of the staff proposed for Monitoring and Statistical Unit of this Deptt. a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

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47. DESK TOP PRINTING SYSTEM (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The Excise and Prohibition Deptt. of the Administration is a licensee issuing Deptt. The Deptt. issues various types of licences through its branches, such as, IMFL Branch, Country Liquor Branch, M&T.P. and Spirit Branch. The Deptt. releases in a large quantity Transport Passes and Import permits to the whole Salers and retailers. These forms are being printed by the Govt. of India Press. Some time the Deptt. faces difficulty in the case of non-availability of these forms. The Prohibition Deptt. also required pamphlets, leaflets and small posters for its day to day publicity needs.

Keeping in view the urgency of the forms required by this Deptt. and publicity work it is proposed to set up a publishing system in the Deptt. To Set up a 'Desk Top Printing' system, the following articles will be purchased :-

1. P.C. AT 386 with necessary software
2. Lazer printer
3. Printing Press

To purchase the above system of publishing a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs in the Draft 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

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III Stg of Information & Publicity Office
by MCD (Rs 30.00 Lakhs)

There is a growing realisation that information is the most vital input into an effective and responsive administration. The availability of information to the right person at the right time and at the right place is crucial for success of a civic body. It means that information and publicity are essential ingredients of mass communication in any civic organisation with the same. Unfortunately, this integral part of administration has neither been visualised nor practiced in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It has throughout remained ignored right from inception of the M.C.D. in 1958.

With the manifold increase in the population of Delhi, its alround development, transfer of various resettlement/DDA colonies, regularisation of various unauthorised colonies and above all the increase in the number of newspapers/periodicals being published from Delhi as also the increase in the number of reporters, the onerous task of the Department has also increased manifold. This has necessiated reorganisation of the Department.

1, TENDER JOURNAL

The M.C.D. sends its NITs, Public Notices and other advertisements etc. for publication in daily newspapers. As per provision of the DAC Act, 1957, each NIT/advertisement is to be got published in each of the three languages, i.e., English, Hindi, Urdu or Punjabi.

The M.C.D. spends about Rs 60 lacs per annum on the publication of these advertisements in three languages. To save this huge amount, it is proposed to bring out a Tender Bulletin in three languages viz., Hindi, English & Urdu. It would carry all NITs involving upto Rs 25 lacs in three languages. Only such notices as requiring general attention, will be got published in local newspapers as also NITs above 25 lacs shall only be got published in newspapers on all India basis.

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To bring out the proposed Bulletin in three languages one Asstt. Press & Information Officer assisted by two Sub-Editors, one each for Hindi & English, a commercial Artist, a Steno-typist, One UDC and a peon would be required.

2. EQUIPMENT

The Electronic Media has become a vital source of dissemination of information even to the lowest rung of the population. Its message, goes home easily and its impact in the minds of the listener is more durable than that of the printed media. It is also proposed to purchase one Computer, two Movie Cameras, 3 Still Cameras-35, mm a VCR and a Colour TV. The films will be screened through Delhi Doordarshan as also through Community Services Department. This cell should have one Asstt. Press & Information Officer who will be assisted by two Movie Cameramen, One Dark Room Technician and one Peon/Helper. The Asst. Press & Information Officer in addition to his usual duties in the Photo Cell, shall also help the Press & Information Officer in collection of information from various zones, Horticulture, Education and other departments located outside Town Hall.

3. SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS & PUBLICITY (Rs 20 Lacs)

Civic policies are being given a new reorientation to meet the felt needs of the people. Procedures of public dealing departments like Assessment & Collection, Terminal Tax, Health, Licencing, Advertisement Tax etc. are in the process of being streamlined and simplified. A net work of mass-media of communication by way of special advertisements in newspapers-periodicals and publication of civic guide books, brochures, handbills, posters etc. is necessary to guide and inform the public in respect of all these important changes. To inculcate civic consciousness among citizens and to involve them in civic projects, the use of mass-media is imperative. Moreover these media should be utilised to attract the fullest cooperation of the people and to project the right image of the civic body which is engaged in developmental activities and providing civic

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amenities to the citizen.

A sum of Rs 20 lacs is, therefore, proposed in VIIIth Five Year Plan as per following break-up:-

Publication of Publicity Material	: Rs 10 lacs
Special Advertisements	: Rs 10 lacs

4. PRESS FACILITIES (Rs 3.5 Lacs)

i) With a view to promote publicity, organising Press tours at sites where development works are carried out, it is inevitable to transport the Reporters/Mediamen to these development sites. A suitable vehicle is required which may carry 6 to 8 persons. For this purpose, a Gypsy Van is proposed to be purchased which will cost about Rs 1.5 lacs.

ii) Motor Cycle

The one Motor Cycle purchased sometimes in early 1970 of Jawa make, has already outlived its life and utility. More often than not, the vehicle remains under repair and the cost of the maintenance is higher than the purchase of a new one. This Motor Cycle is used for delivering publicity material, press releases, photographs etc. to the press.

It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a new Motor Cycle for the purpose which cost about Rs 25,900/- approx.

iii) Hospitality

Regular Press Conferences are held on various occasions by the Mayor, Dy. Mayor, Commissioner and other important office bearers of the M.C.D. A sum of Rs 1.75 lac is, therefore, being proposed in the 3rd Five Year Plan to meet the expenditure incurred on the entertainment of journalists, organising of lunch/dinner to Press Reporters and correspondents in the interest of publicity promotion.

5. FILMS (Rs 5.00 lacs)

Films constitute a very powerful and dynamic media of mass communication in the modern electronic world. It is, therefore, imperative that Spots and Quickies projecting activities and

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achievements of various Departments of MCD be got prepared. Therefore, it is proposed that a sum of Rs.5.00 lac be earmarked in the 8th Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Programme for 8th Five Year Plan:-

The break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs.58 lacs for 1990-95 under various head is given below.

1. Establishment	Rs.11.5 lacs
2. Special Advertisements and Publication	Rs.10.0 lacs
3. Hospitality	Rs. 1.5 lacs
4. Films	Rs. 2.0 lacs
5. Material & Equipment	Rs. 2.0 lacs
6. Contingencies	Rs. 3.0 lacs
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Total	Rs. 30.00 lacs

Proposed Outlay for the Year 1990-91.

1. Establishment	Rs. 50,000
2. Publications	Rs.165,000
3, Intercom System in PIO	Rs. 25,000
4. Film on activity of MCD	Rs.125,000
5. Special Advertisemnts	Rs.100,000
6. T.V(Colour)	Rs. 15,000
7. V.C.R	Rs. 15,000
8. Cameras (Two)	Rs. 30,000
9. MotorCycle	Rs. 25,000
10 Maintenance and Photo goods etc.	Rs. 50,000
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Total Rs.	Rs.6,00,000

Proposed Cutlay for the Year 1991.92

1. Transport for Reporters	Rs.150,000
2. Special Advertisements	Rs.100,000
3. Publications	Rs.100,000
4, Establishment	Rs.200,000
5. Contingencies	
Maintenance and Photo goods etc	Rs. 50,000
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Total Rs.	Rs.600,000

XXVI. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

A number of schemes for the Socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes, the 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 Water-Supply, Power, Medical, Social Welfare etc. Under the welfare of SC/ST, sector, the main emphasis has been laid on socio-economic, health and educational development of SCs and STs. This Directorate had been implementing 18 Plan schemes and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90.

The Planning Deptt., of Delhi Administration has advised various departments of Delhi Administration that the guide-lines issued by the planning Commission, Govt. of India for classification of expenditure (Plan & Non-Plan) during 8th Five Year Plan should be kept in view while formulating the schemes for the 8th Five Year Plan. Accordingly the commitments under Five Schemes partially and one scheme wholly have been converted to Non-Plan head in the 8th Five Year Plan.

Apart from the on-going schemes, Five New Schemes proposed by the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST during the year 1990-91 were approved by the working Group of the Planning Commission. Thus the Directorate is having 23 schemes in all under the Plan Sector for implementation during the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95.

The population of Scheduled Castes in Union Territory of Delhi, according to 1981 census is 11.2 lakhs. This constitutes about 18% of total population of Delhi which was 62.20 lakhs according to 1981 census. The Urban Scheduled Castes population is 10.20 lakhs whereas the rural population is only 1.00 lakh. Considering the family as unit, there are about two lakhs SC families in Delhi according to 1981 census. The composition of urban and rural Scheduled Castes families is 1.80 lakhs and 20,000 respectively. The Scheduled Castes population in the urban area of Delhi is mainly found in re-settlement colonies, slum areas and un-authorised colonies. Large number of Scheduled castes families in rural areas are scattered in more than 400 SC basties.

As per guide lines of Planning Commission, Delhi Administration has been providing economic assistance to the Scheduled Castes families living below the poverty line which is measured in terms of family income. Accordingly the scheduled Castes families having income less than Rs. 7300/- per annum in urban areas and Rs. 6400/- per annum in rural areas have been treated as living below poverty line.

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An outlay of Rs. 1329.00 lakhs was provided by the Planning Commission for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan as against which Rs. 1155.99 lakhs were spent during the whole plan period.

8th Five Year Plan :- For the year 1990-91, the First year of 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95, an outlay of Rs. 415.00 lakhs was approved out of which an amount of Rs. 375.00 lakhs would be utilised in current financial year and the balance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been surrendered as per the instructions for 10% cut in the expenditure, issued by the Finance Department of Delhi Administration.

As per Delhi Administration's approach to the 8th Five Year Plan, special emphasis is to be given to fulfillment of social obligations and to provide a just and fair social order.

For the entire 8th Five Year Plan the Directorate anticipated incurring an expenditure of Rs.2000.00 lakhs for implementation of its 23 Plan schemes.

(Rs, in lakhs)

SubSector	7th Five Year Plan		Prop. sed. outlay (90-95)	1990-91		1991-92 Proposed outlay
	Outlay	Act. Expdr.		App. outlay	Anti. Expdr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) Direction & Administration	15.00	15.51	65.00	14.54	2.54	14.05
2) Economic Development.	145.00	152.73	230.00	44.00	24.00	46.00
3) DSCFA DC.	134.00	200.00	395.00	57.00	53.00	57.00
4) Education	351.50	397.78	509.00	85.91	85.91	91.80
5) Health/Housing & Others	683.50	389.37	801.00	233.55	209.56	216.15
Total SC/ST Sector	1329.00	1155.99	2000.00	415.00	375.00	425.00

In addition, a Pre-examination Coaching Centre is also being run by this Directorate in a rented building at Karol Bagh. funds for this centre are being provided by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare under Centrally sponsored Scheme. Delhi Administration has already acquired land at Dilshad Garden for the construction of suitable buildings for hostels for Boys & Girls, a Pre-examination Coaching Centre and a Sanskar Ashram. The construction work has been entrusted to the P.W.D. authorities and is in progress.

The following are the schemes which stand converted to to the Non-Plan either fully or partially from the year 1990-91 onwards.:-

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Remarks
1.	Strengthening of Dte. for the Welfare of SC/ST.	Transferred fully. However the scheme has been reviewed under plan Head with New proposals from 1990-91 onwards.
2.	Vocational and Technical Scholarship to SCs.	Transferred partially.
3.	Meritorious scholarship to SOs.	-do-
4.	Delhi Scheduled Castes Fin. & Development Corp.	-do-
5.	Legal aid to SCs	-do-
6.	Meritorious scholarship to OBCs.	-do-

Scheme-wise details of the schemes included in Annual Plan 1991-92 are given below:-

1. Strengthening of the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes (Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of SC/ST is charged with ^{the} responsibility of promoting the development of Scheduled Castes, as per the Working Group's report during the period of 7th Five Year plan for the development of Scheduled Castes. The Directorate is charged with responsibility of review of the Scheduled Castes' development in the Union Territory of Delhi and also the economic development of Scheduled Caste. The Directorate has to formulate the Special Component Plan for the Union Territory of Delhi and to ensure that the quantification of funds is in proportion to the scheduled-castes population in the Union Territory of Delhi; that is to say 18%. Further, Special Central Assistance Schemes have to be implemented for the Special Component Plan and also Centrally sponsored Schemes for the SC/ST/Backward classes sector. Further, Scheduled Castes Development Corp, has to be strengthened by way of (i) Margine money (ii) Subsidy for the income generating Schemes etc. Further, administrative arrangements for implementation, monitoring, evaluation, research and training have also to be attempted.

During the period of 7th Five Year Plan, the total approved outlay was Rs. 15.00 lakhs only, as against which an amount of Rs. 15.51 lakhs was spent. Due to one reason or other, the Directorate of SC/ST in the Union Territory of Delhi has only a skeleton staff of about 40 officials. At the senior level, there are only three class I posts i.e.

- i) Deputy Director (SC/ST)
- ii) Deputy Director (SCP)
- iii) Secretary SC/ST Welfare Board.

There is urgent need to strengthen the Directorate of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes by the creation of the following new posts at the Headquarters. -*Annexure*-

S.No.	Name of the posts and Scale	No. of posts.
1.	Jt. Director (Rs. 3700-5000+Spl. Pay 300/-)	1
2.	Asst. Director (Planning) Rs. (2200-4000)	1
3.	Welfare Officer (2000-3500)	1
4.	Asstt. Engineer (2000-3500)	1
5.	Extension Worker/Inspector (1400-2300)	1
6.	Assistant. (1400-2300)	1
7.	Statistical Assistant-(1400-2300)	1
8.	U.D.C. (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
9.	Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
10.	L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	2
11.	Gestetner Operator (Rs. 800-1150)	1
12.	Class IV (Rs. 750-940)	3

These posts were proposed to be created under the Annual Plan 1990-91, and a proposal for creation of these post has already been sent to Planning/Finance Department., Budget provision to these posts has also been kept for 1991-92.

Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation machinery at the Union Territory level.

The working group report of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare for the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan has made specific recommendation regarding Administrative arrangements for implementation, monitoring, evaluation, research and Training in Chapter-IX of the recommendations.

Monitoring and review of the programmes of Special Component Plan, etc. is very crucial. An elaborate system of reporting, appraisal of the performance, identification of short falls/deficiencies etc. has been suggested by the Govt. of India, The working group has felt that :-

Already suggested methods for proper monitoring at the Central as well as State levels should be given a full ^{try}.

The group has also recommended that:-

Evaluation is the means to find out how a family/group institution has changed over a period of time due to Governmental and other assistance. The Ministry of Welfare (SCD) has desired certain studies to be done. There is an instruction on concurrent evaluation by the inspecting officers and staff.

The objective of strengthening the above cell is laid down as under:-

- Evaluation as mean to identify the bottlenecks, deficiencies etc. The evaluations taken up should be on certain identified major areas of attention on Scheduled Caste development. This should take the form of action-oriented research in a way.
- The attract competent and committed type of officers into the areas of Scheduled Castes Development, their training, etc, which are still relevant could profitably be adopted and acted upon.

Over the years, a substantial amount of Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance has been released for the Welfare of the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries as per detail given below:-

Special Component Plan	
i) 1980-85	: Rs. 59.67 Crores
ii) 1985-90	: Rs. 123.51 Crores
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Total :	Rs. 183.18 Crores
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Further, under the Special Central Assistance also, the following amounts have been released to the implementing departments:-

i) 1980-85	: Rs. 3.52 Crores
ii) 1985-90	: Rs. 5.09 Crores

Over the years, it has been observed that the Directorate has not been able to conduct any survey to determine into how funds have been utilised and what benefits have secured to SC beneficiaries. It is proposed to set up a Cell with the following staff:-

-: 2806 :-

i) Joint Director (Planning) (Rs. 3700-5000)	1
ii) Statistical Officer (Rs. 2000-3500)	1
iii) Research Officer (Rs. 1640-2900)	1
iv) Statistical Assistant (Rs. 1400-2300)	1
v) Statistical Investigator (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
vi) Stenographer (Rs. 1200-2040)	1
vii) L.D.C. (Rs. 950-1500)	2
viii) Peon (Rs. 750-940)	2
ix) Driver (Rs. 950-1500)	1

The cases regarding the creation of most of the above posts has been taken up with the Finance/Planning Deptt., Delhi Administration during the Current Financial Year. These posts would be continued during 1991-92/ 8th Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to provide one vehicle for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation study of various plan schemes as mentioned above. The total outlay required for the above scheme will be as under:-

	8th Plan	(Rs. in lakhs) Annual Plan
i) Salary of Staff	12.00	Rs. 2.00
ii) Office expenditure including cost of vehicle.	2.00	Rs. 2.00
Total	14.00	Rs. 4.80

To begin with it is proposed to conduct evaluation/concurrent evaluation study in respect of the following schemes:-

- a) Scheme of Industrial work centre being implemented by the Directorate of Industries.
- b) Financial Assistance to leather- Co-operative society is being implemented by the Registrar, Co-operative Society.
- c) Rebate on the sale of handloom cloth being implemented by Directorate of Industries.
- d) Construction of Industrial sheds by DSIDC.
- e) Free Supply of text books by the Education department.
- f) Universalisation of primary education of the age group of 6-11 being implemented by MCD.
- g) Environment improvement of Jhuggi clusters by the DDA (Slum).
- h) Construction of Dhobi Ghats by DDA (Slum).
- i) Housing Subsidy to Scheduled Castes for rural as well as Urban areas.

- j) Improvement of Scheduled Castes Basties.
- k) All important schemes of the Special Central Assistance.

It is proposed to do the monitoring of important programmes during the year 1991-92 on certain schemes where is bottle-necks have been reported by the implementing departments or where the scheme is not progressing satisfactorily.

It may be pointed out that the objective of the Directorate of SC/ST is to implement fully the 8th Five Year Plan strategy formulated by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare and also the objectives laid down by the Planning Commission in this respect. Consequent upon the decision to extend the reservations to SC/ST & also continued flow to benefit to SC/ST, The provision for creation of posts and purchase of vehicle etc. are minimum in order to implement the schemes at the Union Territory/State Headquarter level. Accordingly, the provision proposed to be kept for 1991-92 and the entire 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 14.05 lakhs and Rs. 65.00 lakhs respectively.

Education

2) Vocational & Technical Scholarship to scheduled Castes Students (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.60/- per month to pay scholars and Rs.100/- per month to hostellers is given as scholarship to scheduled Castes students, who undergo training in various ITIs run by the Directorate of Training & Technical Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi. The scholarship is granted only to those students whose parents income is not more than Rs.1250/- per month. As against the total agreed outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan for granting scholarship to 3575 SC students trainees, an achievement of Rs.22.65 lakhs was made and 3771 students were benefitted.

It is anticipated that during the year, outlay of Rs.1.25 lakhs apportioned is likely to be utilised in full on 130 trainees.

Since a portion of the scheme has been transferred to the Non-Plan head from the year 1990-91 as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Department, the commitment under the Plan Head of the scheme stands decreased during the 8th Five Year Plan period. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 156 trainees during 1991-92 and an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs to benefit 830 trainees during the entire 8th Five Year Plan.

3. MERITORIOUS SCHOLARSHIP TO SC STUDENTS (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme, scholarship of Rs.300/- and 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 Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare, has been according its approval on yearly basis.

As against the total outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs and a physical target of 8230 students, an achievement of Rs.41.33 lakhs was made and 11965 students benefitted during the period of entire 7th Five Year Plan.

Since a portion of the scheme i.e. relating students studying in Class X, XI and XII has been transferred to the Non-Plan head from the year 90-91, the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-91) as per guidelines issued by the Planning Deptt. the commitment under the plan head of the scheme was reduced from 1990-91 and accordingly an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs to benefit 300 students was kept during 1990-91 which is likely to be utilised in full.

The provision proposed to be kept for the 91-92 to benefit 735 students is Rs.2.75 lakhs and for the entire 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 outlay proposed is Rs.15.00 lakhs to benefit 4285 students.

4. HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED CASTES BOYS AT MADIPUR (Rs.20 lakhs)

One hostel for scheduled Castes boys is being run by the Directorate in a rented building at Madipur to provide appropriate environment to scheduled Castes students for higher education who do not have appropriate space at their homes for study purposes. The land for construction of hostels for

at Dilshad Garden, Shahdara. The hostel would be shifted to this New building when completed. At present the optimum capacity of the hostel is 50 students, but this shall be increased to 100 students after it is shifted to the new building of this Directorate.

Since the income limits to avail the facility of hostel accommodation was fixed many years ago and since then the cost of living as well as the parents income has gone up. Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare has been approached to revise the eligibility criteria in terms of parents income.

The details of present income (of parents) eligibility criteria and the proposal sent to the Govt. of India are as under.

<u>Present income (of parents) eligibility criteria</u>	<u>Charges/ Fee</u>	<u>Proposed limit</u>
a) less than Rs.500/-p.m.	Free	Rs.1250/- p.m.
b) between Rs.500/- and Rs.750/- p.m.	50%	between Rs.1250/- & Rs.1750/-p.m.
c) Between Rs.750/- and Rs.900/- p.m.	75%	Rs.750/- & above per month
d) OBCs-Rs.500/- p.m.	Full Charges.	Rs.1250/- p.m.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.9.60 lakhs was spent to arrange hostel facility to 166 students.

An outlay of Rs.2.48 lakhs kept during 90-91 for the benefit of 50 students, is likely to be spent in full on them.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the benefit of 400 students, for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. Rs.2.75 lakhs is meant for the year 1991-92 to benefit 50 students.

5. Hostel for SC/ST Girls at Kirti Nagar
(Rupees 16.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme. One hostel for SC girls is also running in a rented building at Kirti Nagar in order to provide appropriate education environment to SC/ST girls students, for higher education who do not have appropriate places at their homes for study purposes. The land for construction of the girls has been acquired at Dilshad Garden, Shahdara. 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 when the hostel is shifted to its new building.

Since the income limit to avail the facility of hostel accommodation were fixed years before and since then cost of living and the parents income has gone up, Govt. of India has been approached to revise the rates of income.

The details of the existing rates and the proposals sent to Govt. of India are as under :-

<u>Present Income-limit</u>	<u>Charges/Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Income limit</u>
a) Less than Rs.500/- per month.	Free	Rs.1250/- p.m.
b) between Rs.500/- & Rs.750/- per month	50%	Between Rs.1250/- & Rs.1750/- p.m.
c) between Rs.750/- & Rs.900/- per month.	75%	Rs.1750/- and above p.m.
d) OBCs Rs.500/- per month	Full Charges	Rs.1250/- p.m.

During the entire 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.4.51 lakhs was spent to arrange hostel facility to 114 students. An outlay of Rs.7.70 lakhs kept during the year 1990-91 for the benefit of 50 scheduled Castes students is likely to be spent in full on them.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.16.80 lakhs for the benefit of 350 students for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, Rs.1.80 lakhs is spent for the year 1991-92 to benefit 50 students.

6. Free Supply of Books & Stationary to SC Students
(Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme. Under this scheme, the Scheduled Caste students are being reimbursed the cost of Books & Stationary purchased by them during the academic session. The SC students studying in Govt./ Recognised schools, whose parents' income is less than Rs.750/- p.m. and their attendance is 70% and above during the year (academic session), are given subsidy @Rs.10/- p.m. for the classes 6th to 8th and @ Rs.15/- p.m. from 9th to 12th classes. It has since been decided that from the year 90-91, the books and stationary should be made available to the SC students in the beginning of academic session instead of reimbursement of cost of the books and stationary.

It is also proposed to extend this benefit to those students whose parents' income does not exceed Rs.1250/- p.m. A reference for the enhancement of income limit has already been made to Govt. of India, but approval is still awaited. Since the subsidy rates have become very much outmoded, it is proposed to enhance the rates of subsidy to Rs.20/- p.m. for the classes 6th to 8th and Rs.30/- p.m. from 9th to 12th Classes.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan against the approved outlay of Rs.275 lakhs and the target of 2,07,280 students an achievement of Rs.320.69 lakhs and 2,28,512 no. of students respectively, were made. Outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs approved for the year 90-91 is likely to be spent in full & 52,000 students are expected to be benefitted.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs.83.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 56,000 number of students for the year 1991-92. For the entire 8th Five Year Plan, provision proposed to be kept is Rs.450.00 lakhs to benefit 3,00,000 students.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Subsidy for Small Scale & Cottage Industries
(Financial Assistance to SCs for Self-Employment
(Rs.100.00 lakhs).

This is an ongoing scheme. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs.500/- is given to members of SC/ST community in kind (i.e. Sewing machines, Dhobi presses & tools etc., for minor trades). This subsidy has been provided to families with the annual income to Rs.3600/- with an view to enable them to supplement their income. Since the income limit is quite out-dated, the Govt. of India has been requested to enhance the income limit to Rs.1250/- p.m. of the beneficiary. Govt. of India has also been requested to enhance the subsidy rate to the maximum of Rs.1000/- in view of the fact that cost of equipments have gone extremely high.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.67.47 lakhs to benefit 13509 families was spent. Due to some administrative reasons, the scheme is not being implemented during the year 90-91. However, for the year

8. Improvement of Scheduled Castes Basties
(Rupees 35.00 lakhs).

This is also an ongoing scheme of the Administration. Under this scheme the funds are released for improvement work in Scheduled Castes basties (Rural as well as Urban), where enough population of Scheduled Castes is concentrated. through Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation to Minor Irrigation Division (M.I.D.) of Flood Control Department. The work includes repair of chaupals, construction of common bathrooms and latrines, drains and pavements etc.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan as against the total outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs and a target of 175 basties, an achievement of Rs.215.00 lakhs was made and 178 basties were improved.

The outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs provided for the year 1990-91 is likely to be spent on 50 basties for their improvement. For the entire 8th Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.350.00 lakhs for the improvement of 200 Scheduled Caste of Rs.350.00 lakhs for the improvement of 200 Scheduled Caste basties may be made, out of which Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1991-92 for the improvement of 50 basties.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS:-

9. Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation (Rs. 395.00 lakhs):-

In order to look after the economic development of Scheduled Castes, a separate body i.e. Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation (DSCF&DC) 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 loan assistance to these families in order to facilitate 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 ongoing programmes viable. The Corporation has adopted three old approach, as given below:-

- a) 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;
- b) To assist individuals under the schemes prepared by the Corporation to enable them to earn their livelihood and;
- c) 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 13.9.86. The Corporation has started to provide 25% subsidy, 25% margin money and 50% loan through financial institutions.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was spent by the Corporation to provide margin money to as many as 15717 persons. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs provided for 1990-91 is to be utilised on 3000 persons and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for office expenses/maintenance.

For the entire 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 395.00 lakhs is proposed to be kept and out of this, Rs. 57.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1991-92. Out of Rs. 57.00 lakhs proposed to be kept for 1991-92, Rs. 50.00 lakhs is under State share capital head and Rs. 7.00 lakhs under Revenue Head. The physical target of the entire 8th Five Year Plan is 15000 persons out of which 3000 persons would be covered under 1991-92.

10. Margin money for the purchase of three wheeler etc.
(Rs.130.00 lakhs):-

This is also an ongoing popular scheme of the Administration. The scheme is being implemented by the Directorate of Transport / the Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under this scheme, 15% margin money is given to SC beneficiary. During the 7th Five Year Plan as against the total outlay of Rs.85.00 lacs, an amount of Rs.85.26 lakhs was spent on as many as 1956 beneficiaries. The outlay of Rs.24.00 lakhs meant for 480 beneficiaries during 1990-91 is likely to be utilised in full.

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Out of Rs.130.00 lakhs earmarked for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, Rs.26 lakhs is meant for 1991-92. Anticipated number of beneficiaries during 1991-92 is 510 and during the whole 8th Plan period there would be 2360 in number.

11. Housing subsidy to Scheduled Castes for Rural Area
(Rs.25.00 lakhs):-

This is an ongoing scheme of Delhi Administration. Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs.4500/- is being provided to Scheduled Caste persons having a plot of 60 sq. yards. in Lal Dora of Rural Area of Union Territory of Delhi to construct a pucca house. The amount is paid in two equal instalments of Rs.2,250/- each to persons having an annual income upto Rs.6000/-. Since the income limit was fixed many years before and it had become out-dated, Government of India has been requested to enhance the income limit to Rs.1250/- per month.

During the period of entire 7th Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.11.12 lakhs was made for the benefit of 530 persons. For the entire 8th Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 1111 persons. The outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs set apart for the benefit of 170 persons is likely to be utilised in full. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 170 persons.

12. Housing subsidy to Scheduled Castes in Urban Area
(Rs.30.00 lakhs):-

This is an ongoing scheme. Under this scheme, housing subsidy of Rs.4500/- in two equal instalments is being given to Scheduled Caste persons having a plot of atleast 25 sq. yards in the Urban Area to construct a pucca house. This facility is available to those persons who do not have income of more than Rs.6000/- per annum. Since the income limit was fixed many years before and it had become outmoded, Government of India has been requested to enhance the income limit to Rs.1250/- per annum.

During the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.30.77 lakhs was incurred for 1410 beneficiaries.

For the entire 8th Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 1333 persons. The provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs kept during 1990-91 is likely to be utilised fully on 222 persons. For 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs may be kept for the benefit of 260 persons.

13. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation
(Rs. 35.00 lakhs):-

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given to such voluntary organisations which are engaged in the task of running welfare activities including literacy and craft classes for women, adult education, nursery classes, creche drama and cultural programmes and publicity for the removal of untouchability on annual basis. From the year 1987-88, the amount of grant has been enhanced by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare 50% to 90% of the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the organisations. During the whole 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.14.50 lakhs was spent on 69 organisations. Outlay proposed to be kept for the entire 8th Five Year Plan is 35.00 lakhs out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs is meant for 1991-92. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs would be utilised for the benefit of about 20 organisations during the year 1990-91.

14. Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes(Rs.1.00 lakhs):-

This is also an ongoing scheme of Delhi Administration, Delhi. Under this scheme, free legal aid is provided to the Scheduled Castes of Delhi who are involved in litigation at the hands of non-Scheduled Castes. The benefit is provided to the persons whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.500/- per month. The number of applications have been insignificant and most of the expenditure under this scheme had been on the maintenance of the establishment and as such against the total outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs, only an amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs was incurred during the entire 7th Five Year Plan period.

Since salary portion of the scheme has been transferred to Non-Plan Head from 1990-91, provision under Plan Head was reduced and accordingly only an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been set a part for 90-91. For the entire 8th Plan, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh may be kept out of which Rs.0.20 lakh is meant for 1991-92.

HEALTH/HOUSING AND OTHERS

15. Improvement of Living conditions of SCs (Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

There are more than 400 Scheduled Caste Basties in the rural areas of Delhi. There are big catchment area of Scheduled Castes followed by resettlement colonies, slum areas and un-authorized colonies. It has been noticed that SC persons living in these basties and other parts of Delhi do not come forward for taking individual electric, water connections due to their poor economic conditions. In order to provide basic amenities for bringing substantial change in the living condition of SCs, this scheme was formulated during the year 1983-84 and the Govt. of India approved it in the year 1984-85.

This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 500/- for water connection, Rs. 250/- for electric connection and Rs. 500/- for conversion of dry latrines into water borne for those SC persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- per annum.

In view of the out-dated income limit, Govt. of India has been approached for its enhancement to Rs. 15000/- p.a.

During the entire 7th five year plan, an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs was spent to benefit 1027 persons. For the entire 8th five year plan, an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked out which Rs. 2.00 lacs will be utilised on 400 persons during the year 1990-91. For 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs for the benefit of 520 persons is proposed.

16. Construction of Building for SC boys & Girls Hostel, Sanskar Ashram & P.E.C.C. (Rs. 205.00 lakhs)

It is an ongoing scheme. The various institutions of this Directorate, such as, hostel (boys and girls), PECC and Sanskar Ashram are running in rented building at different places of Delhi. It is proposed to construct its own building for running these activities at Disshad Garden, Shahdara for which 6 acres of land has been acquired. After completion of five sets of buildings. 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 86-87, 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. PWD has been entrusted with the construction. The work is in progress. During the entire 7th plan, a total amount of Rs. 41.24 lakhs was spent inclusive of the expenditure made during 86-87 for construction of boundary walls.

For the entire 8th five year plan, a total amount of Rs. 205.00 lakhs is proposed to be kept out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs is meant for 1991-92. The whole construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1991-92. The Outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs earmarked for 90-91 is expected to be spent in full.

17. Economic Re-habilitation for De-notified Tribes:
(Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme 3 Industrial sheds have been got constructed and allotted to the members of denotified tribes to start their small scale industries. To look after the maintenance of the sheds creation of the posts of one UDC and one LDC and Peon was felt necessary and accordingly an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was got approved for the year 1990-91. Due to some administrative difficulties the creation of the post could not be taken up with the concerned authorities. However, if these posts are created, expenditure would also be committed during 1990-91.

The proposal of Rs. 1.00 lakhs kept during 1990-91 is repeated for 91-92 in anticipation of creation of the posts. For the entire 8th five year plan, outlay proposed to be kept is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

18. Meritorious Scholarship to OBC students (Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme and shall continue during 8th five year plan. However, a portion of the scheme has been transferred to the Non-Plan Head from the current financial year 1990-91. Under this programme, scholarship to the extent of Rs. 300/- and Rs. 400/- p.a. is being awarded to the students of Other Economically Backward Classes studying in IX, X, XI, & XII classes in the Government recognised schools in the Union Territory of Delhi who have secured 55 to 59.9% marks and above 60% respectively in their previous annual examinations. This facility is available to those students belonging to OBCs whose parents' income does not exceed Rs. 6400/- in rural areas and Rs. 7300/- in urban areas. During the entire 7th five year plan, an amount of Rs. 62.54 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 17,947 students.

For the 8th five year plan, the total outlay proposed to be kept is Rs. 45.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs has already been set apart for 90-91, for the benefit of 1700 students which is likely to be spent in full. For 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs may be kept to benefit 2000 students.

18. Special Tour Programme for SC/ST persons (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

With a view to inculcate a new idea among the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes persons, it was proposed to organise Special Tour Programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons to various States/Union Territories for the 1st time in 1990-91. It was proposed to organise two tour programmes each year for SC/ST persons. Each party would be conducted by two officers/Officials. The tours were proposed to be organised to Industrial/Technical Institutions and Agricultural Institutions run by the State Governments/Union Territories. The entire expenditure relating to train/bus fare would be met by the Administration and the board and lodging facilities to the tour party would also be borne by the Administration. It was expected that an expenditure of Rs. 1000/- would be incurred on each of the participant including Officer/Officials conducting the tours. It was proposed to cover about 60 SC beneficiaries in a year and accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was got approved during the year 1990-91.

A second thought has, however, been given for the implementation of the scheme and it has been decided to place this scheme under suspended animation during the current financial year and as such a token amount of Rs. 0.20 lakhs has been kept for the year 1990-91.

However, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been kept for 1991-92., and for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, outlay proposed is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Special Assistance to Outstanding Players/Sportsmen
belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

In order to provide encouragement to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes sportsmen belonging to Union Territory of Delhi, it was proposed for the first time in 1990-91 to give special assistance in the form of cash award to them, the details of which are as under:-

(a) District level:-

- i) Those Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes sportsmen who get first position would be awarded Rs.500/- in cash.
- ii) Those scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Sportsmen who get IInd position would be awarded Rs.300/- in cash.

(b) State level:-

- i) Those Sportsmen who get Ist position would be awarded Rs. 1000/- in cash.
- ii) Those Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Sportsmen who get IInd position would be awarded Rs.700/- in cash.

(c) National level:-

- i) These sportsmen who get Ist position will be awarded Rs. 2000/- in cash.
- ii) Those Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes sportsmen who get IInd position will be granted Rs.1000/- in cash.

(d) International level:-

- i) Those SC/ST sportsmen who get Ist position would be awarded Rs. 5000/- in cash.
- ii) Those SC/ST sportsmen who get IInd position would be awarded Rs. 2000/- in cash.

15 Games/sports would be selected in which the Ist and IInd winner would be given awards. A provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs, therefore, approved for the year 1990-91.

A Second thought has, however, been given to the implementation of the Scheme and it has been decided to place this scheme as under suspended animation during the current financial year and, as such a token amount of Rs. 0.15 lakhs has been kept for the year 1990-91.

However, an amount of Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been proposed for 1991-92 and for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, the outlay proposed is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

21. Improvement of Dhobi Ghats by NDMC(Rs.25.00 lakhs):-

There are 15 Dhobi Ghats in NDMC area which were established at the time of development of NDMC area. These ghats are being improved in phases by providing sheds, paving the area around the ghats, providing toilets, bathrooms, approach roads, press-room, godowns, bhutties and the compound wall around the dhobi ghats. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided during 1985-86 which was fully utilised. Another sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided during 1986-87 which was also utilised but the grant was not released by the Govt. Though the improvement work was being carried out but no outlay was sanctioned for the year 1988-89. Funds of Rs.4.00 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan 90-91 would, however, be utilised in full. The expenditure proposed against this scheme would be non-recurring in nature and no regular employment is likely to be generated. In order to attend to all these works, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is required for the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.5.00 be sanctioned for Annual Plan 1991-92.

22. Construction of kiosks/tharas/small shops for weaker section & SC/ST by NDMC(Rs.50.00 lakhs):-

NDMC proposes to construct about 100 kiosks each measuring 6'x4'. Kiosks will be provided with electric connection, and the approximate cost of each kiosks is estimated to be Rs.20,000/- and these would be constructed as far as possible on the existing working places of the beneficiaries. More than 50% of these would be allotted to the scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and remaining to the widows and Weaker section of the society. The allotment predominately, would be made to shoe-shiners/makers who would be allowed to run this trade only whereas other categories normal licence fee for NDMC kiosks in Rs.15/- sq. ft. in Connaught Place and Rs.10/- sq. ft. in other places. However, these kiosks would be allotted on a nominal licence fee of Rs.5/- sq. ft. seniority basis for which a survey would be conducted. The programme set for the year 1990-91 are in progress and the outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs already approved would be utilised by the end of the financial year. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is required for undertaking this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs may be sanctioned in the Annual Plan 1991-92. The proposed expenditure would be non-recurring in nature and no regular employment would except casual labours to be deployed by the Contractor.

23. Construction of press platforms for SC persons/press men/machine by NDMC(Rs.10.00 lakhs):-

Presently, the press men do not have any proper place for pressing of the clothes of the residents in various colonies due to which they perform this work in the hand driven trolleys and move from place to place. In order, therefore, to rehabilitate them, it is proposed to provide proper press platforms in various Govt. colonies. Similarly, the Cobbler (Mochies) working in NDMC area also require proper place of working and the need to construct a few likewise platforms for this community has also been experienced. In Annual Plan 1990-91, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme and the same is expected to be exhausted by the end of the year. It is proposed to construct 200 platforms in various Govt. colonies at the cost of Rs.5000/- each for which a sum of Rs.10.00 lacs is required in the 8th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.2.00 lacs in Annual Plan 1991-92.

The works to be carried out during the plan period would bear the capital component of the expenditure and would have no impact on the employment generation on regular basis in particular

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME
Pre-Examination Coaching Centre (Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

Despite reservation appointments in various services for Scheduled Castes, the representation of those communities in services is not satisfactory with the result that the posts reserved for those communities remain unfilled. This is partly because the candidates belonging to these communities are not able to equip themselves fully on account of lack of proper training because of their poor financial conditions. In order, therefore, to prepare these candidates fully for competitions for various services, they are required to be imparted proper pre-examination coaching/training. The Directorate is running a pre-Examination Coaching Centre for this purpose in a rented building in Karol Bagh, at present, where coaching for competition examination for probationary Officers in banks, Assistant Grade, Clerical Grade and for stenography in Hindi and English is imparted. The Centre conducts such trainings in two shifts i.e. morning and evening and the duration of the course vary from 6 weeks to 6 months. Funds for this scheme are provided by the Central Government, both under Plan and Non-Plan. The Directorate is constructing a new building at Dilshad garden for the Centre and it would be shifted to the new building soon after completion of construction.

For the entire 7th Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 5.87 lakhs was made under the Plan Head. During the Year 1990-91, an expenditure of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is expected to be incurred and a provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been proposed for entire 8th Five Year Plan to the tune of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

XIV : LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

This head of development includes the plan programmes of Labour Welfare; Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training and Employment Services. The scheme includes under labour welfare programmes aim at improving the working conditions, better industrial relations, proper enforcement of the Labour Act and Welfare Programme. The Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training Programme includes provision for construction of building of ITIs and modernisation of trades. Under the Employment sector, the working of Employment Exchanges is to be improved by providing additional staff, construction of building, timely inspection and computerisation.

Achievements of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1991-92

The outlay approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and the Proposed Outlay 1991-92 under the different programmes of this sector are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Seventh Five Year Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure 1985-90	8th Five Yr. Proposed outlay	1990-91 Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay 1991-92
1. Labour Welfare	109.05	64.06	400.00	65.00	100.00
2. Craftsman & Apprenticeship Training	478.52	521.78	1050.00	209.00	300.00
- NDMC	1.00	1.00	50.00	1.00	10.00
3. Employment Services	131.75	39.39	225.00	50.00	65.00
4. Total (Labour & Labour Welfare)	720.32	626.25	1725.00	325.00	725.00

(A) Labour Welfare

The growth in the responsibilities of the Labour Deptt. in terms of Labour Legislations has been very impressive. Acts have been designed to improve the safety, welfare and health of workers, and there are amendments to the existing laws which increase the responsibilities of the Department. These include the following :-

1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. The Industrial Employment(SO) Act, 1946
3. The Factories Act, 1948
4. The Delhi Shops & Establishment Act, 1954
5. The Workers' Compensation Act, 1923
6. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
7. The payment of Wages Act, 1936
8. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
9. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

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10. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
11. The Trade Union Act, 1926
12. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910
13. The Indian Boilers' Act, 1923
14. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
15. The Working Journalists (Condition of Service & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
16. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
17. The contract Labour(R&A) Act, 1970
18. The Punjab Industrial Establishment(Casual, Sick Leave & Festival) Act (as extended to Delhi)
19. The Bombay Welfare Fund Act, 1971 (as extended to Delhi)
20. The Bombay Lifts Act, 1939 (as extended to Delhi)
21. The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
22. The Bonded Labour (System) Abolition Act, 1976
23. The Cinematographs Act, 1952
24. The Inter-State Migrant Workers(RECS) Act, 1979
25. The Smoke Nuisance Act
26. The Labour Laws (Exemptions from furnishing returns and maintaining register by certain establishments) Act.

To handle these various Legislations and increased economic activity case, various responsibilities on the Labour Department are of the following nature :-

- a) Enforcement of Labour Legislation;
- b) Conciliation of Industrial disputes;
- c) Maintenance of industrial peace and harmony;
- d) Measures and laws connected with the safety, health and welfare of labour

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 programmes. To meet these objectives, following schemes are proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 :-

1. STRENGTHENING OF INDUSTRIAL RELATION MACHINERY

(Rs.25.00 Lakhs)

The Labour Department plays crucial role by attending to vital questions affecting the quality of industrial relations and thereby maintaining industrial peace. The maintenance of industrial peace is an important factor in the entire gamut of para-meters governing production and productivity. Therefore, Labour Department plays very crucial part for keeping the wheels of production moving by maintenance of industrial peace and harmonious industrial relations. Due to tremendous increase in the number of industrial establishments and thereby in work-force and liberal policy of Government towards workman has increased number of industrial disputes. Widening of scope of "Industry" and definition of "Workman" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by virtue of various decisions of the Courts has further increased the number of industrial disputes.

Thus maintenance of Industrial peace and harmonious industrial relations has a very wide connotation and is not a static concept. As such, it is essential to strengthen industrial relation machinery in the Union Territory of Delhi. The existing posts and the additional posts required for the 8th Five Year Plan are given below:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay-scale	Sanct- ioned post 90-95	Addl. posts regd. in 90-95	Total
1.	Jt. Labour Commr.	Rs.3700-5000	2	-	2
2.	Addl. Labour Commr.	3200-4700	1	-	1
3.	Dy. Labour Commr.	3000-4500	*5	2	7
4.	Asstt. Labour Commr.	2375-3500	9	3	12
5.	Labour Officer	2000-3500	6	6	12

*(Includes one post of Dy. Labour Commissioner, who is working as Commissioner Workmen's Compensation.)

There will be 6 districts for Industrial Relation Machinery in the Union Territory of Delhi. Each District will be headed by the Dy. Labour Commissioner, and will have two zones. Each Zone will be headed by Asstt. Labour Commissioner with the help of Labour Officer. Thus for the entire Five Year Plan two posts of Dy. Labour Commissioner, 3 posts of Asstt. Labour Commissioner and 6 posts of Labour Officers are required. For the 11 Officers proposed, 11 additional Stenographers in the grade of Rs.1200-2040 will be required. For the smooth functioning of the scheme the supporting staff required is 3 UDCs, 12 LDCs and 12 attendants.

To start with, one Dy. Labour Commissioner, one Asstt. Labour Commissioner and two Labour Officers with the supporting staff of 4 stenographers, 1 UDC, 6 LDCs and 6 attendants have been proposed for 1990-91. Out of these posts, a few posts are not being created for 1990-91 then that case these will be also proposed for 1991-92. The additional posts for 1991-92 are 1 Asstt. Labour Commissioner, 2 Labour Officers, 3 stenographers with the supporting staff and 3 attendants.

For this purpose, amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1991-92. The amount proposed will be utilised for pay and allowances, furniture, typewriters, contingencies etc.

2. STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL CELL (Rs.3.00 Lakhs)

It is a continuing scheme. Due to increase in the number of labour legislations and writ petitions, a legal cell was created during 7th Five Year Plan. Five posts -- one each of Legal Advisor, Legal Assistant, Stenographer, L.D.C and attendant were created.

Although a Legal Cell has been created, yet to make it more effective it is necessary that the writ petition/suits/prosecutions for violation of labour laws are properly conducted. For this purpose, it is proposed

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to have a panel of 3 lawyers exclusively for the labour side with a law library and each lawyer assisted by a team of a steno, a UDC and a LDC in the miscellaneous court work. The post of photocopy Machine Operator is being proposed because hundreds of photocopies are required every day for writ petitions, references etc. It is also proposed to have post of Process Server so that the summons etc. issued by the Courts are served on the defaulting employers etc. At present most of the prosecutions are pending as there have been no effective process serving agency and the process serving agency at the disposal of action have not been able to do this job. Number of prosecutions are increasing every year. These prosecutions are to be conducted effectively and efforts are to be made to liquidate the arrears. All contested cases and prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, Bonus Act etc. are to be effectively pursued so that the violations of the labour laws do not go scot free.

More & more writ petitions are filed against the Govt. challenging references orders etc. Any adverse decisions in such important matters will make the machinery of the labour Department standstill, if the writ petitions are not properly defended. For this purpose, a scheme was proposed in Draft Annual Plan 1990-91 for which Planning Commission has approved Rs.3.25 lakhs for the current financial year against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.2.50 lakhs. In the scheme to strengthen the Legal Cell, the following posts have been proposed for 1990-91:-

S.No.	Post	Pay Scale	No.
1.	Panel Lawyer	Fee of Rs.5507- per case and admn. expenditure	3
2.	Stenographer	Rs.1200-2040	3
3.	J.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	3
4.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	3
5.	Photocopier Machine operator	Rs. 950-1500	1
6.	Process Servers	Rs. 750- 940	10
7.	Drivers	Rs. 950-1500	1
8.	Sweeper	Rs. 750-940	1
			25

Efforts are being made for creation of the posts from S.No. 2 to 8. In case these posts are not created during the current financial year, these are also proposed for 1991-92.

For the purpose, an amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.2.50 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The amount will be utilised for payment of fee schedule to the panel lawyers, pay & allowances of the staff, purchase of furniture, vehicle, stationery and other contingencies etc.

3. STRENGTHENING OF ADJUDICATION MACHINERY
(Rs.50.00 Lakhs)

During the last two decades there has been virtual explosion and quantum jump of industrial units, commercial

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establishments etc., resulting tremendous increase in the workforce. This is clear from the fact that during 1951-71 workforce increased from 6.3 lakhs to 12.28 lakhs while during 1971-81 it increased from 12.28 lakhs to 19.86 lakhs. Thus it is clear that increase in workforce during the decade 1971-81 was more than the increase in the two decades 1951-71. Moreover, with the advancement of industrial technology, the workers have become more conscious about their rights and privileges available under various labour legislations, resulting in the increase in the number of disputes manifold. Also widening scope of "Industry" & definition of "Workmen" under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by virtue of various decisions of the Supreme Court have further resulted in the increase in the number of industrial disputes. This is clear from the following table:-

No. of cases in Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts

<u>Year</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Total pendency at the end of the year</u>
1981	5292	3255	9369
1982	4743	3175	11437
1983	5333	3371	13399
1984	5879	3758	15520
1985	5243	3860	15903
1986	6280	3468	19715
1987	9569	5684	23600
1988	14191	5149	32642
1989	14152	8802	37992

Alarming increase in industrial dispute is clear from the above table. Pendency increasing in earlier eighties at the rate of two thousand cases per year has become more than five thousand cases per year in the later eighties. In no way the existing Courts are sufficient to cope up with the ever increasing pendency. Hence, a number of more courts are required to liquidate the pendency. 20 more Labour Courts are proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan. 4 Labour Courts will be set up during each plan year. Planning Commission has already approved Rs.5.00 lakhs for setting up 4 Labour Courts during 1990-91.

Following staff will be required for each Court:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Presiding Officer	Rs. 3500-4700	1
2.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	Reader	1200-2040	1
5.	Almed	950-1500	1
6.	Process Server	750-940	1
7.	Orderly	750-940	1
8.	Chowkidar	750-940	1
9.	Sweeper	750-940	1

Proposed outlay, for this purpose is Rs.50.00 lakhs for Five Year Plan 1990-95 & Rs.10.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The proposed amount will be used for pay & allowances, furniture, equipment, telephone, contingency etc.

4. SCHEME FOR SAFETY AWARDS (Rs. 3.00 Lakhs)

The scheme of safety awards was approved by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in 1974 to enable this Deptt. to take effective steps towards accident prevention in the various industrial establishments and also given 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 Govt. of India has decided that every year awards of Rs. 0.60 lacs may be awarded. However modalities and amount of awards are being revised.

Proposed outlays for the purpose for 1990-95 are Rs. 3.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 are Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

5. STRENGTHENING OF FACTORIES INSPECTORATE

This scheme has been dropped.

6. STRENGTHENING OF BOILERS & SMOKE NUISANCES INSPECTORATE

(Rs. 19.00 Lakhs)

The Inspectorate of Boilers & Smoke Nuisances of the Labour Department has been entrusted with the implementation of the following Acts & Rules framed thereunder:-

1. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
2. Delhi Boiler Rules, 1927
3. Indian Boilers Regulation, 1950
4. Delhi Boiler Attendant Rules, 1953
5. Delhi State Economiser Rules, 1953
6. Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- Delhi Smoke Nuisances Rules, 1976.

Due to liberal and encouraging attitude of the government towards the entrepreneurs, more and more industries are coming up. With the increase in number of industries and advancement of technology, many intricate and sophisticated boilers and furnaces are being used, moreover number of accessories are being fabricated in the Union Territory of Delhi to be used in the large fertilizer plants, refineries and other chemical units. Hence for their inspections, to keep the quality control and follow the standards laid under IBR-50, ISO/R-831, ASME? DIN etc. more instruments and personnel will be required.

For the effective implementation of the different rules and regulations by the Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Inspectorate and to handle the work load more effectively the Inspectorate shall also be required to strengthen by supporting staff.

Under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 every boiler and economiser is required to be inspected once in a calendar year and every new boiler or economiser installed in any unit is also required to be registered and as well as thoroughly examined before commissioning.

Moreover under Delhi Boiler Attendant Rules, 1953 every boiler is required to be worked by the qualified boiler Attendant for which examinations are conducted once or twice during a year depending upon the number of candidates available.

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One of the responsibility to the boiler inspectorate is to inspect the different components manufactured by the different manufacturers in the Union Territory of Delhi to keep the quality control and safety of the personnels involved.

Delhi being mainly trade centre few more component manufacturer shall come up and as such, the activities in this field shall multiply, with a result one Inspector shall be occupied for the inspection of these components and to assist the Chief Inspector of Boilers in this regard to keep the quality control and meet up the requirements of the different codes such as ASME, DIN, IBR, ISO-R-831 etc. etc. different instruments shall be required:-

			<u>Approx. Cost</u>
1.	Magnetic Portical Tes- ter	: One No. :	Rs. 28000.00
2.	Ultrasonic Flow Detector	: -do- :	30000.00
3.	D.Meter(Thickness Tester)	: One No. :	30000.00
4.	Variable Intensity Viewer	: -do- :	5000.00
5.	Master Presssure Gauges	: 3 Nos. :	3000.00
6.	Vernier Calipers of different sizes	: One No. :	15000.00
7.	Screw Gauges	: 3 Nos. :	3000.00
8.	Magnifying Glass	: 3 Nos. :	500.00

At present for the implementation of Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi there are two sanctioned posts of the Smoke observers out of the two smoke observers, one has been promoted as Inspector of Boilers and moreover number of the establishments emitting smoke have also gone very high and the smoke emitting plants which violate the law are required to be inspected minimum twice in a period of three months. Therefore, two more posts of the Smoke observer should be sanctioned.

Under Section 5 of the said Act, the government is competent to employ Inspector of Smoke Nuisances. Therefore, one post for Inspector of Smoke Nuisances should also be sanctioned to assist Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, to supervise the work of smoke observers and moreover conduct the proceedings of Smoke Nuisances Commission.

During the annual plan 1991 two posts of the Inspector of Boilers, one UDC, two LDCs, two peons, one Khalashi and one sweeper were proposed for creation during the annual plan 1991 and the work study has been conducted by the A.R. Department. Keeping in view the increase in the volume of the work load on the boiler side and as well as Smoke Nuisances side, "scheme strengthening of "Boiler & Smoke Nuisances Inspectorate" was proposed in draft annual plan in the year 1990-91 for which Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.2.00 lacs against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.1.00 lac. The reason for shortfall is non creation of posts and efforts are being made for the creation of posts.

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The details of the posts proposed for the year 1990-95, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

Category of Post	Pay Scale	Total No. of posts	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
1. Chief Inspector of Boilers & Smoke Nuisances	2200-400	1	1	1	1
2. Inspector of Boilers	2000-3500	8	2	6	2
3. Inspector of Smoke Nuisances	2000-3500	1	-	1	1
4. Smoke Observer	1400-2300	4	2	2	2
5. U.D.C.	1200-2040	1	-	1	-
6. Stenographer	1200-2040	1	1	-	-
7. L.D.C.	950-1500	3	-	3	1
8. Peon/Attendant	750-940	2	-	2	-
9. Khalashi	750-940	1	-	1	-
10. Sweeper/Chauki- Bar	750-940	1	-	1	-

For the purpose, proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 19.00 lacs and for year 1991-92 is Rs. 3.50 lacs. The amount will be utilised for pay & allowances, purchase of equipment, furniture, stationery etc. and other contingencies.

8. SETTING UP OF LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES (Rs. 85.00 Lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. The Labour Department has been running 12 Labour Welfare Centres in the Union Territory of Delhi which provide reading room facilities library, indoor and outdoor games, nursery, handicraft and music classes etc. to the industrial workers and their families. The land for one more labour welfare centre at Nimri Colony (Wazirpur) has already been acquired and the land has already been fenced. The construction work could not commence during 1989-90. It is likely to be started during 1990-91, as the layout plans have already been approved, the construction work will be completed during 1991-92.

The Government policy is to lay more stress on the welfare of the labour but keeping in mind economy only one more labour welfare centre is likely to be proposed for 8th Five Year Plan. The estimated cost for the construction work of two labour welfare centres is Rs. 110.00 lakhs. The staff pattern for labour welfare centre has already been fixed. The following post would be required for newly proposed 2

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labour welfare centres of which ~~one~~ ^{be} is proposed to set up during 1991-92.

POSTS	SCALE	REQUIRED FOR	
		1990-95	1991-92
Handicraft teacher	1200-2040	2	1
Nursery teacher	1200-2040	2	1
Music Teacher	1200-2040	2	1
Labour Welfare supervisor	1200-2040	2	1
Attendants	750-940	2	1
Sweepers	750-940	2	1

The scheme was included in the draft Annual Plan 1990-91 for which approved outlays is Rs.15.00(Cap.) which is likely to be utilised during current financial year.

The proposed outlay for Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.85.00 lakhs including Rs.80.00 lakhs (Capital) and for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.20.05 lakhs which includes Rs.16.00 lakhs (Capital). The amount will be utilised for the construction work as well as Pay & Allowances of the staff, equipments and contingencies etc.

8. Study Tour For Industrial Workers (Rs.7.00 Lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. This scheme is providing the Industrial Workers opportunity to study the working of the various Industrial Units and Welfare facilities provided to them in other States. Every year study Tours are conducted by the department for the Industrial Workers to the places of Industrial Estates located out side Delhi. It is also proposed to extend the facilities to the families of the Industrial Workers because at present the scheme is only catering to the industrial workers themselves. Workers in private services are not entitled to LTC facilities and it is but natural that they would like to avail such facilities for their family members as well.

It is proposed that during each Plan Year, 5 tours will be conducted. For this purpose an amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs.1.25 for 1991-92.

9. Setting up of Holiday Homes for Industrial Workers

(Rs.20.00 Lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme. At present there are 2 Holiday Homes located one each at Hardwar and Mussoorie. It is proposed to set up 5 more Holiday Homes during 8th Plan period, one in each of the Annual Plan. Holiday Homes will also be located in places other than hill areas, so that the workers and their families can also visit these places not only during summer but throughout the year. On

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the usual pattern, following posts are required for each Holiday Home.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1) Manager	Rs.1200-2040
2) Peon-cum-Chowkidar	750-940
3) Part time Sweepers	Rs.500/-P.M. (Consolidated Pay)

Approved outlay under the scheme for current financial year is Rs.1.00 Lakh. In case the Holiday Home cannot be opened during 1990-91, then 2 Holiday Homes will be opened during 1991-92. For 1990-95 amount proposed is Rs.20.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

The amount proposed will be utilised for pay & allowances, rent of the Holiday Homes, purchase of furniture and other expenses etc.

10. SPREAD OF LITERACY AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Rs.1.00 Lakh)

It is a continuing scheme. The scheme aims at spreading literacy amongst the adult industrial workers in the Union Territory of Delhi by deploying the part time teachers who will make contact with such workers in the localities where there is a concentration of the workers. Such classes are at present being held in 12 labour welfare centres which are located in the workers colony. One more centre will be added during 1991-92 with the completion of the construction of Labour Welfare Centres at Nimri. Each teacher will be required to teach about 50 workers. Though the scheme is continuing one, it has not been possible to implement the scheme effectively. As very meagre amount of Rs.50/-per month is paid to the teachers conducting the classes, it is proposed to increase amount Rs.50/-p.m. to Rs.150/-p.m. to make the scheme more effective.

The approved outlay under this scheme for 1990-91 is Rs.0.50 Lakh, against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.0.20 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95)is Rs.1.00 Lakh and for annual plan 1991-92 Rs.0.25 lakh. The amount will be utilised for the salaries of the teachers and other contingencies etc.

STRENGTHENING OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIC LABORATORY

(Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

Under the United Nations Development Programme, a network of Industrial Hygiene Laboratories throughout India was approved by the Ministry of Labour. Delhi was also selected as a participating State/UT in the above programme. Objective of this scheme was to strengthen the Factory Inspection Services in various States/UTs and to equip inspectorate with the capabilities to demonstrate use of equipments for monitoring health and safety of workers in order to:-

- Facilitate stricter adherence to the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.
- To render effective guidance to Factories and to implement their own monitoring equipments; and
- To improve health and safety of workers employed in factories in general.

The Factories Act, 1948, after its amendment in 1987 has introduced modern concepts to strengthen and up-grade level of health and safety of the workmen in industries and public in general. The second schedule framed under section 41 F of the amended Act contains a list of about 120 toxic chemical substances with their assigned permissible limits of exposure. The section 41 F stipulates that a maximum permissible threshold

limits of exposure of workers to chemical and toxic substances in manufacturing processes (whether hazardous or otherwise) in any factory shall be of the value indicated in the second schedule. The enforcement of Section 41F is the responsibility of the Factory Inspectorates. It would require the Factory Inspectorate to identify the industries where the workers are exposed to the listed toxic chemicals and monitor their levels in the work environment.

The Industrial Hygiene Laboratory under reference was inaugurated by Sh.V.P.Sawhney, Secy. (Labour) to Govt. of India, on 22-2-90 and has since started functioning in full swing. This additional activity alongwith the related work of E.P.Act, 1986 and coverage of chemical Industrial Establishments under the Factories Act, has generated following additional work:-

1. On 27-11-89, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India promulgated manufacturing, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 under the environment protection Act, 1986. The Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under the Factories Act, 1948 vide schedule 5 of the above rules 2(b)&(S) has also been authorised and made responsible for:-

- Enforcement of Directions & procedures in respect of Industrial Installations and isolated storages dealing with hazardous chemicals and pipe line including inter-state pipe-lines.
- Notification of Major Accidents.
- Preparation of safety reports.
- Preparation of On-site Emergency Plans.
- Preparation of Off-site Emergency Plan in consultation with District Authorities.

In order that the workers working in smaller chemical industrial Establishments are not deprived of social benefits pertaining to health, safety & welfare as enshrined under the Factories Act, 1948. The Delhi Admn. issued a notification on 19-10-89 to cover all such chemical Industrial Establishments and Steel Rolling Mills under the Factories Act, 1948. This would bring hundreds of such establishments within the ambit of the Act and would increase the work of present Inspectorate by manifold as given below:-

1. Maintenance of all the files relating to inspection work.
2. Dealing all Govt./public references relating to IHL, including parliament question, if any.
3. Floating indent relating to purchase of essential items for Laboratory from time to time.
4. Preparations of reports relating to Inspections, getting them ratified and to send them to GFASLI.
5. To co-ordinate with CLI, Bombay & RLI in connection with setting up of National Standards for Industrial Hygiene.
6. Typing work relating to above additional work.
7. Court work relating to prosecutions.

Technology being an ever changing phenomenon, requires proper training and exposure of staff to the developing field. It is also proposed to depute officers for training to Govt. institutions for exposure to techniques in measuring & monitoring toxicity in work environment. The latest instruments for measuring toxicity of chemicals and monitoring of permissible levels of chemical substances in work environment are proposed to be purchased for refurbishing laboratory.

The Laboratory is being managed by following staff at present viz.

Chemical Inspector	2200-4000	One
Lab. Asstt. (Sr.)	1400-2300	One (Under process of being filled up)
Lab. Asstt. (Jr)	1200-2040	One
Lab. Attendant	750-950	One.

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Delhi as on today has about 5500 working factories on roll of register for registered factories in this Inspectorate (this does not include the units that would also fall within the category of factories as defined in Sec 85 of the Factories Act, 1948) and obviously fall in category 'A' of criteria recommended by Govt. of India. The post numbers as per the recommended criteria of the Govt. of India are as under -

S.No.	Category	Pay-scales	Total re- quirements (as per norms)	resent sanct- ioned posts	Addl. requir- ements for 1990-95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dy. Director	3000-4500	1	-	1
2.	Chemical Inspector/ Asstt. Director	2200-4000	2	1	1
3.	Sr. Scientific Asstt.	1640-2900	2	-	2
4.	Lab. Asstt. (Sr.)/ Jr. Scientific Asstt.	1400-2300	2	-	2
5.	Lab. Asstt. (Jr.)	1200-2040	4	1	3
6.	Lab. Attendant	750-940	1	1	-
7.	Steno	1200-2040	1	-	1
8.	LDC	950-1500	1	1	-
9.	peon	750-940	1	-	1
Total			15	4	11

The functions of the Laboratory are being supervised by Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories who is also working in the same scale as that of Chemical Inspector of Factories.

Based on the recommendations of the Govt. of India for pattern of the I.F.L. in States/UTs, a scheme was proposed for Draft Annual Plan 1990-91 for which Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs. 2.00 lacs for current financial year. To start with, the efforts are being made to create one post of Dy. Director, one post of Junior Lab. Asstt., one stenographer, one LDC, one peon during the current financial year. Remaining 6 posts are proposed for 1991-92 and in case some of the posts out of the 6 posts are not created during 1990-91, these will also be proposed for 1991-92.

The amount proposed for 1990-95 is Rs. 10.00 lacs and in 1991-92 is Rs. 5.00 lacs. The amount will be utilised for pay and allowances, payment of travel towards attending training programme, purchase of furniture, equipments, stationery etc., installation of telephone and other contingencies.

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12. STRENGTHENING OF MONITORING AND STATISTICAL MACHINERY
(SETTING UP OF TRAINING CELL) (Rs.10.00 LAKHS.)

Statistical Branch in the Labour Department, Delhi Administration is collecting, compiling, collating, analysing and monitoring statistical information regarding enforcement of labour laws and other welfare measures.

After collecting the returns from primary units the periodical reports are prepared and submitted to Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, Labour Bureau, Shimla/Chandigarh. The data collected by the Unit is of (i) Statutory and (ii) Voluntary nature. The Statutory data is collected under various Acts as per details given below:-

ANNUAL RETURNS & REPORTS UNDER THE:

1. The Factories Act, 1948
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. Workmen Compensation Act, 1923
4. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
5. Trade Union Act, 1926
6. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
7. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

HALF YEARLY RETURN

1. Factories Act, 1948

QUARTERLY RETURN

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

MONTHLY RETURN

Industrial Disputes Act regarding work stoppage due to retrenchment, closure, lay-off, lock-out, strike etc.

The voluntary data regarding work stoppage due to strikes, lockouts, lay-offs, retrenchments, closure is collected. On the basis of this weekly/fortnightly/monthly reports on labour situation and requisite statistics are prepared and sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that though the number of registered factories is increasing year by year yet the number of factories submitting returns is decreasing not only in percentage to total factories

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but also in absolute numbers as per details given below:-

Year	Total No. of regd. factories	Working factories	Working factories submitting returns	% of Col.4 to Col.3
1	2	3	4	5
1981	3649	3402	2209	65%
1982	3917	3605	2200	61%
1983	4127	3902	1920	49%
1984	4370	4144	1579	38%
1985	4554	4324	1565	36%
1986	4750	4520	1445	32%
1987	4995	4765	1620	34%

Thus it is clear that response for filing/submission of returns is not only very poor but is also declining. Every effort to improve generally failed, Factory Owners non-submission of returns may be due to non-understanding of the statistical and technical terms used in filing of the proforma for lack of training.

The above state of affairs shows that unless something is done, coverage may stop so low that the data collected and presented would be of no avail. The Labour Bureau, Shimla, has time and again been impressing upon the authorities of the Labour Department to organise training programmes for the benefit of the Primary units in the industrial areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Though the Labour Bureau, Shimla have been imparting training twice a year for the improvement of Labour Statistics to the Officers of the Labour Department, Factories Inspectorate and State Bureau of Economics & Statistics with the direction to organise regular trainings for the primary units but so far such trainings could not be arranged in letter and spirit for want of staff. In addition to this the Officers of the Labour Bureau organise training for the primary units in any of the industrial areas of the Union Territory of Delhi once a year for 2-3 days covering about 25-30 units. This too is, not of much use for increasing receipt of returns. So it is proposed to set up a training unit, during 1990-91 to impart training to the executives/officials of all the primary units numbering over 5,000 in the batches of about 20-30, so that the coverage may increase substantially. The training programmes will be so organised that the entire primary units may be covered in about 3 years. Later on the process may restart fresh for existing units as well as for new entrants/defaulters and so on. The training shall be based on the guidelines provided by the Labour Bureau, Shimla/Chandigarh as contained in the Training Manual.

In addition to returns collected on behalf of Labour Bureau, Shimla, monthly progress reports under

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various labour legislations (26 Acts) and of conciliation cases, cases pending in the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals are collected from various sections in different wings of the Labour Department in the pro-formae designed by the Statistical Section. These reports are compiled regularly and are submitted to Senior Officers and are also used for preparing reply for Parliament/Metropolitan Questions etc. Training would also be imparted to officers/officials of various wings of Labour Department including Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals for timely submissions and improving quality of data being submitted by them.

For imparting training the following staff had been proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1990-91 for which Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.2.00 Lakhs for the current financial year:-

1. Dy. Director	1	Rs.3000-4500
2. Statistical Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
3. Statistical Asstt.	2	Rs.1400-2300
4. LDC/Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
5. Attendant	1	Rs. 750-940
6. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

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If the above-mentioned posts are not created during the current financial year, these are also proposed for 1991-92 and will continue during Five Year Plan. For this purpose an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1991-92. The amount proposed will be used for pay and allowances, vehicle, telephone, stationery, contingencies etc.

13. SETTING UP OF EDP CELL (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Statistical Section of the Labour Department is required to collect, collate and compile very huge and voluminous data continuously from various sources to keep the Labour Intelligence up-to-date, for use by various departments and agencies for formulation of schemes for the welfare of Labour. Labour statistics are also used for revision of minimum wages and amendments in various existing labour laws/Acts. In addition, statistical branch is required to monitor the work done by various branches of the Department in terms of total inspections, prosecutions, complaints received/disposed off under various labour Acts. Since the number of factories etc., is always on the increase, a method has to be undertaken to streamline the work of Labour Statistics in order to remove the backlog, have more coverage and supply data, as and when asked for on emergent basis.

Though the number of registered factories is increasing year by year yet the number of factories submitting returns is decreasing not only in percentage to total factories but also in absolute numbers also. Position of submitting detailed consolidated reports to Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour is also gloomy.

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A feasibility study for the computerisation in the Department has already been undertaken by the Officers of the NIC Computer Centre for Delhi Administration at 1, Kripa Narain Marg, and the report is being finalised. In the meantime, two PCs (including one PCXT) have been acquired by transfer from the Planning Department. The PCs cannot be fruitfully and properly utilised unless Computer professionals are made available.

In view of the above, to improve the overall position a scheme 'Setting up of EDP Cell' was proposed in draft Annual Plan 1990-91, for which Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs for the current financial year. Posts proposed for 1990-95 and 1991-92 are as per details given below:-

S.No.	Name of Post	Pay scale	No. of posts required for 1990-95	No. of posts required for 1991-92
1.	Programmer	Rs.2200-4000	1	1
2.	Asstt. Programmer	Rs.2000-3500	2	2
3.	Computer Operator-cum-Programmer Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1	1
4.	Data Entry Operator	Rs.1200-2040	7	4
			<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

The amount proposed for 1990-95 is Rs.10.00 lakhs. and for 1991-92 is Rs.5.00 lakhs. The amount will be utilised for pay and allowance, purchase of terminals and equipment, cable installation fee contingencies stationery etc.

14. SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT AT HEAD QUARTER (Rs.12.15 LAKHS)

The total staff strength of the office at the Labour Commissioner at present is over 500. The main functions of the Department are enforcement of labour legislations, conciliation of industrial disputes, maintenance of industrial peace and harmony and enforcement of laws connected with the safety, health and welfare of the Labour. All these activities are carried out through various wings of the Department viz. Conciliation machinery, adjudication machinery, factories inspectorate, electricity Inspectorate, Boilers Inspectorate and the Housing Department which has constructed 4,000 quarters for the industrial workers which were originally allotted to them on rental basis but from August, 79. A policy decision was taken by Delhi Administration to transfer ownership rights to the eligible allottees. This has increased the work load and manifold the accounts work in the Housing Department. As the individual accounts of the allottees is to be maintained and in the case of non-payment of instalment follow-up action has to be taken. The department is also collecting revenue by way of registration fees, fines etc.

The Administration Branch of the Department is being looked after by a Deputy Labour Commissioner in

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addition to his regular assignments, as such the incumbent cannot do justice either with administration work or the regular work as LDC. It is felt that a DANICS Officer shall be most suitable to look after the Administration of the department. Moreover the number of industrial establishments, Registered factories, Shops and Establishments and number of ITs/LCs have increased tremendously resultant due to this fact the technical staff increased many fold. As such, it is necessary to strengthen the department at Headquarter to administratively and financially. For this purpose scheme was included in draft Annual Plan 1990-91 with the following posts:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts	1	3000-4500
2.	Administrative Officer(Danics)	1	2000-3500
3.	Stenographer	3	1200-2040
4.	UDC	3	1200-2040
5.	LDC	6	950-1500
6.	Daftri	3	775-1050
7.	Peon	3	750- 940
8.	Sweeper	3	750- 940
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Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs.3.00 lacs for the current financial year against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.1.00 lacs. The reason for short fall is non-creation of posts during the current financial year. In case some of the posts are not created during this year, these are also proposed for 1991-92. The additional posts required for 1990-95 are one Junior Accounts Officer & One Junior Acctt.

Amount proposed for 1990-95 is Rs.12.15 lacs and for 1991 is Rs.3.00 lacs. The amount were utilised for pay and allowances, purchase of furniture, typewriter, stationery, installation of telephone and other contingencies.

15. CREATION OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY CELL(Rs.20.00LAKHS)

With the advancement of Technology and increasing use of chemicals in industries, the production processes are assuming complex nature. No. doubt, that day to day living is made easy by complex production processes but the industrial workers are exposed to sufferings on account of occupational safety and health problems. Not only this, the people residing in the vicinity of chemical industries are also exposed to major accident hazards. As such major hazards control system aims at controlling the hazards and to improve safety standards in hazardous factories.

At present, the work of enforcement of safety laws is being discharged by Factories Inspectorate (2) Electrical Inspectorate and (3) Boiler Inspectorate of the Labour Deptt., Delhi Administration. The safety laws such as the Factories

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Act, 1948, the Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity Rules, 1956, the Passanger Lift Act, the Boiler Act and Indian Boiler Regulations and smoke Nuisance Act are administered by the above mentioned Inspectorates respectively. These Inspectorate are headed by Chief Inspector of Factories, Electrical Inspector, Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisance. These officers discharge functions under the supervision and control of the Secretary(Labour) Delhi Administration. No doubt, these inspectorates are having Inspectors possessing Technical qualifications and knowledge in their respective fields of work, but these Inspectorates are not provided with the expert advisory services at the state level and as such complex technical matters relating to safety, they have to depend on expert advise of outside agencies. The process of seeking advice from outside agencies may take more time which may not be conducive for immediate remedial measures needed to solve the complex problems. Industrial Accidents need investigations appropriately by these Inspectorates and the objective for investigations is to establish cause of the accidents and thereafter to suggest remedial measures so that recurrence of accidents may be controlled and stopped. This work is carried out by the technical staff of the Inspectorate. It is worth mentioning that remedial measures for stopping recurrence of accidents require a great skill and technical expertise in the present context of time when new processes are being practices in Industries.

Besides the work of enforcement of safety laws, it is essential to render preventive service to industries. At present this work, with the help of limited technical expertise of these inspectorates is being discharged by Labour Department. The scope and extension of these services may not cauter to the ever increasing demand of the industries by the present set up of technical inspectorates and as such in order to meet this requirement, services technical experts in different specialised fields is a necessity to do justice with the work. For preventive safety care for industries, it will be appropriate to educate the personnel of the industries engaged in hazardous and dangerous manufacturing operations/processes and to arrange training programmes and seminars workshops. If this objective is to be fulfilled then these activities should be carried on regular basis for which additional resources such as advisors and experts in specialised fields will be all the more necessary.

It is a well established fact that co-ordinated efforts bring more positive results. If the Factories Inspectorate, Electrical Inspectorate and Boilers Inspectorate of Labour Department are to give improved result in discharge of their functions, then it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of these inspectorates. At present there is no such technical experts in the Labour Department, who is solely responsible for co-ordinating the activities of these inspectorates is entrusted to the proposed advisory cell of the Labour Department.

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In view of the above requirements, it had been proposed to create multi-disciplinary Technical Advisory Cell in the Labour Department during Annual Plan 1990-91 with the 8th Five Year Plan period functions, as given below:-

1. To co-ordinate the functions of Factories Inspectorate, Electrical Inspectorate and Boiler & Smoke Nuisance Inspectorate.
2. To render advice in matters of complted technical nature relating to enforcement of the safety laws.
3. To render advice in the control of Major Hazards in Industries of hazardous natures.
4. To organise training programme, seminars and workshop for the benefit of industrial personnel.
5. To render advice to the Secretary(Labour) on technical matters as assigned by the Secretary (Labour). The Planning Commission has approved the scheme with an outlay of Rs.2.50.lakhs for 1991-92.

The staff for the Technical Advisory Cell is proposed as follows :-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	Number of posts already proposed for the year 1990-91
1.	Technical Advisor	3700-5000	1
2.	Dy.Technical Advisor(Chem)	3000-4500	1
3.	Asstt.Tech,Advisory(Cheical)	2200-4000	1
4.	Dy.Tech.Advisor (Industrial Hygiene)	3000-4500	1
5.	Dy.Tech.Advisory (Industrial Safety)	3000-4500	1
6.	Stenographers	1200-2040	3
7.	L.D.C.	950-1500	4
8.	Head Clerk	1400-2600	1
9.	Peon	750-940	4

If these posts are created during the year 1990-91 then it is proposed that these posts should be continued for the plan period 1990-95. The posts which may not be created during the plan period 1990-91 out of the already proposed posts as mentioned above, will be taken up for creation during the year 1991-92. For this purpose an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 and Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1991-92. The amount will be utilized for pay and allowance, equipment, furniture, typewriter etc.

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16. STRENGTHENING OF SECRETARIAT CELL (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

In the year, 1968 an independent Secretariat Cell was established in the Labour Department with a lone functioning of Assistant Level in the scale of Rs.1400-2300. In the existing set up Labour Commissioner as ex-officio Secretary (Labour), exercises the power of reference of industrial dispute/cases to the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals for adjudication. Before reference to the courts, the cases where conciliation efforts fail are examined in the Sectt. Cell and thereafter sent to the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. In addition, the awards of Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals are received in the Sectt. Cell and the same are displayed on the notice board of the Labour Department.

A work study was conducted in the year 1986 of the Sectt. Cell by the Administrative Reforms Department of Delhi Administration and following staff were suggested/recommended:-

1. Head Clerk	1
2. U.D.C.	2
3. L.D.C.	3
4. Daftri	1
5. Peon	1
6. Record Keeper	1
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As already mentioned, out of the above posts, the only sanctioned post is of the Head Clerk and rest are to be created. For creation of the posts a scheme "Strengthening of Secretariat Cell" was proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1990-91. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the current financial year.

However, after the work study conducted in the year 1986, work load of the Sectt. Cell has been increasing continuously as is evident from the following data:-

Yearwise reference of Industrial Disputes made to the Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of References</u>
1986	3556
1987	4548
1988	4430
1989	5933

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Awards Published</u>
1988	2117
1989	2813
Upto Aug.,90	2708

Thus it is clear that number of reference during 1986 was 3556 which increased to 5933 in 1989. In 1988, awards

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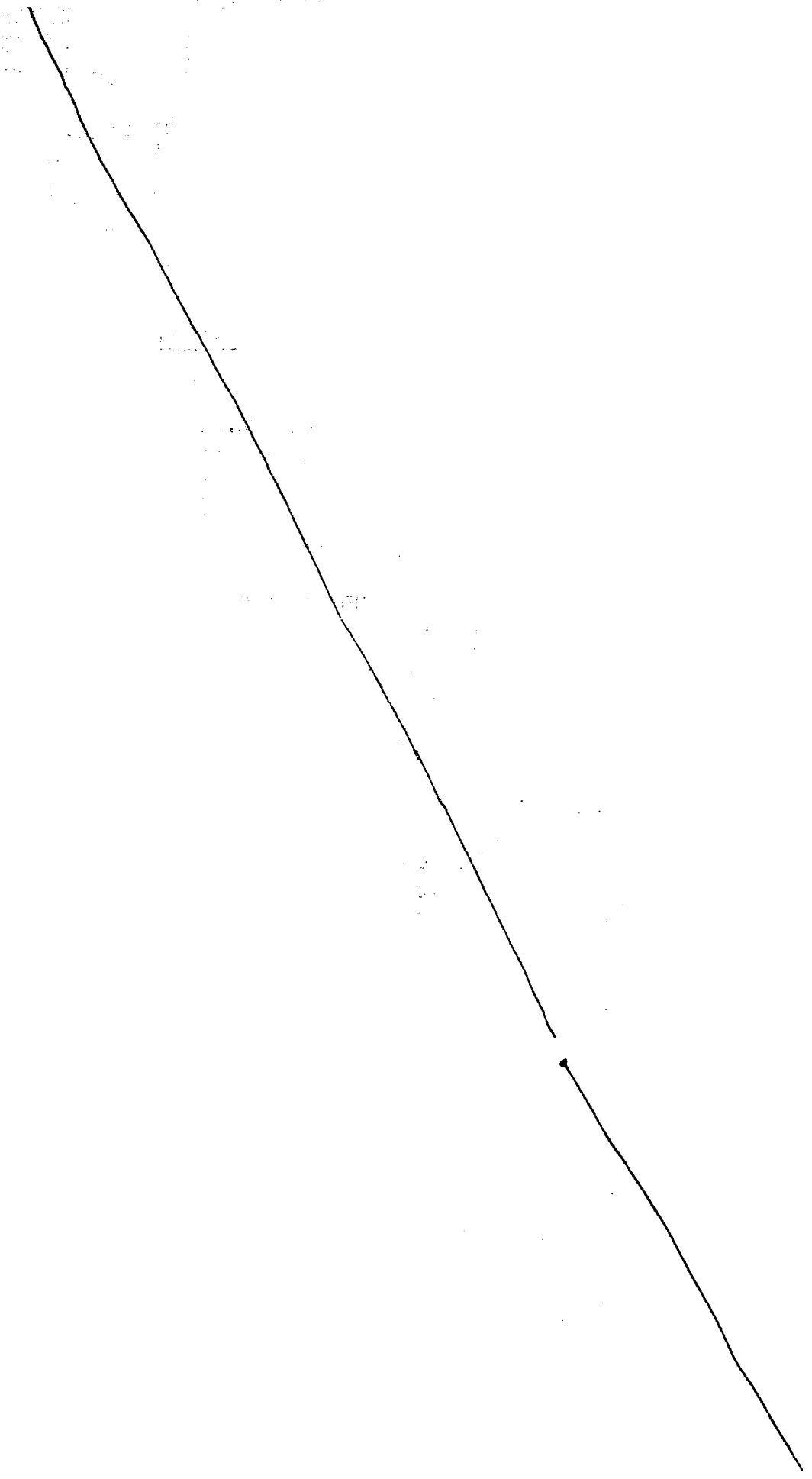
were 2117 which increased to 2708 upto August, 1990 only. The quantum of work will further increase by opening of new courts for which separate scheme has been approved. Moreover, there are more than 45,000 files in the Cell which are to be kept as permanent record for future references.

Hence, due to the tremendous increase in the work load of the Sectt. Cell after the work study was conducted, the staff recommended by them is not at all sufficient for the smooth functioning of the Cell. Therefore, in the draft scheme for Annual Plan 1990-91 in addition to the above posts recommended by the Administrative Reforms Department, the following posts are also included:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>
1.	Asstt. Lab. Commr.	Rs.2375-3500	1
2.	Supdt.	1640-2900	1
3.	Steno	1200-2040	1
4.	L.D.C./Record Keeper	950-1500	2
5.	Record Attendent	750-940	1
			<u>6</u>

However, due to economy a proposal for creation of posts recommended by the A.R. Department has been mooted. The proposal for creation of the remaining posts has not been mooted for the sake of economy. These posts are proposed in 1991-92. In case some of the posts recommended by A.R. Department are not created during current financial year, these are also proposed for 1991-92.

For the purpose proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs.5.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs.2.00 lakhs, The amount will be utilised for pay and allowances, purchase of typewriters, furniture, photo-copier and other contingencies etc.



17. SETTING UP OF A PRINTING PRESS (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Requirement of the Office of the Labour Commissioner printed forms for issuing licences, challan forms, call notices for conciliation forms etc. under the various labour laws is 1,42,000 as per details:-

a)	Factory Licence	1000
b)	Inspection forms for daily use	6000
c)	Grant of Licences & renewal	15000
d)	Show Cause notices	8000
e)	Covering letter for sending Factory Licence	10000
f)	CIS challan forms	72000
g)	Call notices by Conciliation Officer	30000

142000

In addition to above, it is proposed to print the Awards of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals. Notices from the various Courts and Industrial Tribunals and summons numbering about 70,000 will also be printed. In addition, printing of magazines 'Shram Patrika' is also to be done. At present, 3 types of presses which can be set up are as follows:-

1. Offset printing which gives 5,000 impressions per hour and is based on latest Technology.
2. Stop cylinder printing press which gives 2000 impressions per hour and is based on modern technology.
3. Letter Press which gives 1000 impressions per hour and is based on old technology.

It is not admissible to go for the letter press because the technology is obsolete and after some time it may become difficult to get the spare parts and repairing problems may also be there. Due to the heavy cost of offset printing press, about Rs.25 lakhs, this is not being proposed for the office of the Labour Commissioner. Thus, a stop cylinder printing press is proposed to be set up for the office of the Labour Commissioner. The press is of Indian make and its cost is Rs.1.75 lakhs approximately. For the purpose, electricity requirement is 10 horse power.

The space required for this will be 900 Sq. ft.

The following equipments will be required for the press.

Binding Unit

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. One cutting machine 32" | Rs.25,000 |
| 2. One stitching machine 7/12" | Rs.15,000 |

Hand Composition Unit

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 3. Composition type phases & spacing material etc. | Rs.60,000 |
| 4. Misc. items required with types | Rs.20,000 |

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The Scheme (Setting up of a Printing Press) was included in Draft Annual Plan 1990-91 with the following posts :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Posts</u>	<u>Pay-scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Supervisor	Rs. 1400-2300	1
2.	Compositor	1200-2040	1
3.	Distributor	950-1500	1
4.	Machine Man	950-1500	1
5.	Binder	750-940	1
6.	Helper/Attendant	750-940	1

Planning Commission has approved amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the current financial year against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The reason for short-fall is non-creation of posts and installation of Printing press. However, efforts are being made for creation of posts in the first instance after which works services will be followed by installation of Printing Press. In case all the posts which are required for man and the machine are not created in the current financial year, these will be created in the year 1991-92 and anticipated expenditure on account of the cost of Press which is Rs. 1.75 lakhs will also be incurred in the next financial year.

The proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs (including Rs. 1.00 lakhs capital) and for 1991-92 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The amount will be utilised for pay & allowances, stationery, other material for the press, furniture, contingencies etc.

18. SETTING UP OF MOBILE CRECHES (Rs. 2.60 Lakhs)

The scheme is mostly of voluntary character. It envisages motivation of large business establishments to make available a vehicle with services of a driver, a Nurse and an Ayya and a daily supply of a fixed quantity of milk, biscuits, bread and toys. The functioning of the scheme will be the responsibility of the Labour Department. The vehicle can carry on its body an imprint indicating the name of the company engaged in this social task in public interest for the welfare of the working class. Refreshment and recreation to the babies of women workers engaged in the construction sites would also be provided.

The scheme, apart from providing in much needed help and relief to the working women, is likely to improve the health of the children.

A Doctor either specially engaged or engaged temporarily for adhoc work can also accompany the Van and give treatment to children suffering from local ailments.

The Doctor employed to look after the children going to Mobile Creches can be suitably deployed to visit the Labour Camps/ Jhuggies and advise the working women on the health problems including family planning.

In start, the scheme is meant for the welfare of the unorganised sector of working women and to motivate large business houses to provide mobile creches. It also involves engaging a doctor to accompany the mobile creches and to educate the working women on health problems and family planning.

The staff to be employed in various mobile creches will be supervised and controlled by the Labour Department and paid by the donors of the Van. However, Lady doctor assisted by a trained nurse and an Ayya is proposed to be a permanently to accompany the Vans by rotation for medical check-ups of the children and preliminary treatment.

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The scheme was included in draft Annual Plan 1990-91 for which Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs. 0.5 lakh against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.0.20 lakh, as being the new scheme, modalities are being worked out for implementing the scheme.

The proposed outlay for the Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.2.60 lakhs and for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.0.60 lakh for pay and allowances of Doctor and contingencies etc.

19. STIPEND FOR DESERVING CANDIDATES IN THE HANDICRAFT AND NURSERY CLASSES (Rs. 1.25 lakhs)

There are 12 Labour Welfare Centres in the different parts of the Union Territory of Delhi. A number of students attend the Handicraft and Nursery classes daily in order to develop their skill in this artistic work of small-scale industry. During 1989, 56,672 students attended Handicraft classes and 26,090 students attended Nursery classes.

The proposal is to give incentive in the shape of stipends to the deserving students who are attending the handicrafts and nursery classes in the welfare centres from the year 1990-91. This is a welfare measure which is to be extended to the students from poor families living below the poverty line to raise their standard of living.

The stipends shall be awarded to the students selected by a selection committee to be formed under the chairmanship of DLC(W). The amount of stipend and number of stipendiaries will also be decided by the said committee. This will encourage them to devote fully in this task and make it a source of their earning later on.

The proposed outlay for Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.1.25 lakhs and for the annual plan 1991-92 Rs.0.25 lakhs.

20. SETTING UP OF A RESEARCH UNIT IN LABOUR DEPARTMENT (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

A large volume of literature on labour and allied problems has developed in the country in the last few decades and particularly after independence. This, in a way, shows how the demand for labour statistics, labour research, and labour intelligence has been growing. Every new statistical series or new piece of good research has been welcomed by the policy makers, as well as, those affected by such policies. The need for proper statistics and research is all the more obvious for a Department which is engaged in the implementation of various labour laws. Labour research covers a wide field and includes research on employment, technical skills, working conditions, wages, industrial relations, productivity, job evaluation etc. It would also cover researches in special problems of groups of workers and even an area studies which result in bringing to light the issues faced by the workers and industries. Research and statistics would be a base on which the Department would review its own work and also set its goals for the future. Research and statistics would help to formulate appropriate policies and would monitor their implementation.

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The research work would serve a store house of all the work done and would be a reference point for the future work.

Over the last few decades the judgements of Supreme Court, High Courts and Awards of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts have added another dimension to the discussions on Labour Research.

Brief objectives of the research cell are as follows :-

- (1) To formulate and update departmental manual for guidance of the officials in the department.
- (2) To collect and disseminate the judgements of various courts and also awards of the Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts.
- (3) If required to give appropriate feed back to the Ministry of Labour for reviewing the working of various legislations, possible amendments as and when desired by Ministry of Labour.
- (4) To identify and define labour problems for research with a view to discover possible lines of solution to the problems.
- (5) To undertake the promote research in the field of labour and disseminate the results of research work.
- (6) To associate in research on topics with a bearing on labour, the agency or existing organisations engaged in labour research.

While a lot of research work could be assigned to specialist bodies who are engaged in the collection of data etc. and also institutions which are doing research work, a core staff group to co-ordinate the activities would be extremely necessary.

For the purpose scheme "Setting up of a Research Unit in Labour Department" was included in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for which Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs.1.50 lacs for the current financial year. The following posts have been proposed for 1990-91 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay-Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts proposed for 1990-91</u>
1.	Dy. Director/Dy. Labour Commr.	Rs. 3000-4500	1
2.	Statistical Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
3.	Stat. Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	1
4.	Stat. Investigator	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
6.	L.D.C.	Rs. 1200-2040	1
7.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
8.	Peon	Rs. 750- 940	1
			<u>6</u>

Efforts are being made for creation of the above mentioned posts. In case, the proposed posts are not created during

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current financial year, these are also proposed for 1991-92. One additional post of Stenographers and one post of Peon are also proposed for 1991-92. For 1990-95, all the above mentioned posts will be continued and remaining posts will be required after 1991-92:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay-scale	No. of posts required
1.	Asstt. Lab. Commissioner	Rs. 2375-3500	1
2.	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
3.	Peon	Rs. 750- 940	1
			<u>3</u>

For the purpose, Rs. 10.00 lacs are proposed for 1990-95 and Rs. 3.00 lacs for 1991-92. The amount will be used for salary, allowance, furniture, typewriters, telephone, other contingencies etc. and fee to be paid to research bodies to conduct surveys, collect tabulate and analyse the data including preparation of reports etc.

21. IMPLEMENTATION OF BOMBAY WELFARE FUND ACT AS EXTENDED TO UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI-CONTRIBUTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act envisages of creation of Fund from the following sources:-

- (a) All fines realised by the employers from the workers.
- (b) Unpaid accumulations of wages, gratuity, bonus etc.
- (c) Any voluntary donations.
- (d) Public borrowings.
- (e) Subsidies/grant in aid from the Government.
- (f) Contributions both from employers and employees.

It is proposed to constitute a Board for the implementation of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act. Principal source of the revenue of the Board would, however, remain the contribution of employers and the workers and the subsidy to be granted by Government. Under the recently proposed amendment to the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, the contributions shall be :-

Workers.....	....	....	Rs. 1/- per annum
Employers...	....	....	Rs. 3/- per annum
Government..	....	....	Rs. 2/- per annum
			<u>Rs. 6/- per annum</u>

All factories, shops and commercial establishments employing 10 or more workers shall be covered by the scheme. It is estimated that about one lakh to 1/ 1/2 lakhs employees may be covered by the scheme. The resources available to the Board may be between Rs.6.00 lakhs to Rs.9.00 lakhs.

The activities of the Board will be (a) to run the existing Labour Welfare Centres and to improve the activities for the Welfare of the workers; (b) to make arrangements for education of adult workers wherever possible; (c) to arrange games, sports in welfare centres and also to arrange for tournaments, provision of library and reading room facilities,

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handicraft classes for workmen, nursery classes for the children of the workers, (d) to run creches for the children of the industrial workers, (e) to supervise the existing study tours and holiday home schemes for the industrial workers and improve upon the same and (f) may other welfare scheme for the working class as may be necessary.

The Boards' main expenditure will be on rent of hired buildings, equipment, books, periodicals and games materials and the salary of the staff to run the different activities of the centres. The existing staff consisting of Dy. Labour Commissioner (Welfare), Welfare Officer, Welfare supervisors, Nursery Teachers, Handicraft teachers etc. in addition to the staff necessary for running additional centres and accounts staff to collect contributions and keep the accounts of the fund will be responsible for running the activities. The Board may have to be helped by Govt. in addition to statutory liability under the fund for the next two years. It is estimated that the total expenditure will not exceed the current rate of expenditure but gradually the Government liability will come down on account of contributions that will be received from the workers employers etc.

For the purpose, the scheme was included in Draft Annual Plan 1990-91, for which Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.0.50 lakhs as issue of notification for enforcement of the Act is under process. The posts proposed for Five Year Plan & Annual Plan are as per details below:-

S.No.	Name of the Post	Scale	For 1990-91 & 1991-92	Posts required for 1990-95
1.	Welfare Commissioner	Rs.3000-4500	1	1
2.	Accounts Officer	Rs.2375-3500	1	1
3.	Stenographers	Rs.1200-2040	1	2
4.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	1	1
5.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	-	2
6.	Peon /Attendant	Rs. 750- 940	2	2

For 1990-95 amount proposed is Rs.15.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The amount proposed will be utilised for pay & allowances, conveyance allowances of the members of the Board, purchase of furniture, Govt. share of contribution and other expenses etc.

22. SCHEME FOR MATERNITY BENEFITS TO THE FEMALE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

At present Maternity benefits to women workers are limited only to small segment of women, mainly in the organised sectors. In the unorganised sector which make up the majority of women workers, they generally, do not get maternity benefits.

It has been observed that, generally, due to weak economic conditions the women workers in construction are compelled to work almost till the date of delivery and start work immediately afterwards. As a result, the health of both the mother and the child are adversely affected. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the financial assistance to the female construction workers, numbering 40,000 approximately in the Union Territory of Delhi, engaged in the works executed by DDA, PWD, MCD and NDMC during their first and second deliveries.

It is anticipated that there would be about 2000 deliveries every year. The rate of assistance is proposed to be the amount of minimum wages applicable in the Union Territory of Delhi for a period of six weeks for first and the second deliveries. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide minimum health care and nutrition to the pregnant construction workers and the new born children i.e. prenatal and post natal care.

The scheme was included in Annual Plan 1990-91 for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs had been approved against which anticipated expenditure is Rs.1.00 lakh, as the detailed modalities for giving benefit to the Female Construction workers are being worked out and it will take some time to finalise the same.

The proposed outlay for the Five Year Plan 1990-95 is Rs.50.00 lakhs and for the annual plan 1991-92 is Rs.18.00 lakhs.

23. SETTING UP OF TRAINING CELL IN INDUSTRIAL RELATION MACHINERY (Rs. 17.00 lakhs)

Due to widening scope of various labour legislations and amendments, workers have become more aware of their privileges and rights which has resulted not only increase in the number of industrial disputes and grievances but also their complexity. Maintenance of harmonious relation between the workers and the management, not only helps in maintaining industrial peace but also increases production and productivity. It is, therefore, essential that training should be imparted to various categories of personnel like workmen, trade union leaders, labour law administrators, managers etc. imparting of training to these categories has also been recommended by the sub-group.

Imparting of training is important to develop a conducive atmosphere for industrial growth and higher productivity in the country. Trade Union Leaders will be trained to foster for developing harmonious relationship, better productivity, simultaneously obtaining social justice and economic gains to their members. Workers training and education will be entrusted to Trade Union Leaders who will also work as trainers.

Managers training would aim for making them to understand the dynamic of industrial relationship system, might into the interface between Government, employers and unions to acquaint them with the latest developments in industrial relations and labour laws.

Training programmes for Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals will be about social perspective of the labour laws, orientation for developing a positive outlook and for reducing delays by formulating a sort of standard procedure that would lead to reduction of arrears in the Courts.

As such, on the recommendations of the sub-group for 8th Five Year Plan on Training and Publicity, set up by the Government of India, scheme "Setting up of Training Cell in industrial Relation Machinery" was proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1990-91. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of

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Rs.2.50 lakhs under the scheme for current financial year.

For imparting training following posts were included in the Annual Plan 1990-91:-

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Scale</u>
1.	Jt. Labour Commr.	1	Rs. 3700-5000
2.	Deputy Director	1	Rs. 3000-4500
3.	Asstt. Lab. Commr.	1	Rs. 2375-3500
4.	Labour Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
5.	Stenos	2	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
7.	Stat. Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
8.	LDCs	2	Rs. 950-1500
9.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
10.	Peons	3	Rs. 750-940

Efforts are being made for creation of the above mentioned posts. In case, these posts are not created during the current financial year, these are also proposed for 1991-92. For 1991-92, two additional posts of Stenographers in the scale of Rs.1200-2040 and one post of Statistical Investigator in the pay scale of Rs.1200-2040 are also proposed.

For imparting training, in addition of senior officers of the Labour Department experts from Ministry of Labour, National Labour Institute, Central Board of Workers Education etc. would also be invited.

For the smooth functioning of the scheme outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs.10.00 lacs and for 1991-92 is Rs.3.00 lacs. The amount will be utilised for pay and allowances, honorarium/fee for outside experts, contingencies, vehicles, typewriter, telephone etc.

24. EXPANSION OF LIBRARY OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT (Rs.4.00 Lakhs)

The number of labour legislations have been increasing from time to time. The scope of labour laws has also widened due to various rulings of the various courts. It is, therefore, essential that the latest books, with various amendments in the labour laws, are made available to the department, for the Industrial Relation Machinery in sufficient numbers so that the Conciliation Officers may consult these amendments from time to time. Besides, various periodicals also need to be subscribed and made available in the departments library.

Presently, the Department has a library of with 3200 books of its own being looked after by a Librarian in the scale of Rs.1400-2600. In order to assist the Librarian for smooth and efficient functioning of the Library, the scheme "Expansion of Library of the Labour Department" was proposed in draft Annual plan 1990-91 with the following posts:-

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
1.	L.D.C.	Rs. 950-1500	1
2.	Library Attendant	Rs. 750-940	1
			<u>2</u>

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Planning Commission has approved Rs.0.40 lakhs for the current financial year for the scheme. Efforts are being made for creation of posts and books are being purchased. In case posts are not created during current financial year, these will be created during 1991-92.

For Eighth Five Year Plan, 1990-95, the amount proposed is Rs.4.00 lakhs and for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.1.00 lakh. The amount will be utilised for pay and allowances, purchase of books, furniture, library stationary, typewriter and other contingencies etc.

NEW SCHEME

25. STRENGTHENING OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE

(Rs.7.00 Lakhs)

The Electrical Inspectorate has been functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1933-34. The Inspectorate carries out the duties for the enforcement of the following Acts and Rules:-

- i) Indian Electricity Act, 1910
- ii) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
- iii) Bombay Lift Act, 1939 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.
- iv) Delhi Lift Rules, 1942
- v) Regulation for licencing and controlling places of Public Amusement (Other than Cinemas) and performance for Public Amusement, 1980.
- vi) Delhi Cinematograph Rules, 1981.

After 1975 a number of new industrial areas, residential colonies and high rise buildings have come up in Delhi. Consequently the electrical installations, such as, sub-stations, electric transformers, high voltage and medium pressure installations and lifts are increasing day by day without any corresponding increase in the staff whatsoever. The following data show comparative increase in the number of installations existing as on dates against those in 1987-88 :-

Installations	1987	1990	1995
Medium Pressure installations	30,000	40,000	50,000
High voltage installations	500	700	800
Cinemas	70	75	80
Passenger Lifts	1,200	1,800	3,000

The existing staff is handicapped in fully and efficiently enforcing requirements of various Acts and Rules. The strengthening of the Electrical Inspectorate is an urgent necessity, keeping in view the larger public interest, Details are given below:-

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Enforcement of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and Indian Electricity Act, 1910

A) Electrical Inspectorate has to carry out periodical inspections of medium pressure installations as required under Indian Electricity Rules-1956 to ensure the safety of human being and smooth functioning of the equipments. The periodical inspections of medium pressure installations is to be carried out once in a period of three years. At present there are 40,000 such installations.

b) Under the said rules, the approval in writing is required to be obtained from the Electrical Inspector before commencement of the supply of High voltage/extra high voltage installations. There will be about 600 to 800 such installations offered for inspections, during the period 1990-91. These installations are to be inspected by senior officers.

After initial inspections of High Voltage/Extra High Voltage installations of the consumers, the same is required to be checked periodically once a year.

2. Enquiry into electrocution cases:-

Under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 this Inspectorate is required to investigate the electrocution cases and take appropriate action as per rules.

3. Enforcement of Bombay Lift Act, 1939 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi and Delhi Lift Rules-1942.

Under these rules the passenger lifts are required to be inspected initially after its erection and thereafter periodically twice a year. On an average 300 new passenger lifts are added every year. The existing number is 1800.

4. Administration of Licensing board constituted under the Conditions framed under Rule-45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

This Inspectorate conducts the examination for Class-I and II Certificates of Competency every year. The Candidates appearing in Class-I and II Certificate of Competency examination were 1573 and 9700 respectively in the year 1988 as compared to 603 and 4083 respectively in the year 1980.

The electrical contractor licences and wireman licences are to be renewed annually. About 2000 wireman licences and 800 electrical contractor licences are renewed annually.

5. Administration of Delhi Cinematograph Rules, 1981 and Regulation for licencing and controlling places of Public Amusement (other than Cinemas) and performance for Public Amusement, 1980

The cinemas and auditoriums which are covered under the said rules and regulation are to be inspected initially and thereafter annually. At present there are 75 cinemas and 20 Auditoriums

6. The video Games Parlour which are covered under the said regulation are required to be inspected initially. In a year, 120 to 150 video games parlours are inspected by this Inspectorate.

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After 1985 there has been no augmentation in the sanctioned strength of the staff because of which the work of Inspectorate has suffered. The examinations for grant of Certificates of competency class-I and II are not being conducted at specified intervals. The Lifts are being inspected only once a year as against the specified periodicity of twice a year. The periodical inspections of the high voltage electrical installations and enquiry into the non fatal accident cases are lying almost untouched.

To cope-up with the additional work, the services of some additional field staff i.e., 2 Dy. Electrical Inspectors (Rs.2200-4000), 2 Asstt. Electrical Inspectors (Rs.2000-3500), 4 Electrical Overseers (Rs.1400-2300) and some clerical staff are required on urgent basis in the year 1991-92. The remaining additional posts as shown in the table below are required to be added during the plan period 1992-95. To conduct the inspections one vehicle would be required.

For efficiently and effectively enforcing the abovesaid Acts and Rules the following technical and clerical staff is required:-

S.No.	Category of Post	Pay-scale	Sanctioned strength	Additional No. of posts required 1990-95	No. of posts reqd. in the year 91-92.
1.	Electrical Inspector	3000-4500	1	-	-
2.	Dy. Electrical Inspector	2200-4000	1	3	2
3.	Asstt. Electrical Insp.	2000-3500	5	5	2
4.	Electrical Overseer	1400-2300	8	12	4
5.	Head Clerk	1400-2300	Nil	1	1
6.	Accountant	1200-2040	1	-	-
7.	U.D.Cs	1200-2040	2	3	1
8.	L.D.Cs	950-1500	4	6	2
9.	Driver	950-1400	-	1	1
10.	Stenographers	1200-2040	1	2	1
11.	Daftary	800-1000	1	1	-
12.	Khallasi	750-940	4	4	2
13.	Peons	750-940	2	2	1

In view of the above, an amount of Rs.7.00 lacs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs.1.00 lacs for the Annual Plan year 1991-92. This amount will be utilised for Pay and allowances for staff, vehicle, testing equipments, typewriter, telephone and contingencies etc.

(B) CRAFTSMEN AND APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

It has become increasingly evident that the overall quality and relevance of India's manpower development programme have not kept pace with recent technological innovations and changing occupational requirements. Average productivity levels are significantly low and there are emerging short-falls in specialised skill areas, such as electronics & Computers, especially at semi skilled and skilled levels.

The challenges thus posed are many. First among them is to improve the quality, relevance and variety in the instructional programmes. The system so far has been fulfilling the role of producing manpower for the industrial sector only. For a balanced development of the country, manpower for all sectors, organised as well as unorganised, both urban and rural need to be prepared. Institutions are called upon to introduce innovative changes in programme content, structure, implementation process and other service to meet such demands.

To develop the desired skills, there is a need to modernise and improve the quality of the training programmes by upgradation and consolidation of the labs/workshops, giving due emphasis to advances in the technology. Institutions will be required to offer both formal and non-formal programmes to meet the needs of diverse clients. The system will have to offer continuing education and retraining facilities to the unskilled/semi skilled workers in the field. The aspirations of women for gaining occupational skills and for improving the quality of life will have to be met by providing them with necessary educational training.

Competent faculty is also an important requirement to ensure effectiveness of technical institutions. Vocational development of teachers by incentives and motivation will have to be adopted as a continuing programme.

Thus, the challenges which the skilled workers training institutions have to meet in the coming decades are numerous. To meet these challenges, the institutions have to achieve high performance level and to prepare the long term plans for the effective growth and derive annual plans and programmes, keeping the goals in focus.

The Present Position

The Craftsman Training Scheme of the Government of India is implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi through a network of Thirteen Industrial Training Institutes dispersed uniformly in the Union Territory of Delhi, which are functioning under the Directorate of Training & Technical Education. The training is imparted in 49 engineering and non engineering disciplines. The courses are of one/two year(s) duration.

The institutes have a total seating strength of 7636 trainees as below :

I.T.I.Pusa	- 1132
I.T.I.Arab-Ki-Sarai	- 1256
I.T.I.Shahdara	- 1000
I.T.I.Malviya Nagar	- 520
I.T.I.Subzi Mandi	- 688
I.T.I.Jail Road	- 440
I.T.I.Siri Fort for women	- 528

I.T.I.Nand Nagri	-	532
I.T.I.Jahangir Puri	-	480
I.T.I.Khichripur	-	448
I.T.I.Jaffarpur	-	224
(Running in old Tilak Nagar building)		
I.T.I.Narela	-	228
(Running in rented bldg.at Kingsway Camp)		
I.T.I.Gokhale Road for Women	-	160

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 Directorate of Training & Technical Education. The training consists of two parts, basic training and shop floor training. A target of 4500 Apprentices is fixed for the scheme during the year in the various Industrial Establishments in 58 designated trades.

Achievements of the Seventh Plan and anticipated during 1990-91:

The Industrial Training Institutes which are geared to achieve the national goals of removal of poverty and unemployment, continued to play their significant role.

Apart from the formal training programmes, non formal short duration courses in service trades, suitable for self employment were introduced in I.T.I.Arab-Ki-Sarai, I.T.I.Siri Fort, I.T.I.Subzi Mandi, I.T.I. Pusa, I.T.I. Shahdara, and I.T.I. Malviya Nagar in the disciplines of Motor Winding, House Wiring etc. Facilities were also created for a six months service technicians programme in I.T.I.Pusa for common electronic product in collaboration with Dept.of Electronics.

To meet the advancement in technology and the demands of Plastic Industry, the trade for 'Plastic Processing Operator' was introduced in I.T.I.Pusa and Khichripur. The programme of Modernisation of labs/workshops continued and equipments worth Rs.131.52 lakhs were provided in the various I.T.I.s during the Seventh Plan Period. The programme had been further boosted with the receipt of special central assistance of Rs.20.00 lakhs during the year 1988-89. During the 1990-91, Machinery worth Rs.80.00 Lakh is further proposed to be provided, which include World Bank Assistance.

Steps were taken to cover rural development blocks of Delhi by opening I.T.I.s Narela and Jaffarpur. 5 acres of land was got allotted from M/s.DSIDC in their Industrial Complex at Narela for the construction of the building for I.T.I. The Institute also started functioning in a rented building at Kingsway Camp with a seating capacity of 108 trainees which was increased to 228 trainees w.e.f. 1990-91. I.T.I.Jaffarpur also started functioning during Seventh Plan Period in an old building at Tilak Nagar. The building for this I.T.I. is also to be constructed at Jaffarpur, where 15 acres of land is already in possession of the Directorate. The permission for change in land use from Agriculture Green to Institutional which was pending for the last three years with D.D.A. and was thus withholding the project, was also obtained by constant efforts and follow up in Sep. 1990.

In addition to the two I.T.I.s running in the resettlement colonies, the construction of the building for the third I.T.I. in Khichripur was completed. The Institute which was earlier functioning in a rented building was shifted to its new building with increased seating capacity.

Increased facilities for Women were created by completing the new building for women I.T.I. at Siri Fort. This I.T.I. was earlier functioning in old barracks at Curzon Road.

New sections and trades in existing I.T.I.s were opened and the total seating capacity in the I.T.I.s in the last two years was increased from 6692, in 1988-89 to 7636 in 1990-91. It was only 6532 at the beginning of the Seventh Plan period.

To ameliorate the condition of the weaker section of the society, the scheme for training to SC labourers through short term courses for self employment continued in I.T.I. Khichripur. 1160 students completed the training during Seventh Plan period.

Proposals for Eighth Plan/Annual Plan 1991-92:

Thrust in the Eighth Plan will be more on consolidation and upgradation rather than proliferation of the I.T.I.s. Optimum utilisation of the existing infrastructure is proposed to be made, by increasing the intake capacity of the I.T.I.s. Additional floors/extension blocks are proposed to be constructed in the institutes, wherever possible, to facilitate their expansion. New skills and trades which have high potential for wage and self employment will be introduced to meet the rapid technological advancement and the present and the anticipated needs of the Union Territory of Delhi which are in areas of non pollutant and service industries like Computer, Plastic Processing and Electronics.

Women's training programmes will be diversified to meet the emerging manpower requirements for industrial, professional, service sector and domestic income generating industries by

introducing Hi-tech disciplines in addition to the conventional trades like Computer, Apparel Designing, Modern Office Equipment operations, Civil & Mechanical drafting.

To have uniform dispersal of the training facilities new institutes will be established in or near to the rural development blocks of Delhi and in the new growth centres identified by DDA in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Informal training programmes i.e., short duration courses in service trades, already running will be expanded to cover all the I.T.I.s and new occupational areas such as scooter repair, office equipment maintenance etc.

The World Bank Assistance Programme, recently finalised by Government of India to bring about qualitative improvement in the Craftsmen Training will be fully implemented.

Removal of Obsolescence and Modernisation of Workshops, a programme adopted in the Seventh Plan, will continue. This programme will get a boost during Eighth Plan period due to the provision of a World Bank Assistance amounting to above Rs.350 lakhs.

Special emphasis has been laid during Eighth Plan period on the schemes for SC/Sls. The Twenty Point Plan Scheme for 'Training to SC labourers through short term courses for self employment' will be expanded to cover two more I.T.I.s located in the resettlement colonies of Delhi.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan

1991-92 as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.188.46 lakh in the Annual Plan 1990-91, which has been restricted because of the 10% cut imposed by the Govt. of India. There is an increase proposed in the Capital provision for 1991-92 since three of our main schemes namely Construction of I.T.I.Narela, I.T.I.Jaffarpur and Extention of B.T.C.Pusa are just at the take off stage, as the exercise of preparation of preliminary drawings and estimates have been nearly completed by the PUD or other authorities. Approval of standing Finance Committee for two of the three schemes have already been obtained.

Proposal have been separately spelt out in respect of the schemes covered under World Bank Assistance programme for which special central assistance to the extent of 100% is to be released by DGET, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. The total assistance to be released during the remaining period of Eighth plan is to the tune of Rs. 503.29 lakh and during the year 1991-92 is to the tune of Rs. 171.54 lakh.

Broad details of the schemes included in the Eighth Plan are given below:-

1. Introduction of new sections and trades in existing ITIs.(Rs.100.00 lakhs)

Considering the growth of population and the industrial activity there has been a constant pressure/demand to increase the training facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi. There is a large rush of admission in all the ITIs with the cut-off percentage above 65% in some of the trades. Nearly 1 lakh candidates apply for admission for about 5000 seats and obviously large number of candidates fail to get admission.

It is thus essential to utilise the existing ITIs upto the optimum level, besides opening of new ITIs. With a view to achieve this the Directorate has identified three ITIs namely Siri Fort, Subzi Mandi and Malviya Nagar wherein there is scope for construction of additional floors, thereby facilitating their expansion.

Likewise ITI Nand Nagari, Khichripur and Jahangirpuri which have shifted to their own building only during Seventh Plan also have some scope for expansion. These are located in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi and increase in their seating capacities will ultimately provide facilities to the weaker sections of society living in these colonies.

The objective of this scheme is thus to introduce new trades/sections in existing ITIs, considering the employment potential and market demand.

Trades/sections proposed to be introduced:

The trades/sections proposed to be introduced during eighth plan period will be decided at appropriate stage, but following trades are likely to be opened :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Computer Courses | 6. Machinist. |
| 2. Electronics | 7. Sectt. Practice. |
| 3. D. Man Civil | 8. Beautician. |
| 4. Plastic Processing Operator | 9. Commercial Art. |
| 5. Refrigeration &A\C. | 10. Fashion Designing. |
| | 11. Textile Designing. |

It is intended to introduce about 75 sections in the Eighth Plan period and about 35 sections of various trades during the Annual Plan 1991-92 in the selected Institutes depending upon the availability of space and other infra structural facilities.

The seating capacity in the various I.T.I.s was increased from 6532 at the beginning of Seventh Plan to 7636 by the end of 1990-91. The expansion in the last two years is phenomenal with an increase of 944 seats.

New sections and trades like Computer Courses, Electronics, Plastic Processing Operator, D\Man Civil & Mechanical Refrigerator & Conditioning, Textile Designing & Commercial Art etc have been introduced. During 1990-91 15 posts of Craft Instructors (Gr.C) have been created in the scale of Rs. 1400-2600. An expenditure of Rs.33.20 lakh is anticipated under the scheme during 1990-91.

Staff Requirement for 1991-92.

Staff will be strictly provided as per norms laid down by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, which will be as follows.

1. Craft Instructor	-1400-2600	- 15 NOs.
2. Foreman Instructor	-2000-3200	- 2 Nos.
3. Math Instructor	-1400-2600	- 2 NOs.
4. Drawing Instructor	-1400-2600	- 2 Nos.

Building Requirement:

The additional floors will be constructed in ITI Sirifort, Malviya Nagar, Subzi Mandi and additions/alterations will be carried in other ITIs as a part of the Capital Works programme.

Components of Expenditure:

Salary	-	Rs.10 lakh/annum average.
Machinery & Equipment	-	Rs.50 lakh
Office Expenses	-	Rs.0.50 lakh/annum
Raw Material	-	Rs.1 lakh/annum
Misc.	-	Rs.1 lakh/annum

Outlay proposed for Eighth Plan 1990-95:

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed in the 8th Plan 1990-95 under Revenue subhead.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92, which will be split up subhead wise as below:

Salary	8.00	lakh
Machine & equipment	24.00	lakh
Material Supply	5.00	lakh
Office Expences	1.00	lakh
Scholarship & Stipend	1.00	lakh
Other Charges	0.50	lakh
Misc.	0.50	lakh
	<hr/>	
	40.00	lakh

Introduction of Short-duration courses in the various Industrial Training Institutes for Self Employment. (Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

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 is thus:-

i). To provide short duration training facilities to labourers/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.

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 ITIs 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.

Components of Expenditure

Recurring :

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 01) | Salary/Remuneration to Staff | - Rs.0.75 lakh/annum |
| 02) | Miscellaneous Expenses | - Rs.0.25 lakh/annum |

Non-Recurring :

Machinery & Equipments	- Rs.4.00 lakh
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Actual Achievement during Seventh Plan and anticipated achievement upto the year 1990-91: Training in the disciplines of Electrical household appliances Mech., Welding, Repair and Maintenance of Fridges, T.V.Mech., Tailoring, Embroidery, Bakery and Beautician has already started in ITI Aab-ki-Sarai, Siri Fort Subzi Mandi, Pusa, Malviya Nagar and Shahadara.

Nearly 3500 students are likely to receive training by the end of the year 1990-91. An expenditure of Rs. 1.10 lakh is anticipated during the year ending 1990- 91.

Training will be conducted by appointing part time staff who will be paid remuneration. One part time instructor will be appointed for each discipline. In addition, for proper Supervision of the Trg. Programme and carrying out the allied work, one Foreman Instructor One L.D.C and one Workshop

Attendent/Class IV in each I.T.I. will be paid extra remuneration at the rates to be decided in consultation with the Finance Department. No regular posts will be created.

Proposed outlay for Eighth Plan 1990-95 : A provision of Rs.7.50 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure to be paid to part time staff and other posts to be created and purchase of equipments under Revenue Sub head. An outlay of Rs.1.60 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue subhead as per budget head wise break up as given below:

Office Expences	- 0.10 Lakh
Prof. Services	- 1.50 Lakh

	1.60 Lakh

3.Training to SC Labourers through short term courses for self employment (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Due to changing social and economic 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.

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 introduced in the trades of Plumbing trade specially for SC labourers living below the poverty line.

The scheme is intended to be further expanded by covering other short-term courses suitable for self-employment such as Scooter Mechanic, Gas Welding etc. of three to six months duration in the I.T.I.s located in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi.

The objectives of the scheme would thus be :- 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 to six months durations, depending upon the skills requirement, will be opened in the Industrial Training Institutes namely Khichripur, Jahangirpuri and Nand Nagri in the re-settlement colonies of Delhi. The teaching will be conducted by appointing regular Instructors or through part time staff who will be paid remuneration at the approved rates.

Actual achievement during seventh plan & Anticipated achievement upto the year 1990-91.

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 I.T.I. Nand Nagri.

ii) 1160 students have completed the training upto the end of seventh plan. Another 300 students are likely to complete the training by the end of 1990-91.

iii).Training in the discipline of Gas Welding & Scooter

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Mechanic in I.T.I. Nand Nagri & I.T.I. Jahangirpuri is to be started during the year 1990-91. Two posts of Craft Instructors have already been created.

An expenditure of Rs. 3.50 Lakh is anticipated during the year 1990-91.

For each unit to be opened one Craft Instructor in the scale of Rs.1400-2600, as per the norms of DGET will be provided.

Components of Expenditure :

Salary	- Rs.03.00 lakh/annum average
Stipend	- Rs.10.00 lakhs
Office Expenses	- Rs.00.40 lakhs
Machinery & Equipment	- Rs.08.00 lakhs
Material Supply	- Rs.03.00 lakhs
Miscellaneous	- Rs.02.00 lakhs

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan in the sub-head. Nearly 1200 students will likely to be trained in the Eighth Plan period. During the year 1991-92 a target of 300 students is likely to be achieved. More sections in the existing disciplines of Scooter Mechanic, Gas Welding, Plumbing, Fabrication are to be started in I.T.I. Nand Nagri, Jahangirpuri & Khichripur.

An outlay of Rs.4.25 lakhs is proposed under Revenue sub-head with the following Budget headwise breakup.

Salary	- Rs. 0.60 Lakh
Office Exp.	- Rs. 0.10 Lakh
Travel Exp.	- Rs. 0.05 Lakh
S\ship	- Rs. 2.15 Lakh
Mach. & Equip.	- Rs. 0.65 Lakh
Raw Material	- Rs. 0.50 Lakh
Other charges	- Rs. 0.10 Lakh
Advt.	- Rs. 0.10 Lakh

4. Development of Library Facilities and Book Bank Bank.(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme, which is incorporated in the Eighth plan with the following objectives.

i) To equip the libraries of the I.T.I.s with the books so as to enable the staff and students to up-date their knowledge.

ii) To create facilities for providing library books to the trainees on permanent loan basis for the period of their training and thus reduce the economic burden on them.

Books/Library 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.

Actual achievement during seventh plan and anticipated achievement upto plan 1990-91.

Books worth Rs.3.00 lakhs approximately have been provided during seventh plan. During the year 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh is anticipated on the purchase of books.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue Sub head of other charges.

5. Rationalisation of the scheme for Part Time classes for Industrial Workers.(Ra.5.00 lakhs)

The scheme for Part Time classes for industrial workers was initially introduced in the year 1958 with the aim to improve the theoretical knowledge of the existing industrial workers who have had not the benefit of systematic training in the institution. Facilities of training in the trades of Electrician, Fitter, Turner, Machinist, Instrument Mechanic were created in two I.T.I.s namely I.T.I. Pusa and I.T.I. Arab-Ki-Sarai.

The scheme had exhibited a very satisfactory response in the beginning but with the passage of time, a decline in attendance has been noticed due to the following reasons :

i) Industrial workers in view of the Union Territory accreditation of the course prefer to appear in the trade test of NCVT as private Candidates.

ii) Employees find it difficult to attend classes in odd hours and match it with their office timings in industries.

Being a Govt. Of India's scheme, the above flaws were considered by them and the scheme was revised after having its initial trial test in the C.T.I.s on pilot basis.

This revised scheme is now proposed to be implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Important Features of the Scheme :

The training under this scheme will be arranged to cover the different grades of skills in every trade taught in the I.T.I.s but initially it will be started so as to cover the five trades which are already running on the old pattern i.e. Electrician, Fitter, Turner, Machinist and Inst.Mechanic. The objective of the training will be to prepare freshers/helpers for appearing in the final trade test as a private candidate contents as per the scheme of the Govt. Of India will be divided into unit modules of 3 months duration each. For the one year courses 4 units would be formulated and for 2 years courses 8 units would be formulated. Each unit would cover the theory subjects as well as trade practicals, Workshop calculations and Science and Engg.drawing. The classes will be held in the evening thrice a week 3 hours in each day. The course contents would allow the option to the Industrial workers for enrolling themselves for a particular unit or all the units in which they would like to receive coaching. The total hours for which the training will be conducted per week would be 9 hours and 50 weeks per year as per the break-up below :-

Trade Practical	- 75 hours
Trade Theory	- 150 hours
W/Shop calculations in Science	- 150 hours
Engg.Drawings	- 75 hours

Industrial workers who did not have any formalised training in the recognised trade but possess 2 years workshop experience in a particular trade of their choice and are sponsored by their employers will be eligible for admission. They must possess the necessary educational qualifications as prescribed in the prospectus for the trades taught in the I.T.I.s. No age limit is proposed to be prescribed for these courses.

The existing staff in the I.T.I.s would be paid additional remuneration to manage the part time programmes for every 4 units of 80 trainees. The following remuneration will be paid to the various categories of the staff in the I.T.I.s.

		Additional Remuneration
01)	Principal - 1	Rs.200/-
02)	Foreman - 1	Rs.150/-
03)	Supervisory Instructor - 1	Rs.100/-

Besides above, Trade Instructors will be appointed to take the classes who will be paid remuneration at the hourly rates which will be got approved by the competent authority. Necessary provision for payment to the ministerial and other related staff will also be made as per the G.O.I.'s scheme. Outside experts will also be associated with the scheme who will be paid suitable remuneration to be decided at the appropriate stage.

Component of Expenditure:

Non-Recurring :

- i) Purchase of additional hand tools etc.- Rs.50,000/-
- ii) For visual aids, charts, books furniture etc. - Rs.20,000/-

Recurring :

Staff Remuneration	- Rs.20,000/- per annum
Raw Material	- Rs.50,000/-
Misc. Expenses	- Rs.50,000/-

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan in the Revenue sub-head. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan under the Revenue sub-head with the following break up :

Prof. Services	0.30 Lakh
Mach. & Eqp.	0.50 Lakh
Mat. Supply	0.20 Lakh.

No provision in the capital is required.

6.Strengthening of the Headquarters staff(Rs. 10.00lakhs).

The training wing headquarter which bears the responsibility for the educational planning and administration of the craftsmen training programme implemented through a network of the ITIs, serves as a nucleus around which all the activities rotate. It is thus essential that this wing is large and strong enough to perform its function adequately.

During the past few years, there has been a continuing growth and consolidation of Craftsmen training facilities in the

Union Territory of Delhi. The strength of ITI trainees which was about 5000 at the beginning of Fifth five year Plan is now more than 7600. This is further intended to be increased to about 10,000 trainees during Eighth Five Year Plan, when two more ITIs are proposed to be opened and expansion of existing ITIs is also planned. Compared to the above expansion, the staff strength in the Directorate has nearly remained constant except in the newly set up units having new field of activities.

The weakness is particularly felt in the inspection Machinery and the inadequacy of staff at the senior level positions. As per the DGE&T norms inspection of the ITIs has to be carried by the Directorate Inspection Team after every three months. This is not carried out, because there are only two posts of Assistant Inspector of Training, who are not in a position to cover all the ITIs. They are also considered to be lower level officer, compared to the level of the Principal. The objectives of the scheme is thus :

To strengthen the inspection Machinery at the Directorate Head Quarter by suitably augmenting the staff strength.

The Examination cell has been strengthened and following posts have been created.

Asstt. Director	-	Rs. 3000 - 4500.	- 1
Sr.Tech.Asstt.		Rs. 2000 - 3200.	- 1
Stenographer		Rs. 1200 - 2040.	- 1
L.D.C		Rs. 950 - 1500.	- 1
Class IV		Rs. 750 - 940	- 1

One more posts of Despatch rider s likely to be created during the year 1990-91 with the purchase of a Motor Cycle. An expenditure of Rs.2.95 Lakhs is anticipated during the year 1990-91.

It is intended to create posts of Joint Director (Training), Dy. Director, Asst. Director (Inspection), Asstt. Inspector of Training, Stenographer etc. during the Eighth Plan period.

Following posts are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1991-92.

i)	Asstt. Inspector of Trg.	- Rs.2000-3500	- 1
ii)	L.D.C.	- Rs. 950-1500	- 1
iii)	Driver	- Rs. 950-1500	- 1

Components of Expenditure:

Salary	- Rs.3.00 lakh/annum
	(when all posts are created).
Office Equipment	- Rs.1.00 lakh
Vehicles	- Rs.2.00 lakh

As outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan in the Revenue subhead. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed in the annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue subhead with the following break up in the Budgetary sub head.

Salary	2.75 Lakh
Office Exp.	0.15 Lakh
Travel Exp.	0.10 Lakh

7. Strengthening of State Apprenticeship Advisor's Office (Rs. 5.00 lakhs).

Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, it is a statutory obligation for the Private and Public Organisations 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 Adviser is responsible for the smooth conduction of the Apprenticeship Training Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Delhi has about 25,000 small and medium sized industrial establishment out of which the apprenticeship office has been able to cover 1100 establishments only under the act and 3700 apprentices are undergoing training. It has been observed that large number of employees do not engage apprentices or do not impart proper training to some of the Apprentices and even fail to pay the stipend to the Apprentices engaged by them at the prescribed rates. There is thus a need to identify the defaulters, enforce the provision of the Apprenticeship Act through liaison and persuasion and if they do not still co-operate, initiate legal proceedings in the court of law.

It is thus essential that the enforcement and the legal Machinery may be suitably strengthened to fully utilise the potential for Apprenticeship Training facilities by identifying and bringing more number of establishments under the ambit of the act.

The objective of the scheme would thus be:-

i) to fully utilise the potential for Apprenticeship training facilities available in the Union Territory of Delhi by identifying/surveying industrial establishments of the U.T. of Delhi, which are yet to be covered under the Act.

ii) to improve the quality and quantity of the Apprenticeship Training.

The areas of weakness in respect of the staff strength has been identified by the Apprenticeship Office, considering the difficulties being faced during the current plan period and the anticipated work load in the Eighth Plan period.

The staff strength will be augmented in phases during the Eighth plan Period for which due priority will be assigned and decided, considering the need of the programme at the appropriate stage. Posts of Asstt. Apprenticeship Advisor, Training Officer, Legal Advisor, Office Superintendent, Stenographer, Class IV etc are likely to be created.

Components of Expenditure:

Salary	-	Rs.1.50 lakh/annum
Office Expenses	-	Rs.0.20 lakh/annum
Office Equipment	-	Rs.1.00 lakh/annum

Following posts are proposed to be created in 1991-92

1)	Training Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	1
2)	Legal Advisor	Rs. 2000-3500	1
3)	Office Supdt.	Rs. 1640-2900	1
4)	Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	1
5)	Class iv	Rs. 750-950	1

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed under Revenue head for the eighth five year plan. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 with the following breakup under Revenue subhead:

Salary.	1.20 Lakh
O.Exp.	0.20 Lakh
T.Exp.	0.10 Lakh

8.Setting up an Industrial Training Institute in Jaffarpur Village Nazafgarh Block, New Delhi (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

There are about 246 villages under 5 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 and participate in the developing programme is recognised at all levels.

Although Industrial Training Institute located in Delhi are playing a useful role in Artisans training of rural youth, but most of these, as presently located are Urban based. In the present system, it is felt that trainees get clustered in the Urban Area and develop reluctance to go back to rural surroundings even when they do not get suitable Urban Employment.

With this aim in mind, the Directorate opened during Seventh Plan an Industrial Training Institute in the Nazafgarh Development Block of Delhi with the objective:

- i) to accelerate the rural development by providing training facilities to the rural youths at their door-step.
- ii) to prevent the flow of the rural youths to the Urban Areas in search of suitable employment.
- iii) to provide more opportunities to women to undergo formal training.

The institute is being developed in phases. In the first phase, the institute was started with a seating capacity of 64 trainees w.e.f. 1986-87, temporarily as a guest institute in ITI Jail Road. The institute was further expanded in the year 1989-90, when it was shifted to an old building in Tilak Nagar and its seating capacity was increased to 224 trainees.

Meanwhile a plot of land measuring 15 acres was taken over from the village Panchayat. Construction of boundary wall around the site was undertaken. Efforts are being made to start the construction of the building, though it was slightly held up due to the non clearance of the change in land use by DDA. Matter was being followed up and D.D.A has recently permitted the change in land use.

32 teaching posts including that of Principal and other teaching staff have already been created, which have been converted to Non Plan after the termination of Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5.66 lakh is anticipated during the year 1990-91.

There will be no additional staff requirement in the first two years of Plan period, till the new building is constructed.

After the construction of the building, when the institute will be expanded, staff strictly as per the norms laid down by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour will be provided. 39 no. of Group C and 8 no. of Group D posts will be created during the Eighth Plan.

Components of Expenditure:

Building	- Rs.150.00 lakh(Provision made under capital works programme)
Salary	- Rs.10.00 lakh/annum (when the posts are created)
Machinery & Equipment	- Rs.10.00 lakh
Misc.	- Rs.5.00 lakh

An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed under Revenue subhead in the Eighth plan. Capital provision is being reflected under the consolidated scheme of capital works. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed under Revenue subhead in the Annual Plan 1991-92 with the Budget headwise break up as below:

Machinery & Equipment	- Rs. 5.25 Lakh
Material Supply	- Rs. 0.65 Lakh
Office Expenses	Rs. 0.10 lakh

TOTAL	Rs. 6.00 lakh

Name of the Scheme:9. Modernisation and Replacement of Machinery and Equipments.(Rs. 250.00 Lakhs)

There are thirteen Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi in which training in 49 engineering and non engineering trades is being imparted. Out of these ITIs, six were set up as early as in 2nd Plan period and thus 80% of the machinery which they are having has become 20 to 25 years old. This machinery which consist of lathes, milling machines, shapers, slotters, electric generators, moters, 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 on vocational training set up by the Planning commission in January 1984, had also observed that the main contributing factors that is effecting the quality of training in the ITI is that the major part of the equipment/machines in most of the institutes have either become unserviceable or obsolete. The group recommended that all out efforts should be made to replace old and outdated machinery.

During the Seventh Plan period, machinery worth of Rs.10/12 lakh has also become unserviceable and due to limitation of funds in the Seventh Plan period, we have not been able to provide replacements. The ITIs are thus deficient of various machinery and equipment as compared to the S.T.L. and are thus to be provided with equipments. In addition to above the Government of India has been revising the syllabus and standard list of Tools and Equipments of the various trades from time to time, which results in the deficiencies.

There has been also a rapid advancement in industry in

respect of technology, operations & methodology. Machines and equipments available in the ITIs 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.

The objective of this scheme is thus:

- i) To remove the obsolescence.
- ii) To provide ITIs with deficient tools & equipments.
- iii) To replace the unserviceable tools & equipments.

A preliminary survey of Industries in and around Delhi and consultation with trade expert, has identified equipments which are to be provided in each ITI. Removal of obsolescence is however a continuous process and the requirement will be re-assessed at the appropriate stage in the plan period in consultation with the trade experts, Principals of the Institutes and considering the advancement in Technology.

Ministry of Labour has already laid down standard tools list of machinery and equipments for each engineering and non-engineering trades.

The items which are deficient in each institute or are required to replace the existing tools and equipments as and when they become unserviceable, will be decided, taking into consideration the standard tool list and the stock position.

Industrial Training Institutes were equipped with Machinery and equipments worth Rs.131.52 Lakh appx. during the seventh plan period from the Territory's own funds. A Central assistance of Rs.20.00 lakh was also utilised for removal of deficiencies in the ITIs. during this period.

During the year 1990-91, ITIs are further proposed to be equipped with machinery and equipment worth Rs.80.00 lakhs approx.

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan under revenue sub head. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under 'Mach. & Equip' sub head.

10. Opening of Industrial Training Institute in Mehrauli Block/Gokhale Road.(35.00)

Schemes for the establishment of Industrial Training Institutes in Rural Development blocks of Delhi were incorporated during the seventh plan period with a view to provide increased training facilities in the Union territory of Delhi.

Three Rural Development blocks of Delhi namely Nazafgarh, Alipur and Mehrauli were identified and efforts were made to locate suitable land to construct the building. Suitable lands were identified in Jaffarpur village of Nazafgarh block and in Narela industrial complex of Alipur block.

However efforts to locate a suitable piece of land in Mehrauli block located in South Delhi could not succeed either through DDA or Gram Panchayats.

In the meanwhile the Administration received instructions from the Government of India to open I.T.Is in minority concen-

trated areas as a part of 15 Pt. Programme, and also to lay greater focus on providing training and employment facilities for women by opening institution exclusively reserved for them.

The administration, therefore decided to open an I.T.I exclusively reserved for women in an old building already in its possession at Gokhale Road, Mori Gatte. This institute was opened with an intake capacity of 160 trainees in the trades of Electronics, Commercial Art, Textile designing, Stenography etc. The trades were decided based on a survey conducted for indentifying the needs of the residents of the adjacent walled city area and its surroundings.

The Institute was thus established with the following objective.

i). to create training facilities exclusively for girls in the walled city area where such facilities are not adequate.

ii). to provide training facilities for minority community, which is densely populated in the adjoining areas to enable them to have gainful employment.

Thirty posts have already been created. Institute has started functioning with an intake capacity of 160 trainees. An expenditure of Rs.11.00 Lakh is likely to be incurred during 1990-91.

During the year 1991-92, the institute strength has to be further increased from 160 to about 256 trainees, following posts are to be created.

1.	Craft Instt.	-	1400 - 2600	6 Nos.
2.	Foreman Instt.		2000 - 3200	1 No.
3.	U.D.C.		1200 - 2040	1 No
4.	L.D.C.		900 - 1500	1 No
5.	Class IV		750 - 940	2 Nos.

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 under Revenue sub head. An outlay of Rs.11.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue Sub head as per budget head wise break up below:

Salary	Rs. 7.75 lakh
Office Exp.	Rs. 0.15 lakh
Travel. Exp.	Rs. 0.05 lakh
Mach. & Equip.	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Raw Material	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Stipend	Rs. 0.50 lakh
Misc.	Rs. 0.30 lakh

TOTAL	Rs.11.75 lakh

11. Opening of Industrial Training Institute in Narela. (40.00Lakh)

There are 13 Industrial Training Institutes presently functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi having an overall seating capacity of 7636 trainees. All these I.T.I.s 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 I.T.I.s 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 had decided to open this I.T.I. located in the rural area at Alipur Block.

The objective of the scheme is this :

- i) To prevent the flow of rural youth to the urban areas in search of employment.
- ii) To accelerate the rural development by providing training facilities to the rural youths at their door-step.
- iii) To increase facilities for Craftsmen Training in the Union Territory of Delhi.

A piece of land measuring 5 acre has been already allotted to this Directorate by D.S.I.D.C. in their industrial complex at Narela. Full payment for the land has also been made.

Pending the construction of its own building the I.T.I. was started functioning with a limited seating capacity of 108 trainees in a rented building at Kingsway Camp. w.e.f. academic session 1989-90. 28 posts were created in seventh plan which were converted into Non Plan at the end of seventh plan.

The institute was further expanded to a seating capacity of 228 trainees during the year 1990-91. 17 posts of Group C & D category were further created during the year 1990-91, for which provision has to be kept in eighth plan.

The Institute is to be developed in phases. It will achieve an ultimate seating capacity of about 800 trainees, when its own building is constructed.

Additional teaching posts will be created as per the norms laid down by DGET, based on the seating capacity.

Component of Expenditure:

Recurring : (After it reaches its full capacity)

Salary and other	-	Rs.15.00 lakhs/annum
Raw Material, Stipend etc.	-	Rs.03.00 lakhs/annum

Non-Recurring

Building	-	Rs.150.00 lakh
Machinery & Equipment	-	Rs. 30.00 lakh
Miscellaneous	-	Rs. 2.00 lakh

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs in the Revenue sub-head is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.9.50 lakhs in the Revenue sub-head is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92. with the Budget sub head break up as given below:

Salary	4.00 Lakh
Off. Exp.	0.10 Lakh
Travel Exp.	0.05 Lakh
Mach.&Eqp.	4.20 Lakh

S\ship stipend 0.50 Lakh
 Raw Material 0.50 Lakh
 Other charges 0.15 Lakh

9.50 Lakh

12. Strengthening and Consolidation of Industrial Training Institute.(Rs. 30.00)

In the recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the seating capacity of various Industrial Training Institutes. Although the Instructional Staff strength has been proportionately increased, but the Admn., Class IV and Related Instruction staff strength has not been increased. Some of the ITIs have also shifted to their new buildings constructed during the seventh plan period and keeping in view the norms laid down, they are facing or likely to face Administrative/Academic problems due to the shortage of staff.

To cope up with this extra load, it is also intended to strengthen the office of the ITIs by modernising the communication, information retrieval and recording and reproduction systems in the ITIs.

The objective of the scheme is thus:

i) to augment the administrative watch and ward and related instruction staff strength of the ITI

ii) to modernise the office of the ITIs for faster communication and effective management.

iii) to upgrade the level of Principals of I.T.Is bringing it at par with the norms laid down by DGE & T, Ministry of Labour.

The areas of weaknesses have already been identified for the various categories in consultation with the Principals of the ITIs and taking into consideration the entitlement as per the norms laid down by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour.

The office of the ITIs will be streamlined by purchase and providing following modern equipments:

- i) Personal Computers,
- ii) Intercom system,
- iii) Photocopier,
- iv) Moter Cycle for despatch rider.

The streamlining will be done in phases during Eighth Plan Period. Posts will also be created in phases, for which due priority will be assigned, considering the need of the institutes.

Twenty Eight posts consisting of of Office Supdt.-9, Accountant -1, Typewriter Mechanic -1, Store-Keeper -2, Stenographer-2, Asstt. Store Keeper-3, Chowkidar -4, Sweeper -6, are likely to be created during the year 1990-91, which have already been cleared by Administrative Reforms. An expenditure of Rs. 3.85 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1990-91.

Following posts are proposed to be created during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

1) Office Supdt.	- 1640 - 2900	- 1 No.
2) Accountant	- 1640 - 2900	- 6 Nos.
3) Stenographer	- 1200 - 2040	- 6 Nos.
4) Social Study Insttr.	- 1400 - 2600	- 4 Nos.
5) Maths/Drawing Insttr.	- 1400 - 2600	- 4 Nos.
6) Chowkidar/Sweeper	- 750 - 960	- 5 Nos.

Components of Expenditure

Salary	- Rs.5.00 lakh/annum
Office Equipment	- Rs.15.00 lakh
Misc. Expenses including furniture	- Rs.10.00 lakh

An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 under Revenue subhead. An outlay of Rs.7.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue subhead with the following break up.

Salary	- Rs. 5.00 lakh
Office Equip.	- Rs. 2.00 lakh
Travel Exp.	- Rs. 0.10 lakh.

TOTAL	- Rs. 7.10 lakh.

13: Creation of Coaching-cum-Guidance facilities for SC/ST students. (Rs.48.00 Lakh)

Considering the changing economic and social environment and the need for upliftment of the SC/ST families, which form nearly 18% of the population of Delhi, it was considered necessary that some Coaching-cum-Guidance facilities may be created for SC/ST candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges which may enable them to increase their representation in Public Services and promote their employability. It is thus intended to conduct regular training in typing and stenography including General Knowledge and English for these candidates and provide them guidance for career planning and confidence building by arranging special lectures.

The training will be of eleven months duration four hours a day. It will be in Stenography and Typing and one hour in English/General Knowledge daily. Two batches will run concurrently with an intake capacity of 20 students each.

Other Provisions of the Schemes :

- i) The Training will be free of cost.
- ii) Stipend @ Rs.75/- per month per trainee will be paid.
- iii) Free stationery will be provided to the trainees.
- iv) Vocational guidance will be provided to the trainees by arranging special lectures.

Following posts have already been created:

01) Steno Instructor	- Rs.1400 - 2300	- 1
02) Language Instructor	- Rs.1640 - 2900	- 1

03)	U.D.C.	- Rs.1200 - 2040 - 1
04)	L.D.C.	- Rs. 950 - 1500 - 1
05)	Class IV	- Rs. 750 - 940 - 1

An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 under Revenue subhead. An outlay of Rs.2.30 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue Sub Head with the following Budget headwise break up

Salary	0.90 lakh
Office expences	0.10 lakh
Stipends	0.30 lakh
Material supply	0.25 lakh
Mach. & Equip.	0.40 lakh
Other Charges	0.25 lakh
Advt.	0.10 lakh

14.Name of the Scheme: Capital works programme in the ITIs/BTC.(Rs. 462.00 Lakhs)

There are Thirteen ITIs and one Basic Training Centre functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi and two more ITIs are proposed to be established during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Out of the thirteen ITIs, ten ITIs/BTC are running in their own building, while others are temporarily running in rented or old buildings.

The thrust of the Capital Works Programme during Eighth Plan is to:

i) Construct building for ITIs, which have already been opened and working in rented or old buildings.

ii) Construct buildings for the new institutes proposed to be opened in Eighth Plan.

iii).Construct additional floors/extension blocks in the institutes, wherever it is possible as per the building by-laws and regulations.

iv) Make the necessary additions, improvement and alterations in the workshops, labs. and campus of the old ITIs to cope up the modernisation programme and required for the smooth running of the institute. -

The above-said objective, will enable the Administration to bring a qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in the craftsman/apprenticeship training faculties in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Details of the programme to be undertaken are summarised below:

1) New Institutes/buildings

i) ITI Jaffarpur:

This ITI is working presently in an old building at Tilak Nagar with a limited seating capacity. 15 acres of land has already been taken over from Gram Sabha for the construction of its building and the Boundary wall has also been constructed around the site. Preliminary estimates have been prepared by

the PWD and the proposal has been submitted for the approval of the Standing Finance Committee of the Administration. The total estimated cost of construction is Rs. 2.40 Crore. The project could not earlier take off as the necessary permission of DDA for the change in land use had not been received. However by constant follow up and vigorous efforts the required permission has recently been received and thus the construction of the building is likely to start soon.

ii) ITI Narela:

This ITI has also started functioning in a rented building at Kingsway Camp. 5 acres of land has been allotted by M/s DSIDC in their industrial complex at Narela for the construction of its building. Payment for the land has also been made. Layout Plan and Estimates have also been prepared and the approval of S.F.C. has been obtained. Construction of building is likely to start soon.

iii) ITI at Papan Kala:

This ITI is proposed to be opened in the Eighth Plan Period and as such necessary provision towards the cost of land and construction of building will be required.

iv).I.T.I. at Okhla (in the campus of G.B. Pant Polytechnic).

This I.T.I is proposed to be opened in Eighth Plan period within the existing campus of G.B. Pant Polytechnic where sufficient land is available. No expenditure is thus to be incurred on the cost of the land and provision will only be required for the construction of the building, which is likely to start by the end of 1992-93.

11. Additional floors/extension blocks in the existing ITIs/BTC.

i) Construction of extension block in BTC Pusa.

To fulfill the statutory obligations as laid down in the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, it is essential that Basic Training facilities and facilities for related instructions are increased in the UT of Delhi. On examination it was seen that there is scope for horizontal expansion in the existing BTC Campus at Pusa, considering the F.A.R. limits and the ground coverage.

The architectural wing of the PWD has, therefore, made an exercise to prepare a layout plan of the extension block in the existing BTC Campus on the basis of our projections. This block, when constructed can also accommodate the office of the Apprenticeship Adviser which is presently running in old building at Arab-ki-Sarai and is not able to maintain the necessary coordination with BTC running at Pusa. The project has also been cleared by the Standing Finance Committee of the Administration and based on the Estimates prepared A\A & E\S for Rs. 4.79 crore has already been issued. Considering the stage of the project, it is certain that the construction work will start during the year 1991-92, for which adequate provision is required.

ii) Construction of Additional Storey at Malviya Nagar.

This ITI is also presently working in a congested accommodation having two storeyed administrative block and workshop

blocks. There is no scope for horizontal expansion and, therefore, the possibilities of vertical expansion were explored. The matter has been examined in consultation with PWD and it has been decided that the institute may be expanded vertically since there is a provision of construction of one additional floor over the existing administrative block. The provision for this was made in the foundation at the time of construction of the building. This will facilitate expansion of the institute which is much needed since this is the only institute for boys in South Delhi and there has been a tremendous growth of industrial activities in the nearby Industrial Estate of Okhla.

The building plans have already been prepared by the PWD and cleared by the standing committee of M.C.D. The construction is likely to start by the end of year 1990-91 or early in 1991-92.

iii) Construction of 4th and 5th Floors at ITI Siri Fort.

The existing accommodation provided in the ITI Siri Fort is being utilised to its optimum capacity and it is not in a position to absorb any expansion. The only possible alternative analysed is to construct additional floors i.e. 4th and 5th floors over the existing workshop block. It has been confirmed from PWD that necessary provision exist in the building by-laws. Provision is, therefore, required for the construction of these additional floors. The building plans/estimations are also ready with the P.W.D.

iv) Construction of Additional Floor at ITI Subzi Mandi

ITI Subzi Mandi, like Malviya Nagar has also no scope for horizontal expansion. The matter has been, therefore, examined in consultation with PWD and it is found that there is scope for vertical expansion by construction of 3rd floor over the existing workshop block. Provision for the construction of the same also exist in the foundation. PWD will, thus, be requested to prepare the building plans and obtain the clearance of MCD. The construction is likely to start in 1991-92.

III. Additions, improvements and alteration in the labs, Workshop and campus of old I.T.Is.

The building of six, out of the twelve ITIs, were constructed 30 to 40 years back and need improvements, additions and alterations to cope up the expansion and modernisation programme being undertaken as a part of the Craftsman Training Scheme. Introduction of new sections/trades like Computer, Plastic processing operator requires renovations in the labs/Workshops like providing false ceiling, sound proof partitions, providing of Bus-bars, repairs of electrical installations and various civil works.

Environment improvement is also required to be given attention for the campus of these old ITIs so as to provide a congenial atmosphere for training of students.

Total proposed outlay for Eighth Plan 1990-95:

A total outlay of Rs.462.00 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 under Capital subhead for all the components. An outlay of Rs.157.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under capital under capital heads.

15. Establishment of Training-cum-Production Centre in I.T.I.s (Rs. 7.50 lakhs).

There is a general feeling which is also to an extent strengthened by the feedback information that the passed-out students, which have received Institutional training in I.T.I.s find difficult to adjust themselves, when they go for employment or self-employment due to their inexperience in the production/on the job training and the lack of self-confidence.

Passed-out students, who intends to be self-employed are also not aware of the various entrepreneurship development programmes available in the country and in their search for wage employment face frustration of being under employed or unemployed.

With this aim in mind, it is intended to establish training-cum-production centres in some of the I.T.I.s with the objective :

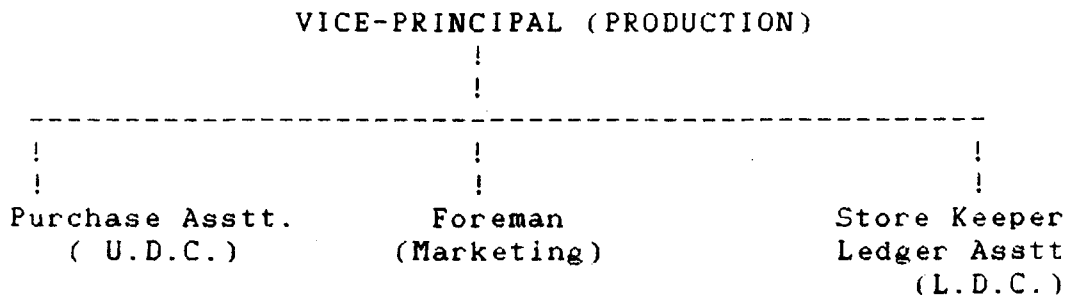
i) to give on the job training to the senior/passed-out students of the I.T.I.s in a variety of skills suitable for self-employment or industrial employment.

ii) to educate the students about various entrepreneurship development schemes of the Govt. Of India, which will assist them in self employment.

Training-cum-production Centres will initially be opened in one of the I.T.I.s namely I.T.I. Shahdara; but other I.T.I.s will also be covered at a later stage. Selection of I.T.I. Shahdara has been made considering its vicinity to the Jhilmil Industrial Area, which will be its potential Market.

Initially Mechanical Fabrication jobs such (i) Grill making, Steel furniture making, workshop jobs involving the trades of Turner, Fitter, Machinist and Welding will be undertaken.

A Production Cordination Centre will be established in the I.T.I., which will be manned by an officer of the level of Vice-Principal :



He will be assisted by Foreman (Marketing), Purchase Assistant, Store Keeper and Ledger Assistant and Class IV. Foreman (Marketing) will keep touch with the industrial establishments in and around the centre and obtain job orders. Job orders received will be distributed to the various workshops and Production In Charge will be coordinating and liaising the progress of work within the delivery schedule.

Foreman Instructor of the concerned workshop will be made responsible for the production of the jobs utilising the services of the trainees under the supervision of Craft Instructor. Suitable incentives will be provided to the staff associated with the production either on a consolidated basis or commensurate with the profits.

Revenues earned by way of sales will be deposited in a separate head in the Pay & Accounts Office for utilisation in the purchase of raw material and consumables.

Principal of the Institute will be the overall incharge of the centre and will also be given suitable incentive.

Existing Machinery and Equipment will be utilised to the possible extent. Some special equipment, if necessary, will be procured.

Components of Expenditure :

- Salary of Staff	- 1.00 lakh/annum
- Mach. & Equipment	- 2.00.lakh
- Raw Material & Consumables	- 1.00 lakh
- Misc. Expenditure	- 1.00 lakh

Expenditure on salary of staff will be recurring while other expenditure will be initially made at the time of starting the Centre. As the cell will come into operation, the revenues earned by way of sales will be utilised for increasing the expenditure on purchase of Raw Materials, Consumables etc.

Proposed Outlay Eighth Plan 1990-95

An outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan under Revenue Sub Head.

Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 1991-92

An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan under Revenue Sub Head with the following break up :

Salary	Rs. 0.10 Lakh
O.Exp.	Rs. 0.02 Lakh
T.Exp.	Rs. 0.03 Lakh
Prof. Serv.	Rs. 0.50 Lakh
Mach. & Eqp.	Rs. 0.50 Lakh
Mat. Supply	Rs. 0.30 Lakh
Other Charges	Rs. 0.05 Lakh

16. Faculty Development Programme in I.T.I.s(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The quality of Training is mainly dependent on the quality of Trainers/Teachers directly involved in the training programme. It is, therefore, essential that Teachers should be properly trained and their knowledge is updated from time to time by sending them on refresher courses or specially designed courses. They should be also exposed to new training concepts so they could teach more effectively and efficiently.

It is also essential that teachers, while in service should be encouraged to pursue higher studies connected to their discipline through incentives and motivation.

It is also intended to initiate under this scheme meritorious awards to Five teachers every year of Rs.2500/- who have done some meritorious work connected with their profession and is adding to their teaching abilities. The teachers to be selected will be decided by an appropriate committee constituted for the purpose.

But the main difficulty, which is being faced in its implementation is the difficulty being faced by the institutes to run the classes in the absence of trade instructors, when he is sent for training or for higher studies.

In the I.T.I.system of teaching one Craft Instructor of the trade is appointed for a class of 16 students and out of 42 hours of teaching programme/week, the trade instructor remain responsible for nearly 30-32 hours of teaching directly Working Trade Theory and practical. He is also responsible for maintaining the student's records, maintenance of Machines and for the management of training materials. It thus become rather impossible for the institute to relieve without a trade substitute for training programmes which generally range from 6 months to 12 months duration.

It has thus become an unfortunate truth that the Directorate is not able to send the staff members on training to the desired extent.

The only possible solution to this problem is to provide training reserves in the institute, who can manage the classes and the training programme, may not suffer.

The training is imparted in 49 Engg. and Non-Engg.trades and there is a sanctioned strength of about 550 Craft Instructors in I.T.I.s in the various disciplines. An analysis has revealed that if 10% additional posts are created in the I.T.I.s, the staff can be sent on training by rotation and without affecting the training programme.

It is thus proposed to create 55 posts during the Eighth Plan period in phase. During the first year i.e., Annual Plan 1991-92, 15 posts of Craft Instructors in the scale of Rs.1400-2600 will be created.

Components of Expenditure:

- Salary - Rs.5.00 lakh/annum
(when all posts are created)
- Miscellaneous - Rs.1.00 lakh
(including office Expenses)
- Professional Services- Rs.1.00 lakh

Proposed outlay for Eighth Plan 1990-95:

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1990-95 under revenue. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue with the following breakup :

Salary	Rs	0.50 lakh
O.Exp.	Rs	0.05 lakh
Prof. Service	Rs	0.15 lakh
Other charges	Rs	0.30 lakh

New Scheme17. Setting up an I.T.I. at Papankalan Delhi (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are thirteen Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi, which are imparting training under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of the Govt. Of India. These Institutes are dispersed throughout the Union Territory of Delhi and are located as below:

- 01) I.T.I.Pusa
- 02) I.T.I.Arab-Ki-Sarai
- 03) I.T.I.Malviya Nagar
- 04) I.T.I.Subzi Mandi
- 05) I.T.I.Shahdara
- 06) I.T.I.Tilak Nagar (Jail Road)
- 07) I.T.I.Nand Nagri
- 08) I.T.I.Jahangir Puri
- 09) I.T.I.Kichripur
- 10) I.T.I.Siri Fort for women.
- 11) I.T.I.Narela (Temporarily functioning
in Kingsway Camp)
- 12) I.T.I.Jaffar Pur(Functioning in old building
at Tilak Nagar)
- 13) I.T.I. for women at Gokhale Road.

The seating capacity of these I.T.I.s is 7636 and training in 49 Engg. and Non Engg.trades is imparted there. Except I.T.I.Narela and Jaffar Pur for which new buildings are to be constructed, all the I.T.I.s are functioning at the optimum level. The additional skilled manpower requirement of the coming years could thus be met by opening new I.T.I.s in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Papankala project in the South-West Delhi is being developed by DDA as a Growth Centre; it is therefore being felt that this I.T.I.may be located in this Growth Centre.

The Institute will be developed with an ultimate seating capacity of 600-800 trainees. Land measuring 5 to 10 acres will be procured through DDA and institutional Building, Workshop, Auditorium etc will be constructed.

Facilities will be created for training in the field of Computer, Electronics and other advanced skills. Final decision in regard to the introduction of trades will be taken at appropriate stage in the plan period.

As the developed land from DDA is not likely to be available before next two years, the project is not likely to take off before the plan period 1993-94.

Components of Expenditure:

Cost of Building	-	Rs.130.00 lakh (Capital)
Salary of Staff	-	Rs. 10.00 lakh)
Machinery & Equipt.	-	Rs. 7.50 lakh }Revenue
Misc.Expenditure	-	Rs. 2.50 lakh }

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed in Eighth Five Year Plan under Revenue sub head. Capital provision is reflected in consolidated scheme of Capital works programme separately.No outlay is proposed during Annual Plan 1991-92

New Scheme:18. Setting up an ITI at Okhla, Delhi (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

There are Thirteen Industrial Institutes in Delhi which are imparting training under the craftsmen training scheme of the Govt. of India. These Institutes are dispersed through out the Union Territory of Delhi and are located as below :

1. ITI PUSA
2. ITI ARAB-KI-SARAI
3. ITI MALVIYA NAGAR
4. ITI SUBZI MANDI
5. ITI SHAHDARA
6. ITI TILAK NAGAR (JAIL ROAD)
7. ITI NAND NAGRI
8. ITI JAHANGIR PURI
9. ITI KHICHRIPUR
10. ITI SIRI FORT (FOR WOMEN)
11. ITI NARELA (TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING AT KINGSWAY
CAMP)
12. ITI JAFFAR PUR (FUNCTIONING IN OLD BUILDING AT
TILAK NAGAR)
13. ITI GOKHALE ROAD FOR WOMEN

The seating capacity of these ITIs is 7636 and training in 49 Engineering and Non Engineering trades is imparted there. Except ITI Jaffar Pur and Narela for which new buildings are to be constructed, all the ITIs are almost functioning at optimum level. Though during the Eighth Plan simultaneous efforts are also made to increase the seating capacity of the existing ITIs by constructing additional floors/extension blocks, yet it is felt that the projected man power requirement is not likely to be met till new Institutes are also established.

The Directorate in fact during the Seventh Plan period had envisaged opening of Three more ITIs in three Rural Development Blocks of Delhi. Namely Nazaf Garh, Narela and Mehrauli. While suitable lands in Nazaf Garh and Narela Blocks have already been obtained and the Institutes started functioning in temporary buildings, suitable land in Mehrauli Development Block could not be obtained inspite of best efforts made with the Gram Panchayat and Delhi Development Authority. The planned setting up of an ITI in Rural Development Block in Mehrauli thus could not materialise. However to cater to the needs of the residents of the area for adequate training facilities, the Directorate as an alternate course of action, propose to earmark a suitable piece of land in the existing campus of G.B.Pant Polytechnic in Okhla for opening an I.T.I. This will also enable the Directorate to save expenditure on the purchase of land..

The Institute will be developed in phases with an ultimate seating capacity of 600-800 trainees.

Facilities will be created for training in the field of Computer, Electronics and other advanced skills. Final decision in regard to the introduction of trades will be taken at appropriate stage in the Plan period.

Component and Expenditure

Cost of Building.	130.00 Lakh	Capital
Salary of staff.	15.00 Lakh)	
Machinery & Eqp.	10.00 Lakh)-----	Revenue
Misc. Expenses.	5.00 Lakh)	

Proposed Outlay for Eighth Plan 1990-95

An outlay of Rs.20.00 Lakh is proposed in Eighth Plan under

revenue subhead. Capital component is being provided under the scheme of Capital Works. An outlay of Rs.1.00 Lakh is proposed under Revenue subhead with the following breakup:

Salary.	0.50 Lakh
Mach. Eqp.	0.40 Lakh
Misc.	0.10 Lakh

(Capital provision reflected under Capital Works)

II PROPOSALS FOR SCHEMES UNDER WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR WHICH SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (100%) TO BE RELEASED BY DGE&T, MINISTRY OF LABOUR, GOVT. OF INDIA.

Modernisation of Equipment in existing ITIs.

There are Thirteen Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi in which training in 49 engineering trades is being imparted. Out of these ITIs, Six were set up as early as in Second Plan period and thus 80% of the Machinery which they are maintaining have been 20 to 25 years old. There has been a rapid advancement in the industry in respect of technology, operations and methodology. Machines and equipments in the ITIs have thus become obsolete and it is essential that new machines having multi operations facilities should be provided so that the trainees may not feel handicapped when they go to market.

The ITI-wise shortages were worked out and the requirement was thus included in the World Bank Assistance programme of modernisation of equipment in existing ITIs. The objectives of the scheme would be:

To remove the obsolescence and replace the unserviceable tool and equipment in the Institutes.

Achievements during Seventh Plan and anticipated up to 1990-91.

Under the World Bank Assistance programme, Institutes were equipped with Machinery and Equipment worth Rs. 39.00 Lakh during Seventh Plan. They are further to be equipped with equipments worth Rs.86.23 Lakh approx. during the year 1990-91.

SCA Proposed for Eighth Plan 1990-95

An SCA of Rs. 361.23 Lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 which is the total Planned cost of the scheme as earmarked in the World Bank Assistance programme. and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis during the period.

Proposed SCA for Annual Plan 1991-92

A total SCA of Rs. 71.00 Lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92, which is the earmarked provision in the World Bank Assistance programme and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis.

Expansion of Existing ITIs by introduction of New Trades/courses

Introduction of suitable new trades and expansion of the intake capacity in the existing trades, which have high potential for employment is considered very essential for producing additional manpower by optimum utilisation of the existing infrastructure in the ITIs.

With the above objectives in mind, the above scheme was incorporated in the World Bank Assistance programme. The ITIs and the trades to be opened have already been identified on the basis of realistic need of industry, scope for self employment.

Following ITIs and trades located in the Union Territory of Delhi are proposed to be covered :

ITI Nand Nagri	1. Electronic Mechanic 2. Computer Trade
ITI Khichripur	1. Electronic Mechanic 2. Computer Trade
Don Bosco Institute	1. Computer Trade
Shaheed Bhawan	1. Computer Trade

Posts to be created

Craft Instructors	1400-2600	12 Nos
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Proposed SCA for Eighth Plan 1990-95

A SCA of Rs. 74.35 Lakh is to be released under the Scheme which is the total Planned cost for the scheme earmarked under the World Bank Assistance programme and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis during the period. It is split up as follows:

Capital.	6.00 Lakh
Revenue	68.35 Lakh

Proposed SCA for Annual Plan 1991-92

A SCA of Rs. 19.36 Lakh is to be released under the scheme which is the provision earmarked for the scheme under World Bank Assistance programme for the year 1991.92. It is split up as below :

Capital	Nil
Revenue	19.36 Lakh
(Salary	1.98 Lakh
(Raw Mat.	0.38 Lakh
(Mach. & Eqp.	17.00 Lakh

Setting up of Equipment Maintenance units in ITIs

Preventive/breakdown maintenance forms the back-bone of any training workshop, where unskilled workers are required to operate all types of machines. Machinery worth crores of rupees have been installed in various ITIs and due to continuous use, the aspect of maintenance requires greater attention.

It has been, however observed that a large percentage of machinery is not being effectively utilised, due to defects having remained unattended for long periods, resulting in undue long down-time and the loss in training programme.

Some posts of Millwright Instructor/Maintenance Mechanic have been provided in the ITIs, but these are hardly adequate to meet the breakdown maintenance needs, not to speak of preventive maintenance. The trade instructors are mostly attending the maintenance works with the assistance of trainees and thus the required level of attention is not given to the work. The skeleton staff available is also not suitably equipped to adopt an efficient maintenance system.

This scheme was thus included in the World Bank Assistance programme and as per their norms, it is intended to set up an equipment maintenance workshop and a machine maintenance cell in one of the ITIs.

The Machine Maintenance cell will be set up in ITI Arab-ki-Sarai. The function of this unit will be:

- i) to establish a sound preventive maintenance programme in the ITI,
- ii) to carry out routine repairs and maintenance work
- iii) to maintain a list of spares of each machine
- iv) to ensure the stock of essential spares likely to be needed in the next few years in the institute
- v) to coordinate with the maintenance workshop for major repairs/machinery to be carried through them.

In addition, an equipment maintenance workshop will be established in ITI Pusa. The aim of this workshop would be:

- i) to monitor and ensure effective functioning of the Machine Maintenance Cell in the ITI.
- ii) to carry out repair/machinery work of the machine tools and equipments received through Machine Maintenance Cells or through Millwright Instructor in which maintenance cell does not exist.

Staff Requirement

a) Machine Maintenance Unit (To be set up in 199-91)

i) Vice Principal	-	Rs.2000-3500	-	1
ii) Millwright Foreman	-	Rs.2000-3200	-	1
iii) Maintenance Mechanic	-	Rs.1200-2040	-	1
iv) Maintenance Electrician	-	Rs.1200-2040	-	1
v) Workshop Attendant	-	Rs. 950-1400	-	1

b) Equipment Maintenance Workshop (To be set up in 1991-92)

i) Vice Principal	-	Rs.2000-3500	-	1
ii) Millwright Foreman	-	Rs.2000-3200	-	1
iii) Millwright Mech. Maintenance	-	Rs.1400-2600	-	1
iv) Millwright Elect. Maintenance	-	Rs.1400-2600	-	1
v) Maintenance Mechanic	-	Rs.1200-2040	-	4
vi) Carpenter	-	Rs.1200-2040	-	1
vii) Painter	-	Rs.1200-2040	-	1
viii) Workshop Attendant	-	Rs. 950-1400	-	1

Components of Expenditure

Salary	-	Rs.17.03 lakh
Equipment	-	Rs.25.00 lakh
Raw Material	-	Rs. 2.35 lakh
Civil Works	-	Rs.10.00 lakh

Proposed SCA for Eighth Plan 1990-95

An SCA of Rs.54.39 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 which is the total planned cost of the scheme as earmarked in the World Bank Assistance Programme and to be released by Government of India on 100% basis during the period.

Proposed SCA for Annual Plan 1990-91

An outlay of Rs.29.47 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1990-91 under Revenue subhead which is the earmarked provision in the World Bank Assistance Programme and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis.

Introduction of post ITI skill development course for self employment.

It is not always possible to provide wage employment to all the passed out craftsmen and apprentices. It has thus become necessary to divert ex-ITI trainees towards self-employment avenues by providing them short duration part time training in self-employment oriented trades. The objective of the scheme is thus :

To introduce skill development courses for passed out ITI trainees based on the local needs for employment/self-employment activities

Methodology

The courses will be opened in the three Industrial Training Institutes already identified under the World Bank Assistance programme. The course would be managed by part time Lecturers, who would be paid suitable remuneration.

Courses to be introduced during Eighth Plan

The areas in which the World Bank Assistance programme are to be continued have already been identified and it is proposed to start the courses in the Eighth Plan period in the ITIs detailed below :

ITI Malviya Nagar	Winding Electric Motor	12 weeks duration	(To be introduced in 90-91)
ITI Nand Nagri	Steel furniture fabricator	12 weeks duration	w.e.f. 1991-92
ITI Jahangirpuri	Auto Electrician	12 weeks	w.e.f. 1992-93.

Proposed SCA for Eighth Plan 1990-95

A total SCA of Rs. 11.20 Lakh is proposed in Eighth Plan 1990-95, which is the total planned cost of the scheme as earmarked in the World Bank Assistance programme and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis.

Proposed SCA for Annual Plan 1991-92

A total SCA of Rs. 2.70 Lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92, which is earmarked provision in the World Bank Assistance programme and to be released by Govt. of India on 100% basis. The budget headwise breakup would be as below :

Machine & Equipment.	1.50 Lakh
Raw Material	0.20 Lakh
Misc.	1.00 Lakh

Provision of Audio Visual aids in I.T.I.

The need for providing modernised instructional aids and Audio Visual Equipments to supplement the educational programmes has become an imperative choice in every type of education imparted in these modern days. In the I.T.I.s where the students having a weak educational background are receiving training, such programmes are all the more essential and are considered to be quite useful in improving the quality of training. Unfortunately due to the lack of equipments and the allied staff these facilities are not at all provided in any of the I.T.I.s of Union Territory of Delhi.

A Scheme was thus incorporated in the World Bank Assistance programme finalised by the Govt. of India with the aim to provide audio-visual aids/equipments in all the I.T.I.s and thus to bring about an improvement in the quality of training.

Methodology & actual / Anticipated achievement up to the 1990-91 & proposal for 1991-92.

The scheme as approved by the Govt. of India is to be implanted in two phases. In the first phase during 1990-91, audio visual equipments worth Rs 8.40 lakhs are to be provided in seven I.T.I., namely:-

I.T.I. Pusa.
I.T.I. Arab ki sarai
I.T.I. Shahadara
I.T.I. Malvia Nagar
I.T.I. Sabji Mandi
I.T.I. Tilak Nagar
I.T.I. Nand Nagri

In the second phase remaining three I.T.I.s, namely, ITI Jahangirpuri, ITI Siri Fort & ITI Khichripur are proposed to be covered.

Total Amount Required :

An amount of Rs.3.60 lakhs would be required for providing Audio Visual Equipments @ Rs.1.20 lakhs per I.T.I.

SCA proposed in the Eighth Plan :

An SCA of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan 1990-95 under Revenue Sub head, which is also the approved provision under World Bank Assistance Programme.

World Bank assistance proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92.

An SCA of Rs .3.60 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue Sub head, which is the provision ear marked on 100% basis to be provided by Govt. of India.

Expansion of Basic Training/Related instruction facilities.

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 and thus there is considered to be a need of expanding the existing Basic Training and related instructions facilities. At present, facilities for Basic and related instructions in the trades of Tailor General, Master Cutter and Designer, Fitter, Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, Electronics and D/Man 'Civil' are only existing and are thus not adequate to meet the increased and even existing requirement of Apprentice Training.

The scheme, which is included in the World Bank assistance programme has thus the objective to expand the existing basic training facilities and related instruction programme to enable the administration to fulfil the statutory obligations under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

Trades proposed

Facilities are proposed to be created for the following trades:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Electronics | 2. Computer |
| 3. Printing Trades | 4. D/Man Civil |
| 5. Motor Mechanic | 6. Machinist |
| 7. Ref. & Air-conditioning | |

Staff Requirement: Following posts are to be created in phases:

1. Vice Principal	-	Rs.2000-3500	- 1
2. Foreman Instructor	-	Rs.2000-3200	- 1
3. Supervisor Instructor	-	Rs.1640-2900	- 1
4. Craft Instructor	-	Rs.1400-2600	-12
5. Workshop Attendent	-	Rs. 950-1400	- 1
6. Class-IV	-	Rs. 750-940	- 1

Building: An extension block in the existing building of B.T.C., Pusa, will be constructed for which necessary scope is there, as per the building by-laws and regulations.

Components of Expenditure:

Salary	-	Rs.15.00 lakh
Machinery & Equipment	-	Rs.50.35 lakh
Civil Works.	-	Rs.21.00 lakh
Misc.	-	Rs. 3.00 lakh

		Rs.89.35 lakh

SCA proposed in Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95:

An SCA of Rs.89.35 lakh is to be provided in Eighth Five Plan, which will be the 100% share of Govt. of India as per break up below:-

Revenue	-	Rs. 68.35 lakh
Capital	-	Rs. 21.00 lakh

SCA proposed in Annual Plan 1991-92:

An SCA of Rs.17.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue subhead which amounts to 100 % contribution under World Bank Assistance Programme, to be provided by Govt. of India. The budget head wise break up is as below:-

Salary	-Rs. 02.50 lakh
Mach.& Equip.	-Rs. 15.00 lakh

TOTAL Rs.	17.50 lakh

Modernisation of I.T.I.Tilak Nagar under AVTS system

The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to skilled workers and technicians in a variety of advanced skills not available under the Craftsmen training scheme. Training in the disciplines of i) Mechanic Mechanical Maintenance ii) Mechanic Electrical Maintenance iii) Mechanic Automobile iv) Induction to Engg. technology have already been approved to be started.

Eleven posts were created to run the courses comprising of Sr.Tech.Asstt., Instructor AVTS (4 Nos.), skilled workers (4 Nos.), Workshop Attendant and U.D.C.

Necessary additions/alterations have also been completed in the existing workshop to start the courses. Labs/workshops are in the process of setting up and the courses are likely to start by the beginning of the next year.

The scheme has also been incorporated in the World Bank Assistance Programme and it is proposed to utilise this assistance for the purchase of equipments and expansion of the system by the introduction of new courses like Advanced Welding and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.

Staff Requirement :

One Instructor (AVTS) and one skilled worker for each course will be provided. A post of Asstt.Store Keeper and Driver for Motor Mechanic Trade will also be provided.

Components of Expenditure

Salary	-	Rs.02.00 lakh
Machinery & Equipment	-	Rs.52.50 lakh
Raw Material	-	Rs.01.40 lakh
Miscellaneous	-	Rs.03.00 lakh

TOTAL	-	Rs.58.90 lakh

Special Central Assistance to be provided during Eighth Plan 1990-95.

A SCA of Rs. 58.90 lakh is to be provided in Eighth Plan under Revenue sub head.

Special Central Assistance to be provided for Annual Plan 1991-92.

An SCA of Rs.24.11 lakh is to be provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92 under Revenue Sub Head, and which constitute the 100% share to be provided by DGE & T, Govt. of India, with the sub head wise break up as below:

Salary	- Rs. 0.35 lakh
Mach. & Equip.	- Rs.22.60 lakh
Raw Material	- Rs. 0.28 lakh
Misc	- Rs. 0.88 lakh

Setting up of a State Project Implementation Unit.

The World Bank assistance programme, which was finalised by Government of India is to be mainly implemented in the Union Territory of Delhi during the Eighth Five Year plan. The programme covers ten schemes having a total provision of Rs.735.99 lakhs. The task of implementation of the various schemes requires a constant monitoring and coordination at the level of the Directorate, so that the proper implementation of the schemes could be achieved in conformity with the objectives.

A monitoring and evaluation has thus been partly developed in the Directorate consisting of the following staff:

Asstt. Director	- Rs.3000-4500	- 1
Sr. Tech. Asstt.	- Rs.2000-3200	- 1
Stenographer	- Rs.1200-2040	- 1
Class-IV	- Rs. 750-940	- 1

This cell is to be further strengthened in the Eighth Plan period by providing modern office equipment and providing full complement of staff as laid down in the World Bank Scheme approved by Government of India.

Following additional posts are to be created:

1. Tech. Officer	- Rs.2000-3500	- 1
2. L.D.C.	- Rs. 950-1500	- 1

SCA proposed for Eighth Plan 1990-95

A total SCA of Rs. 20.47 Lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan, which is the 100% contribution under World Bank Programme, under revenue subhead. No capital provision is proposed.

SCA Proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92

SCA of Rs.3.80 Lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1991-92 which is 100% contribution earmarked by Govt. of India under World Bank Assistance Programme.

It has the following budget headwise breakup:

Salary	2.60 Lakh
O.Exp.	1.20 Lakh

Introduction of new trades in existing women I.T.I's.

The main objective of the scheme is to diversify the Women's training programme qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the emerging manpower requirements for industrial, professional, service sectors and for domestic income generating ventures.

The objectives will be achieved by introducing new trades in I.T.I. Siri Fort for women by introducing trades which call for higher level skills.

Following trades are proposed to be introduced.

- 2770
1. Electronics - 2 section.
 2. Computer Section - 2 section.

Staff Requirement for Eighth Plan

Following posts will be created during Eighth plan.

1. Craft Instructor - 4 Nos. Rs. 1400-2600.

SCA proposed during Eighth Plan 1990-95.

SCA of Rs. 22.50 lakh is proposed during Eighth plan which is the planned cost of the project earmarked for the scheme and is to be released by Government of India on 100% basis. It has the following split up:-

Capital	-	Rs. 2.00 lakh
Revenue	-	Rs.20.50 lakh

SCA proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92.

No SCA is proposed to be released during 1991-92.

16. Technical Training Institute for women in NDRC area (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

N.D.M.C has established a technical training institute for women, selection of the subject is based on the employment potential. As per new education policy, vocational training in the following trades are being imparted:-

1. Cutting & Tailoring	3 section
2. Embroidry & Needle work	1 section
3. Stenography	-do-
4. Dress Designing	-do-
5. Art & Craft	-do-
6. Beautician & Skil care	-do-
7. Busic	-do-

Following posts are proposed to be created:-

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Year(90-91)</u>	<u>Year (91-92)</u>
Vice Principal	1 1600-2900	
Instructor	9 1400-2300	
Social Studies Tr	1 Part time Tr. 100/- p.m	
Language Instructor	1 -do-	
Head Assistant	1 1400-2300	
Store Keeper	1 1200-2040	
Jr.Clerk	1 -do-	
Cutter & Designer	1 Part time tr. 1000/- p.m	
Carpenter	1 950-1400	
Sweeper	1 750-940	
Mechanic	1 950-1400	
Chowkidar	1 750-940	
Peon	1 -do-	
Total Salary of above staff	3 lakh	4 lakh
Other contingencies & other equipments etc. and purchase of cloth	9 lakh	-
Construction of Building	<u>20 lakh</u>	<u>6 lakh</u>
Total expenditure	<u>32 lakh</u>	<u>10 lakh</u>

An amount of Rs.50 lakh will be required for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95. Rs.32 lakh is expected to be incurred during the current annual plan 1990-91 against approved outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh. Further Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required for the next annual plan 1991-92.

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

It has been proposed to continue the on going schemes and the strengthening of the various Schemes already undertaken in the earlier plans. Schemes like the Strengthening of Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information will play a vital role in promoting employment by providing the appropriate guidance and placement services. An increased emphasis on the Self Employment will be placed during 8th Five Year Plan and this concept will be propagated through the Vocational Guidance activities.

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. To this end, we propose to view the problems in its long term perspective as well and lay foundation of institution-alised system for providing services to the handicapped. This could enable us to give more personal and specialised attention to the needs of the handicapped and other weaker sections. We, therefore, propose that the Employment Exchanges may assist the handicapped and other weaker sections in their placement and final rehabilitation. This will involve effective co-ordination with all concerned departments, voluntary organisations for the common objective of improving the quality of life of the weaker sections. A Special Scheme for Vocational training and Guidance for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes has also been introduced.

There are more than 8 lakhs unemployed persons registered in various Employment Exchanges of Delhi in different categories. On an average, daily 2500 candidates are getting themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges of Delhi and assuming the present pace of fresh registration to be constant by the end of 8th Five Year Plan-1990-95, 18 lakhs candidates shall be on the Live Register after discounting the placement of registered candidates. To achieve our objective, it is very significant that the performance of the Employment Exchanges is efficient, it is therefore, proposed to introduce computerisation in our Employment Exchanges.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, special attention was given to the improvement of the various services provided by the Employment Exchanges including placement, vocational guidance and the construction of building for the Employment Exchanges. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 in respect of Capital and Revenue Schemes is estimated to be entire amount of approved outlay. Scheme-wise details of Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 have given below :-

1. Construction of Building of Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The existing building at Darya Ganj is a very old one and inadequate for the purpose, it was, therefore,

proposed to construct a multi-storeyed building at the existing site. The Government of India has already conveyed 'No objection' to the construction of this building. The demolition work of the existing building will start soon after the shifting of the SREE, Darya Ganj but so far no alternative accommodation is available for the same.

Since the accommodation at T.C.P. barracks, Muzamabad was allotted to this Directorate for the purpose of setting up of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange which will now be shifted to City Museum as informed by Secretary (PWD), Rs. 6.27 lakhs have been incurred by PWD on renovation of these Barracks so far.

There was a token provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs for the construction of this building in the 7th Five Year Plan but no progress has been made in this direction. It has been decided that a multi-storeyed building should be constructed at the existing site of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj to accommodate more Government offices in this complex which will be in the interest of the Administration because Daryaganj is a Central Place in Delhi due to which public/officials will face little conveyance problem. It has been decided that a fresh building plan be prepared by PWD for the same.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was approved for construction of Employment Exchange at Daryaganj. No expenditure has been incurred under this Scheme so far against an approved outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during Annual Plan 1990-91. The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1991-92 are Rs. 80.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively.

2. Construction of Building of Employment Exchange at Curzon Road at Naraina (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The existing building of Employment Exchange, Curzon Road is a very old one and inadequate for the purpose of this Directorate and belongs to the Directorate of Estates. This Directorate has been asked to vacate the same immediately. The Scheme for the Construction of the Employment Exchange at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. For this purpose, Rs. 1.05 lakhs has been incurred during the 6th Five Year Plan. However, the construction work could not be started because the possession of the land has not yet been given to this Directorate owing to the massive encroachments. Due to non-availability of vacant possession of allotted land, no amount has been incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan, i.e. 1985-90.

This Directorate, however, intends to continue this scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan period and is making all out efforts to get the encroachments removed. This Directorate has approached Delhi Development Authority for allotment of an alternative plot of size 0.591 acres to meet our present requirement. Keeping in view current situation, a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made under 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs under Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. Construction of Building of Employment Exchange,
Shahdara (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Employment Exchange, Shahdara is presently functioning in the building of the IIT Shahdara and the Directorate of Training & Technical Education had been pressing hard for the vacation of the same. It was, therefore, proposed to construct a new building for the Employment Exchange. The land has been procured. The site of this building has been developed. Tenders have been invited for the construction of compound wall and this work is likely to be commenced soon. Moreover, foundation stone of this building has also been laid down in June, 1989 by Executive Councillor (Health)/Employment, Delhi. Building plan of this building is being prepared by PWD and is likely to be finalised soon. At present, construction work of boundary wall is held up due to paucity of building materials.

Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been proposed as a token provision for the construction of this building during 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92) respectively, since estimate of the construction of this building is yet to be finalised by PWD due to which actual proposal cannot be made at this stage.

4. Construction of building of Employment
Exchange, Delhi Cantt (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Exchange is located in a rented building and the owner of the building had requested 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 Plans and estimates are not made available by the PWD. However, these are now available and the construction has been started. Administrative approval and Expenditure sanction of Rs. 2.84 lakhs, and Rs. 21.77 lakhs for the construction of the compound wall (including development of site) and construction of the building have been conveyed to PWD during 1984-85. The work of site development and compound wall has been completed.

Due to passage of some of the old barracks on the site, some hindrance had come in the way of construction work but an administrative decision to go ahead for construction work. Now, the excavation work for laying the foundation of the building has been completed. In addition to this, foundation stone of this building had also been laid down in June, 1989 by Executive Councillor (Health/Employment), Delhi. Passage issue will not come in the way because it is likely to be solved soon. The construction work of building is under progress but at present it is held up due to shortage of cement and steel.

So far Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme with effect from 6th Five Year Plan. To meet this requirement, Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92) respectively.

3. Strengthening of Vocational Guidance/Employment Market Information (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

There are presently two Units namely, Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information Unit functioning at Pusa. The EMI Unit is regularly collecting information from all Establishments in the Public Sector and those employing 25 or more in the private sector under the provisions of the Employment Exchange (CNV) Act, 1959. Information from the smaller Establishments employing 10 to 24 persons in the private sector 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 and 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 has been a spurt in the opening of new establishments. The existing staff is not able to cope with the work. In view of this, and the importance of the employment market reports which are assumed to be one of the best tools to solve the various burning issue of colossal unemployment, it has been proposed to strengthen the Units under the EMI 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 Exchange have to play a vital role in diverting the youth from white collar jobs to various technical training and professional courses and towards self-employment. They also stress the need for strengthening the Vocational Guidance Programme.

The R. Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi has already recommended for creation of one post of Legal Assistant in the pay scale of Rs.1400-2300 and Statistical Investigator in the pay scale of Rs. 1200-2040 for strengthening of this office. But due to some technical reasons these posts have not been created so far.

In order to enable this Directorate to undertake the increased work load and responsibility, it is necessary to strengthen the EMI/Vocational Guidance Programme for which the following posts are to be created during Annual Plan 1961-62.

I. <u>EMI (Survey Cell for updating/addition of establishment)</u>		
1. Statistical Officer	1	Rs. 2000-3500
2. Statistical Investigator	4	Rs. 1200-2040
3. Typist/L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
II. <u>CNV Cell</u>		
1. Legal Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
2. Statistical Investigator	1	Rs. 1200-2040
3. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

III. VG Unit

1. Assistant Career Counsellor	1	Rs. 1640-2900
2. Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500

The EMI is responsible for enforcement of CNV Act and for this purpose, The Asstt. Director/concerned SREOs have to survey the market and visit various employers covered under the Act. A vehicle is very much needed to enforce the CNV Act effectively for which an amount of Rs.1.5 lakhs has been added in Annual Plan 1991-92. An additional post of Driver Rs.950-1500 scale is also required to be created.

At present, there is no sanctioned post of Sub-Regional Employment Officer/Statistical Officer for EMI Unit. Moreover, there is not sufficient staff for the purpose of updating/addition of new establishments. Statistical Officer will supervise the work of existing staff of E.M.I. Unit in addition to the work of updating/addition of new establishments. However, proposal for creation of post is under submission. But so far no post has been created under this scheme.

There is an approved outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs for 7th Five Year Plan and Rs. 3.70 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 1989-90. Due to non-creation of posts, no amount has been incurred under the scheme so far. Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 3.5 lakhs have been proposed under 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1991-92) respectively to meet the expenditure on account of salary of proposed staff and purchase of typewriters/furniture and stationary items and vehicle etc.,

6. Strengthening of Directorate of Employment at HQ level (Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Employment and Directorate of Technical Education were previously constituted one Department. These Departments were separated in 1976 but proportionate staff for a-accounts, administration and planning work was not transferred. The work pertaining to these areas was being carried out by drawing staff from sub-ordinate offices.

There is an approved outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs for the 7th Five Year Plan out of which Rs.4.09 lakhs have been incurred upto 1989-90. On the recommendation of the staff inspection unit, the following posts have been created which have already been converted into Non-Plan side by the end of this year.

1. Accounts Officer	1
2. Statistical Assistant	1
3. Statistical Investigator	1
4. U.D.C .	2
5. Stenographer	1
6. L.D.C.	2
7. Peon	1
8. Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	1

During Annual Plan 1990-91, one post of Welfare-Cum-Rehabilitation officer in the pay scale of Rs.2000-3500 for the welfare of physically handicapped has been created. Moreover, one post of Peon-cum-Sweeper in the pay scale of Rs.750-900 has also been created for Aptitude Testing Centre under this Scheme.

For proper functioning of the Headquarter like maintaining proper co-ordination from subordinate offices and other Departments of Delhi Administration and to conduct evaluation study of each subordinate office, the following staff is proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1991-92:-

1. Asstt. Director (Statistics)	1	Rs. 2200-4000
2. Research Officer	1	Rs. 1640-2900
3. S.A.S. Accountant	1	Rs. 1640-2900
4. Statistical Assistant	1	Rs. 1400-2300
5. Stat. Investigator	2	Rs. 1200-2040
6. Typist	1	Rs. 950-1500
7. Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500

There are 24 Employment Exchanges (including two Mobile Units) situated at different corners of Union Territory of Delhi. The Joint Director has to look after all the Exchanges. In order to see the exchanges are run efficiently, Joint Director, Accounts Officer, SREO (Admn./Plg.) have to visit the exchanges every now and then. In the absence of the vehicle, the work is hampered. An outlay of 1.5 lakh for a Maruti Gypsy is proposed for 1991-92. The creation of post of a Driver is also proposed.

If above noted posts are created then a new cell "Research Wing" may be opened which may help Director/Joint Director (Emp.) for preparation of meeting, materials, co-ordination work and to collect/compile the achievements of such schemes and for evaluation study thereof being implemented by this Directorate then a new job opportunity will be created for the unemployed youth to solve the unemployment problem. Thus, these reports may be used as one of the best tool by the Administration to solve the burning problem of unemployment which should be the main goal of this Directorate. In this connection, it is also noted that Planning Commission, Govt. of India is keenly interested to provide more jobs to future generation.

Amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The amount proposed will be utilised for Pay and Allowances and purchase of typewriter, stationary and furniture and vehicle etc..

7. Computerisation of the Working of the Employment Exchanges (Rs.35.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme from the 6th Five Year Plan and was taken up during 1983-84. The need for computerisation of the working of the Employment Exchanges is not only acute but immediate as the preparation lists of live register etc. is an enormous manual task. This Directorate had already purchased two Electronic Data Processing Machine (E.D.P. machines) during 1983-84. Two D-20A Supervisory Data Entry

System had also been purchased during 1985-86. The study and development of 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 computerised the working of one Employment Exchange (SREE, K.K.Puram).

We will have to maintain uniform pattern at national level desired by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. Above noted 4 E.D.P. Machines will be out-dated. So keeping in view this fact, the E.D.P. Machines have been handed over to Director, Bureau of Economic & Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi because the Bureau has mentioned that these machines will be very much useful for them to dispose of quick and accurate day to day assigned work to Computer Cell of this Bureau.

An expenditure of Rs. 144 lakhs had been incurred during the 6th Plan. There was an approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the 7th 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. C.M.C. has broken the contract w.e.f. 1.4.89 by taking unilateral decision.

During Annual Plan 1989-90, a computer system has been installed in this Employment Exchange. For this purpose, Ministry of Labour, DGE&T has provided 100% control assistance.

Construction work of building of Employment Exchanges namely, Delhi Cantonment and Shahdara are likely to be completed in the next Annual Plan. Similarly, this Directorate is in constant touch with concerned authorities of Public Works Department for an alternative accommodation for the shifting of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Curzon Road, General & Special Employment Exchange (PH). So keeping in view these facts, the proposal has been made to instal computer system in these Employment Exchanges.

Because of bureaucratic constraints usefulness of computer in Government Establishments has not yet been established but computer culture is growing fast and in case of employment exchanges, it is not particular utility because computerisation reduce the time factor in providing several services drastically, thereby improving the efficiency of an Employment Exchange. A Central Computer conducted with national grid would be of ultimate utility. However, it shall also become necessary to contact all the Employment Exchanges including Zonal with the Central Computer. Presently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has directed that only those Employment Exchanges should be computerised which are having live register of more than one lakh candidates. But in the time to come this condition is also going to be relaxed and even for Zonal Employment Exchanges computer of the vacancy of a P.C. should be provided.

During VIIIth Plan, our main approach will be to computerise the Employment Exchanges subject to the availability of accurate accommodation. Moreover, there is no technical staff for running the existing computer centre at Employment Exchange Pusa(T) and R.K.Puram for which necessary advice is being obtained from DGE&I. Keeping in view all mentioned facts, a provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been kept in 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.8.00 lakhs has been kept for Annual Plan 1991-92 to meet the preposed requirement.

8 Setting up of Man Power Export Bureau (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

This is continuing scheme from the VIIth Five Year Plan and was taken up during 1984-85. There is 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 right 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 was included for the first time in 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 Govt. of India).

The Working Group has approved Rs.5.50 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan. As per the decision of Delhi Administration, Delhi for the Scheme is being implemented by DSIDC and the amount will be paid in the form of Grant-in-Aid.

Previously, DSIDC was not submitting regularly/satisfactorily progress report to this Directorate. DSIDC had incurred Rs.6.85 lakhs during 7th Five Year Plan. But this amount has not been utilised for the very purpose of this scheme. Due to which Finance Department (Delhi Administration) has instructed that no further Grant-in-Aid should be issued to DSIDC till it submits upto date achievement report as per norm of this scheme. Now DSIDC is submitting monthly progress report. Moreover, Director(Employment) has convened a meeting with concerned officers of DSIDC but so far no final decision has been taken regarding transfer of this scheme to DSIDC. However, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been released as a Grant-in-Aid to DSIDC during Annual Plan 1989-90. Keeping in view all the said facts this scheme should be entirely reviewed for its proper implementation for the time being a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs may be made for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

9. Providing staff to the Employment Exchange for Trans Yamuna Area. (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

At present one Employment Exchange at Shahdara is functioning in which about 49000 candidates are on the roll of Live Register and about 12000 fresh registration are made every year. Besides, being the only Employment Exchange in the Trans Yamuna Area, 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 during Annual Plan 1990-91 for the Shahdara Employment Exchange for its smooth functioning:-

1.	Sub-Regional Emp. Officer	1	Rs. 2000 - 3500
2.	Asstt. Employment Officer	2	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Junior Employment Officer	2	Rs. 1400 - 2300
4.	Upper Division Clerk	2	Rs. 1200 - 2040
5.	Statistical Investigator	1	Rs. 1200 - 2040
6.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200 - 2040
7.	Technical Assistant	1	Rs. 1400 - 2300
8.	Asstt. Career Counsellor	1	Rs. 1640 - 2900
9.	Lower Division Clerk	8	Rs. 950 - 1500
10.	Braille Machine Operator	1	Rs. 950 - 1500
11.	Attendant	4	Rs. 750 - 940

There was an approved outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs for 7th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1989-90 respectively. Due to some technical reason, no post has been created under this scheme so far. Keeping in view the importance, this Scheme has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91. Because, population of Trans Yamuna Area is increasing very rapidly. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively for the payment of salary to the staff for proposed posts to be created and for purchase of typewriters, furniture and stationery items etc..

10. Computerisation Sub-Regional Empl. Exchange, Darya Ganj (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The DGE&T, Govt. of India is at present exploring the possibilities of development of common software package for computerisation of Employment Exchange 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 30% cost of the Hardware of 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 as proposed to be computerised under this scheme. The other expenditure like software operation cost and the office to be born by the Union Territory of Delhi. The pattern as well as the infrastructure is being provided by the DGE&T.

A computer system worth Rs.2.00 lakhs is available which will be installed in Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Pusa(T) because present condition of the building of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj is not fit for this purpose. Computer system has been installed in Employment Exchange, Pusa(T) during Annual Plan 1989-90. This Directorate is in contact with concerned authorities of Delhi Administration to provide an alternative accommodation for the shift-uptil existing Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj. As soon as the proper accommodation will be available, this Directorate will take necessary steps to install a computer system in this Exchange, as a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs (Rs.2.00 lakhs on capital side) has been proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92. to meet all relevant requirements. Similarly, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs (Rs.4.00 lakhs on capital side and Rs.6.00 lakhs on Revenue side) has been proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan to meet the requirement.

11. a) Augmentation of the Scheme Opening of Stenography and Typing Centre for SC/ST (Existing in Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj (SCP & IPP).

(Rs.8.00 lakhs)

To enhance the employability of SC/ST candidates, in the occupations of Typists and Stenographers, a training Centre has 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.

At present, this scheme is being carried out with the help of following staff:-

S. No.	Designation	No.	Pay Scale (in Rs.)
1.	Officer-in-Charge	1	1640-2900
2.	Instructor	2	1400-2300
3.	U.D.C.	1	1200-2040
4.	Messenger/Farash	1	750-940
		<u>5</u>	

At present 37 typewriters are at the disposal of this Centre. 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	257
1985-86	399
1986-87	523
1987-88	546
1988-89	481
1989-90	432

For strengthening of this scheme more typewriters/equipments may be provided to this Centre. Moreover, physical targets may also be suitably enhanced.

11.b) Opening of a new stenography and Typing Centre for SC/ST (in Trans Yamuna Area)

On the parallel lines, a new centre may also be opened in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Shahdara, because this Employment Exchange is functioning for Registration, Placement, Guidance for clerical category for Trans-Yamuna Area. Moreover, about 25-30% population of Union Territory of Delhi reside in the Trans Yamuna Area. So keeping in view the distance factor/conveyance problems and other hardship, it will be in the fitness of the things to open a new centre to training in Stenographers and Typing to SC/ST candidates to improve their efficiency so that they may easily compete their test.

For strengthening of existing centre in Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Darya Ganj and to open a new centre in Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Shahdara Rs.8.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs will be sufficient for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively to meet the requirement of payments of salary of the proposed staff under new centre purchase of typewriters/equipments and to maintain other office expenditure.

12. NEW SCHEME

Self-Employment (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

The tendency of seeking jobs and that too in Govt office is hampering the engagement of man-power in earning their livelihood, because everyone cannot be provided salaried jobs. Self-employment sector has to be utilised to the maximum to enable unemployed persons to earn their livelihood. For this the unemployed persons are required to be motivated, conducted and persuaded on regular basis. Apart from this, it is also necessary to guide them and for guiding them it is necessary that full market information is available and all the prospective channels are identified where self-employment is possible.

The Directorate of Employment propose to undertake these activities during the 8th Five Year Plan and onwards. Though, there is a post of a Planning Officer for helping the unemployed persons in getting self-employment but this is not adequate. It is proposed to establish a fullfledged unit for this purpose. It is proposed that one more post of SREO, three Jr.Welfare Officers and six Investigators should be made available for this purpose. Two Vehicles would also be required for this purpose. Hence, a budget provision of Rs.5 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan should suffice to implement this scheme and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be provided for Annual Plan 1991-92 for proper implement-
this scheme.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The rise in population at the rate of 4.3% each year with more than 90% of the population in the urbanised complex increases 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 Directorate of Social Welfare under the aegis of the Delhi Administration was established in March, 1959. 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.

During the last three decades, social welfare ~~services~~ have grown both in volume and in range and the outlays have also increased manifold on Plan as well as Non-Plan side.

Brief resume of the programmes undertaken by the Department by the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 is given below which depicts the various activities of the Department alongwith the approved outlay on the Non-Plan during 1990-91.

I, DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION (Rs.35.06 lakhs)

The backbone of any department is its Headquarters from where all the programmes are planned, developed, implemented and monitored. In view of this, the Dte HQ had been strengthened from time to time. There is one Research, Training, Re-orientation and Evaluation Unit. Under this Head, the approved outlay for year 1990-91 is Rs.35.06 lakhs.

II WOMEN WELFARE (Rs.76.40 lakhs)

After Independence new impetus was given to social reform for women to safeguard them from exploitation and torcher. As the women needed social, legal and economic relief, steps were taken to provide them shelter, care, education, training, for their rehabilitation in society suitably. For the women welfare, 3 residential institutions have been set up and many services are available as under:-

Residential Institution

1. Mahila Ashram
2. Nariniketan (Nirmal Chhaya)
3. Short stay home for Women in Distress

SERVICES

4. Anti Dowry Programme
5. Women's Bureau
6. Work Centres for Women (26 Centres)
7. Financial ASSISTANCE TO WIDOW
8. Travel Aid Bureau

III TRAINING, EDUCATION, REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED
(Rs. 175.61 lakhs)

With the advancements of science and technology, there was a growing awareness in society about the need to reach out to the disabled people to enable them to become self sufficient and independent. Recognising this fact that disabled persons must get due opportunities, numerous services have been started by the Directorate of Social Welfare for the physical, vocational and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped as follows:-

1. Mentally Retarded

- a) School/Home for Mentally Retarded persons/Children at Avantika
- b) School/Home for Mentally Retarded Annexe, Avantika
- c) School/Home for Adults at Avantika
- d) School for Mentally Retarded, Anand Vihar
- e) Institution for severally, profound Mentally Retarded Children, Avantika

2. Deaf & Dumb

- a) Senior Secondary School and Traig Unit Lady Noyce School for Deaf (with separate Hostel for Boys and Girls), Delhi Gate
- b) Middle School for Deaf, Delhi Gate
- c) Three Nursery/Primary School for Deaf at Shahdara, Kalkaji and Kingsway Camp

3. BLIND

- a) Govt. School for Boys, Timarpur
- b) Hostel for College Going Blind Students

4. Training-cum-Production Centres

- a) Training-cum-Production Centre (Female), Green Park
- b) Training-cum-Production Centres (Male)-2 at Punjabi Bagh and Nandnagri

5. Sheltered Workshops

- a) Two Sheltered Workshops at Ramesh Nagar and Shandara

6. SERVICES

- a) Assistance to physical handapped persons for purchase of Prosthetics
- b) Financial Assistance to handicapped
- c) Publicity and Propoganda
- d) Stipend to physically handicapped
- e) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for welfare of physically handicapped.
- f) State Award to Physically handicapped
- g) Early detection of Deafness and Mentally Retarded.
- h) Hostel for physically handicapped
- i) Petrol subsidy to physically handicapped.

IV. CHILD WELFARE (Rs.167.13 lakhs)

The agony of the destitutes, neglected, vagrant and deserted child and subsequently, leading to them to anti-social and deviant behaviour, has received the attention all over the world. "As Child is Father of the Man" and is the 'supreme Assest of any Nation", Children Act, 1960 was brought into implementation in India for the proper care, protection, attention, education etc. of child, the department has, therefore, set up following statutory and Non-statutory institutions for the care and custody of such children:-

1. Statutory Institutions

- a) Three Observation Homes for Boys & Girls at Delhi Gate, Tihar, & Magazine Road

- b) Five Children Home for Boys i.e. Two at Alipur, Two at Lajpat Nagar and one at Narela
- c) Two Children Homes for Girls at Tihar
- d) Special Schools - 2 i.e. one at Tihar for Girls and one at Magazine Road for Boys.

VILLAGE COTTAGE HOMES (NON-STATUTORY)

- a) Three Village Cottage Homes at Kirki Nagar, Maharani Bagh and Lajpat Nagar

SERVICES

- a) Four Medical Care Units at Alipur, Tihar, Delhi Gate and Avantika
- b) Day Care Centres in different colonies
- c) Foster Care Home Services
- d) State Award to institutions and individuals in the field of Child Welfare.

V. AFTER CARE HOME (Rs.21.20 lakhs)

Two Homes which are Non-custodial in nature have been set up by this department for the juvenile i.e. one at Tihar and one at Madipur. These Juveniles are discharged from the Juvenile Homes/Correctional Homes after attaining the age of majority, but still need help in settling in life. These institutions provide extension of the services of care, education and training facilities so that they are rehabilitated in society and inducted in the main stream.

VI. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (Rs.26.58 lakhs)

Criminals are not born, they are made by circumstances. But every criminal can improve and reform, if given the opportunities, proper environment and psycho-social counselling to return to the accepted norms of the society. Even hardened criminals have been kept in Open Jails and it has brought fruitful results. These criminals have become honourable, respectable and law-abiding citizens. This Deptt. has, therefore, initiated following services for this section of the society:-

- a) Probation Services
- b) Prison Welfare Services
- c) Rehabilitation Grant to inmates released from Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions and Probationers.
- d) Drug Abuse Prevention Co-ordination Unit

VII. WELFARE OF LEPROSY AFFECTED PERSONS AND THEIR CHILDREN (Rs. 140.91 lakhs).

The problem of leprosy affected persons in Delhi is mainly and solely of migrants coming from the leprosy endemic areas of country. The incidence of leprosy in Delhi is almost 'NIL'.

At present, there are estimated number of 5,000 leprosy patients. The biggest cluster is at Tahirpur, Shahdara. Since leprosy is now curable disease, though it relapses and needs constant medication, the leprosy affected need assistance limited in the social structure and this has now been taken by Directorate of Social Welfare by setting up the following services and institutions:-

1. Institutions (Custodial)

- a) Home for Leprosy and T.B. Affected Beggars, Tahirpur, Shahdara
- b) Home for Leprosy Affected Beggars, Tahirpur, Shahdara.

Non-affected

2. Institutions for/Children of Leprosy Affected Patients

- a) Four Homes (2 for male boys and one for Girls and one on Cottage Pattern for Boys and Girls)

3. SERVICES

- a) Training-cum-Production Centre, Tahirpur, Shahdara
- b) Sheltered Workshop, Tahirpur, Shahdara
- c) Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy Affected Patients.

VIII. WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES AND S/C & S/T (Rs.21.19 lakhs).

The Denotified Tribes better known as 'Ex.Criminal Tribes' were virtually living the life of convicts till August, 1952 when the Criminal Tribes Act was repealed after Independence of Country. The persons belonging to these tribes had been undergoing deprivation of their educational, social and economic development.

There was a dire need to bring them in accepted way of life. The Social Welfare Deptt. for the first time thought of weaning away their children by keeping them in Residential institutions and Day Care Centres where they could be groomed for day to day living habits, education, recreation, training etc. The following services were set up for them:-

- a) One Sanskar Ashram for Girls, Model Town

- b) Two Sanskar Ashram for Boys in Narela
- c) Deorfified Welfare Centres

IX. GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS (Rs. 33.00 lakhs)

The Welfare State can reach on its own, all segments of deprived and needy in society, the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisation was initiated to provide incentive to them for encouraging them the spirit of community participation and active involvement. This collaboration and coordination has brought forth positive results.

X. SERVICES FOR DESTITUTES AND POOR (Rs. 197.50 lakhs)

The problem of poor and aged persons with no abode of stay and means of subsistence or without some one to look after them because of the breaking away of joint family system and migration of families to towns in search of jobs has led to the total problem of their care and maintenance. Those found seeking alms are taken care off under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 in different categories of institutions as per their physical and mental health status, while other poor are provided with Financial Assistance or other residential institutions. Following services are for these categories:-

1. Institutions (Statutory)

- a) Two Female Begger Homes, Tihar
- b) Eight Male Beggars Homes situated at Kingsway Camp, Lampur
- c) Reception-cum-Classification Centre for Beggars, Kingsway Camp

2. Institution (Non-Statutory)

- a) Home for Aged & Infirm Persons, Narela

3. Services

- a) Financial Assistance to Non-Displaced Destitutes (Men & Women)
- b) Old Age Pension
- 4) Repatriation of Beggars

XI. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (Rs.28.00 lakh)

The Directorate of Social Welfare is implementing the scheme of 'Integrated Child Development Programme' which aims to provide supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, non-formal pre-education to children (3 to 6 years), nutrition and health education to women for ensuring their full physical, mental and social development. Directorate of Social Welfare has 24 ICDS Projects in Delhi as Centrally Sponsored and 2 as State Sector covering the 3.40 lakhs beneficiaries.

XII NUTRITION PROGRAMME (Rs.725.80 lakhs)

For improving the nutritional status of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the scheme of Special Nutrition Programme was introduced during 4th Plan. This Programme is being implemented through following agencies

1. 26 ICDS Projects
2. Mid-day Meals programme through MCD, NDMC and Dto. of Education.
3. Nutrition Centres for Special Nutrition Programme (Outside ICDS)

XIII. OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE IN DEPARTMENT (Rs.12.74 lakhs)

a) Social Assistance for Every One:

Through this programme, counselling, guidance and assistance is provided to all categories of people and referral services are also available.

b) Counselling & Guidance Bureau- Two

Through this Bureau, Counselling and guidance is provided to children and youth for channelising their energies in proper and gainful way.

c) Creches for children- Ten

This facility was provided for working women so that their children could be looked after in responsible hands.

XIV CAPITAL WORKS

In March, 1959 when the Directorate of Social Welfare was established as a separate department in Delhi Administration, it had taken over the undermentioned four institutions from Directorate of Education.

1. Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf (Nursery School) 1-Ferozshah, Kotla Road, Delhi.
2. Children Home for Boys, Delhi Gate
3. After Care Home for Boys ^{previously} situated in the old Jail Building, Delhi Gate.
4. After Care Home for Women at Magazine Road

The institutions at Serial No. 1 & 2 were transferred with old and dilapidated buildings while the other two institutions were in rented buildings. During this span of period, the Department has constructed many buildings of its own to run the institutions/Services smoothly suiting to the institutional requirements. The major capital works were taken from the Vith Five Year Plan on-ward. The buildings owned by the Department of Social Welfare are:-

1. Magazine Road Complex (Majnu-ke-tilla)
 - a) Observation Home for Boys-II
2. Peer House Complex (Sawa Kutir), Kingsway Camp
 - a) Blind School for Boys.
 - b) Hostel for College going Blind Students.
 - c) Reception-cum-Classification Centre
 - d) Peer House (Sawa Kutir)
 - e) Hospital Building
 - f) Home for Male Beggars (Diseased)
 - g) Bal Sadan
 - h) Doctor Quarters and other staff quarters
 - i) Main Administrative Block of Peer House
3. Andha Muqhal Complex (Pratap Nagar)
 - a) Counselling and Guidance Bureau
 - b) Welfare Centre for Denotified Tribes
4. Leprosy Complex, Tahirpur, Shahdara
 - a) Home for Leprosy & T.B. Affected Beggars (Custodian Instt).
 - b) Home for Leprosy Affected Beggars
 - c) Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy Patients
 - d) Sheltered Workshop
 - e) Training-cum-Production Centre
 - f) 140 Tenements for leprosy patients' Families

5. KOTLA FERDZSHAH COMPLEX (DELHI GATE)
- a) Govt. Lady Mayo School for Deaf (with Hostel facilities both for Boys & Girls)
 - b) Observation Home for Boys-I
 - c) Special School for Boys
 - d) Medical Care Unit
 - f) Staff quarters (9)
6. ALIPUR COMPLEX
- a) Children Home for Boys-I
 - b) Children Home for Boys-II
 - c) Medical Care Unit
 - d) Staff quarters
7. ALIPUR BEGGARS COMPLEX
- a) Beggar Home-I
 - b) Beggar Home-II
 - c) Home for Able & Disabled Beggars (Sewa Kendra)
 - d) Home for Mould Beggars
 - e) Home for Old & Infirm Beggars
8. Nariniketan Complex, Tihar
- a) Nariniken
 - b) Observation Home for Girls
 - c) Children Home for Girls-I
 - d) Children Home for Girls-II
 - e) Children Home for healthy children of leprosy patients (Female)
 - f) After Care Home for Women
 - g) Home for Able & Disabled Beggars (Female)
 - h) Short-stay Home for Women
 - i) Medical Care Unit
 - j) Widow Home
9. KASTURBA NIKETAN, LAJPAT NAGAR COMPLEX
- a) Village Cottage Home
 - b) Children Home for Boys- Two
10. KALKA JI COMPLEX
- Nursery/Primary School for Deaf

11. ASHA KIRAN COMPLEX (MENTALLY RETARDED COMPLEX),
AVANTIKA

- a) Home for Mentally Retarded (Boys & Girls)
- b) Home for Mentally Retarded (Girls)
- c) Home for Severally and Profoundly
- d) Medical Care Unit
- e) Staff quarters

12. WORK CENTRES FOR WOMEN

- a) Jahangirpuri
- b) Shakurpur
- c) Sultanpuri
- d) Nangloi
- e) Seemapuri
- f) Khanpur
- g) Nandnagari
- h) Mangolpuri

14. BEGGARS COMPLEX: TIHAR

A big complex over a piece of land measuring 19.5 acres at Tihar was constructed, but the same was taken over by the Jail Deptt, Delhi Administration for Jail security staff.

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING SEVENTH FIVE
YEAR PLAN 1985-90

For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.1177.00 lakhs had been approved and the actual expenditure during VIIth Five Year Plan was Rs.984.56 lakhs. The major shortfall during 7th Five Year Plan was due to non-availability of land from DDA, non-availability of accommodation and non-creation of staff by the Administration.

a) The priority and the area of major thrust during the VIIth Plan had been the Child Welfare. To achieve this goal, a Children Village Cottage Home had been set up at Maharani Bagh with a capacity of 69 children. In addition to this, two Children Homes in the Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar with a capacity of 50 children each had been set up. With a view to provide medical care and indoor medical facilities, four Medical Care Units had been set up in the Complexes:-

1. Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf, Delhi Gate
2. Children Home, Alipur
3. Nariniketan Complex, Tihar
4. Avantika Complex, Rohini Phase-I

b) To provide round the clock services to the children residing in different Children Institutions, posts of different categories were got sanctioned under the scheme "Strengthening of Children Institutions".

c) With a view to recognise the services of the dedicated, devoted and imbued with the missionary zeal individuals and voluntary Institutions/Govt. run institutions engaged in the field of Child Welfare, a scheme entitled 'State Award' to an individual and institution for the meritorious work in the field of Child Welfare was introduced. Under this scheme, a cash award of Rs.10,000/- and a certificate of recognition to the individual and Rs.50,000/- and a certificate of meritorious work to an institution is being given.

II. WOMEN WELFARE

As per our national policy for the upliftment of women, our priority also attributes to it and for the overall development of women, we have established 5 Work Centres for Women in the following locations, in addition to 20 work Centres already functioning on the Non-plan side.

1. Nand Negari
2. Nabi Karim
3. New Chandrawal
4. Kanjhawala
5. Majnu Ka Tilla

In order to provide a sense of security and overall development of those children whose mother and father are working couple, more Day Care Centres were established.

In addition to above, grant to the tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was also given to N.D.M.C. during 1989-90 for opening of two creches.

III. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED.

Besides this, priority had also been given towards the welfare of handicapped including blind, deaf, orthopaedically and Mentally handicapped. Two Schools for the deaf had been established- One at Kalkaji and other at Govt. Lady Moyce School with a capacity of 213 against the capacity of 200 children.

To provide better services to the handicapped specially deaf, 36 posts of different categories were created under the Scheme "Strengthening of Staff at G.L.N.S.

To supplement the efforts of the local bodies for the upliftment of the Mentally Retarded especially in the field of education, a grant in aid to the tune of Rs.70.72 lacs was given to M.D.M.C. for opening a school for mentally retarded children 'Anchal' at Chankyapuri.

Keeping in view the responsibility of the State to provide opportunity for their socio-economic rehabilitation to prove them self-respecting, self earning and self dependent individual in the Society, 500 kiosks were made available to the handicapped during the VIth Five Year Plan.

Grant to the tune of Rs.12.64 lacs was given to the Jamia Milia Islamia University for constructing additional rooms for giving hostel facilities to the blind and physically handicapped students.

Director of Social Welfare is giving Financial Assistance to T.B. Patients, aged and Infirm persons. Maternity and sick cases, deserving widows and educational stipend to the children of widows and persons below the poverty line. About 2000 such beneficiaries are being covered every year.

To check the Drug Menace, Govt. of India has declared the Directorate of Social Welfare as the nodal-department for U.T. of Delhi to coordinate all the activities undertaken by different Departments and Voluntary agencies.

The volume of work load at the H.Q. of the Dto. of Social Welfare had increased manifold during the proceeding plan periods owing to the implementation and establishment of very many new institutions/services but practically with no increase of technical staff at the H.Q. of the Directorate and consequently the things are becoming beyond control for want of technical guidance, follow-up and monitoring of programmes. In view of this, 31 posts of different categories were created under the scheme 'Strengthening of Staff at H.Q. so that proper coordination, evaluation, implementation and monitoring of Plan and Non-plan schemes may be done

To stem the tide of consequently growing Social Problems and to tackle them effectively, a scheme entitled 'SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EVERYONE (SAFE)' was introduced.

Capital Works:

By far, the major bottleneck in the proper implementation of Welfare Scheme is the paucity of buildings. It is a difficult task to find suitable rented buildings suiting to the peculiar needs of the Institutions. The Department has already hired 22 bldgs. at high rents and that too not suiting to the requirements.

Keeping in view this aspect, the construction programmes was launched on a larger scale. The brief achievements in this behalf are as :-

Physical possession of 4 acres of land within the H.M.D. Hospital, Shehdera had been taken over with a view to rehabilitate improved mental patients discharged from Hospital for Mental Diseases, under the Scheme 'Half Way Home'.

In addition to above, construction has also been initiated for the Nursery/Primary School for Deaf at Nehru Vihar.

A complex for the mentally retarded children and adults at Avantika on a piece of land measuring 6 acres has been completed.

In view of the inadequate class rooms and hostel facilities in the existing Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf, additional class rooms and hostel for 100 students (Boys and girls), medical care unit, Staff quarters, playground were constructed.

Under the scheme 'Provision of additional facilities in the existing buildings occupied by the Institutions run under Dte. of Social Welfare, most of the buildings were renovated with additional W.C.'s, bathrooms, laying down of sewer lines, provision of overhead tanks and reconstruction of dangerous portions of the buildings and electrical fittings, so as to provide congenial and conducive atmosphere to the destitute and neglected.

To accommodate the beggars apprehended under the provision of begging act a beggar complex on a piece of land measuring 87 bighas was developed at Lampur (Rural).

PROPOSED VIIIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

area of

The priority and major thrust during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 has been given to the welfare of handicapped, old and infirm persons and upliftment of women as it is the responsibility of Welfare State to take sufficient measures for the socio-economic rehabilitation of these sections of the society.

During the VIIIth Five Year Plan, due care has also been taken for the welfare of children and destitutes etc.

The scheme-wise proposed Outlay under the draft VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 is given below:-

1. Construction of Nursery/Primary Education School and Hostel for Deaf at Nehru Vihar (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The incidence of deafness in general population ranges between 1.5% to 2 % and working on this premise as per rough estimate, there should be approximately 20,000 children of school going age of 4 to 14 years. The present educational facilities for deaf children in Delhi are not adequate. The magnitude of deaf children of the school going age calls for the need of opening of more deaf schools for the deaf so as to provide due educational opportunity to this section of the society.

Keeping in view this aspect, the land measuring 1.722 acres was acquired from the DDA at Nehru Vihar for the construction of building for the Nursery/Primary Education for the Deaf. The boundary wall has since been constructed. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure section to the tune of Rs.80.83 lakhs has also been accorded to the PWD to carry out the construction activity. Provision has also been kept for one additional storey to accommodate more deaf children in future.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is to the tune of Rs.30.00 lakhs against which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.5.00 lakhs. The reason of this shortfall is mainly because of the delay in getting the approval of building plan from local authorities like MCD, DDA, Delhi Urban Art Commission.

Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92	:	Rs.10.00 lakhs
Proposed VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95	:	Rs.90.00 lakhs

2. Expansion of the Scheme of Financial Assistance to the Socially and Physically Handicapped persons (Further Expansion) (Rs.6.00 lakhs).

With a view to help the socially and physically handicapped persons under going distressing, desolate and deprived situation, the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration is giving financial assistance to the following categories of persons:-

S.No.	Category	Maximum amount of adhoc grant being sanctioned to an applicant	
1.	T.B. Patients	Rs.360/- for one year	Proposed increased- Rs.720/- @ Rs.60/- per month for special diet.
2.	Educational stipend to the children specially to those of widows and persons below poverty line	Rs.108/- for one year	Rs.180/- @ Rs.15/- per month.
3.	Maternity and sick cases below the income of Rs.750/- per month.	Rs.1500/- for self employment and non-recurring on a lump sum basis.	

The population of Delhi has increased from 41.00 lakhs in 1971 to 61.96 lakhs as per census in 1981. The estimated population of Delhi, according to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1989 should be 86.00 lakhs. The individualist 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 in distress.

Keeping in view this aspect, the scheme of Financial Assistance to socially and physically handicapped was further expanded during the Annual Plan 1990-91 to cover additional 1,000 beneficiaries. The proposed coverage during the entire VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 will be 5,000 beneficiaries.

To cope up with the additional work, the following staff was also proposed in the Annual Plan 1990-91 which is yet to be created during the current financial 1990-91.

1. Investigator	3	Rs.950-1500
2. UDC	1	Rs.1200-2040
3. LDC	1	Rs.950-1500
4. Peon	1	Rs.750-940

The approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs under Annual Plan 1990-91 is likely to be utilised in full.

Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92 : Rs.6.00 lakhs

Proposed Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 : Rs.30.00 lakhs

3. Construction of Building for Home for the Mentally Retarded at Avantika (Rs.4.00 lakhs).

The Delhi Administration is running four institutions for the mentally retarded of different categories i.e. the moderates, Educable, Trainable, Severe and profound. These institutions till 1987 were housed either in the rented buildings or govt. buildings which were not at all suited to the specific requirements of the mentally retarded. These buildings did not have even sufficient basic necessities like WCs, Bathrooms, proper water supply, play ground for children, proper place for the kitchen, proper drinking water facilities, electric fittings etc. Even residential part of the inmates was not sufficient and it was difficult to maintain even the hygienical conditions.

In view of the most unsatisfactory and pitiable conditions, the Department had acquired six acres of land at Avantika (Rohini Phase-I) where suitable buildings have now been developed and the above categories of the Mentally Retarded housed there. The buildings have now been completed including staff quarters.

The only part which remains to be now completed is the construction of electric Sub-station which has already been taken up by PWD and hence scheme is to be completed upto 1991-92.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs under Annual Plan 1990-91, the anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs.15.80 lakhs.

Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92 : Rs.4.00 lakhs

Proposed Outlay for VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 : Rs.20.00 lakhs.

4. Grant-in-aid Universities for the construction of Hostel for physically handicapped including Blind (NIL).

Under this Scheme, an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1990-91 to provide hostel facilities to the physically handicapped including blind through the Universities of Delhi. Delhi University has shown its inability to construct hostel specially

For the handicapped as 3 % reservation quota is already available in the hostels of the University.

An amount of Rs.12.64 lakhs was released to the Jamia Milia Islamia University during 1988-89. For this purpose so that the handicapped students of this University could be accommodated in this special Hostel. Since the hostel is under construction, the Jamia University may require some funds during the Annual Plan 1990-91 due to rise in construction cost and hence a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made during R.E. 1990-91. No further provision has been proposed for the remaining VIII five Year Plan

Proposed outlay for 1991-92 - Rs. Nil

Proposed outlay for 1990-95 - 3.00 lakhs

Development and Construction of two school Building (one for Deaf and the other for Mentally Retarded) in Trans Yamuna Area (Rs.5.00 Lakhs)

During the VIIth Five Year Plan, about 4 acres of land was acquired from DDA in Trans-Yamuna Area on payment of Rs.12.00 lakhs for construction of two schools buildings, viz one for the Deaf presently being run in corridors of Govt. Lady Noyce School, Delhi Gate and other for the Mentally Retarded which is presently running in a rented building at Anand Vihar.

The land allotted to us by DDA was not physically handed over because it was not free from encroachments and subsequently, it has decided that DDA will provide alternate land. This matter is still pending with DDA and hence, the necessity to spill over this scheme on the VIII th Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 1990-94 is Rs.5.00 lakhs against which the anticipated expenditure would be Rs.0.10 lakh.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1994-92 Rs.5.00 lakhs

proposed Five Year Plan 1990-95 Rs.80.00 lakhs

Kiosks for the Physically Handicapped persons through DDA and other local bodies (a self employment scheme) (further expansion) (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

No concerted efforts have so far been made in the Union Territory of Delhi for the Self-employment of the physically handicapped persons. The reservation of 3% for

for the physically handicapped in the jobs can hardly be of any countable help to the physically handicapped. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to take sufficient measures 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 avenues 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.

Keeping in view the above, a Scheme entitled 'Kiosks for physically handicapped persons through DDA and other local bodies i.e. 'self employment Scheme' was formulated during the VII th Five Year Plan which aims at:-

1. To provide kiosks for self-employment to the physically Handicapped Persons (including deaf, blind and orthopeadically handicapped and mild mental retardation) having such infirmity making them incapable to seek employment elsewhere.
2. To make them a useful member of the family and a self-dependent person.
3. To induce and sustain the feeling of self-respect in them by making them feel that they are not a burden on others.

Target of 500 kiosks fixed for VII th Five Year Plan has been fully achieved.

According to a rough estimate there are about 3.00 lakh physically handicapped persons in U.T. of Delhi, but keeping in view the financial and other constraints, it is proposed to provide 800 kiosks to such physically handicapped persons who can be self depending i.e. 160 kiosks per annum, during the VIII th Five Year Plan.

Eligibility :

1. The applicants shall have to furnish the certificate of handicapped from a Govt. Hospital duly authorised by the Administration for the purpose.

2. The applicant should be a bonafied resident of Delhi and having completed atleast 5 years in Delhi at the time of making an application for assistance.
3. Applicants should furnish complete details in respect of family members (on whom now she had been depending) including their occupation and monthly income from all sources.
4. Applications from those physically handicapped shall be entertained whose present monthly income is less than Rs. 500/-p.m. from all sources.
5. Applicants will have to furnish the duly attested affidavit on a stamped paper alongwith application form in support of his/her statement that he/she has the capacity to operate occupational activity for which he/she is applying for kiosk and start the remunerative work to make their earnings within three months of the allotment of the kiosks.
6. Applications will be scrutinised and the facts got verified by spot investigation by investigators/welfare Offices of the Deptt. Each case will be reviewed in the light of the investigation report and assistance will be sanctioned on merits by a Committee of 5 members consisting of Official members duly constituted by the Secretary Social Welfare.
7. Only one members in a family will be granted such kiosks to ensure that the benefits of the scheme is drawn by a larger number of families.
8. Persons receiving kiosk under this scheme will not be eligible for any other financial assistance under the Administration or from any other source. He may however apply for loans from authorised agencies for purchase of raw material/equipments for his/her business.

Sanctioning Authority

- i) The sanctioning authority shall have the right of withholding or suspending allotment of kiosks, if the person is convicted for committing crime involving moral turpitude.
- ii) The sanctioning authority shall have the right to stop allotment of kiosk, if at any stage it is found that it was sanctioned on furnishing of false information.

The approved outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs will be fully utilised during 1990-91. Financial Implications are:

Proposed Annual Plan 1990-91	Rs.25.00 lakhs
Proposed Eighth Five Year Plan	
1990-95	Rs.125.00 Lakhs

7. Women Development Services

The scheme for setting up a Women Development Corporation in Delhi was formulated with the sole objectives to co-ordinate the self-employment schemes/ activities being run by Government and voluntary organisations and to act as single door agency for the purpose of providing help to the women entrepreneurs as well as to guide and assist the women in the procurement of loans, marketing facilities and processing of viable projects etc.

A taken provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was also approved under the A.P. 1990-91.

Thereafter, the matter of the establishment of a separate Women Development Corporation was discussed at length in the secretaries meeting in the ministry of Welfare in which it was felt that there are a good no. of Government and Semi-Govt. agencies in Delhi, like Dte. of Industries, Financial Corporation, Training-cum-Production Centre of Deptt. of Rehabilitation Services, Delhi Administration, Indian Council of Women of Entrepreneurs, National Alliance of Entrepreneurs, Delhi Industrial Development Corporation, Tailoring Centres run by different voluntary Organisations and also work centre for women run by Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, etc., which are already in the field to give impetus to the women entrepreneurs. As such, the establishment of a separate Women Development Corporation will be a duplication of the activities and a heavy burden on the public exchequer. The need is only of a Nodal agency to co-ordinate the efforts of the different Govt. and Semi-Govt., Organisations already working in the upliftment of the needy women.

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It is true, that there is a good potential and aptitude amongst women, if properly organised and given opportunities, they can establish small scale business or industrial projects of their own either independently or collectively in Co-operative form. They can undoubtedly contribute a lot in National Income Growth Programme.

In view of the above position, there is dire need for an agency which could play a catalytic role for identification of women entrepreneurs and to generate activities among women, to prepare viable projects, process and scrutinise the projects for successful outcome, facilitate the availability of credit through banks or other financial institutions, liaison with other agencies which are imparting training for Self-employment and promote marketing tie-up, so that a Women Entrepreneur have not to knock door to door for different facilities available through different agencies.

It is noteworthy, that Deptt. of Rehabilitation Services of Delhi Administration is already engaged in the field of economic development of women and it requires a little up-gradation to shoulder the above mentioned jobs and responsibilities for Women Entrepreneurs. This Deptt. can, well act as a 'Nodal Agency' to liaison, co-ordinate and assist the Women Entrepreneurs in seeking help from different agencies. However, for achieving this goal, the Deptt. of Rehabilitation Services will have to be upgraded for specialised skills. Some supporting ministerial staff will also have to be provided. We, therefore propose that the following posts are essential to execute the role as specified above. These are as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Pay-scale</u>	<u>Job responsibility.</u>
1.	Manager (Finance)	3000-4500	1) To act as Financial Adviser. 2) To arrange for loans from banks and other recognised financial institutions. 3) To scrutinies of projects from financial angle.

2. Manager Marketing 3000-4500
1. Market assesment
 2. Proparation of visible Projects.
 3. Procurment of business for sales of ready products.
 4. Organising Exhibitions
3. Liosion-cum-Marketing Officer 2000-2500
- 1) Liosion-work with CRDI and other Financial institutions.
 - 2) Arrangement of liencas for setting-up industry
 - 3) Contxact with Training institutions.
 - 4) To create awareness among women and girls for Self-employment.
4. Assistant Manager (Finance & Recovery) 2000-3500
- 1) To assist in procurment of finances.
 - 2) To effect recovery of loans.

5. Ministerial Staff

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No of Posts</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
i. Steno	2	Rs. 1200 -- 2040
ii. L.D.C.	4	Rs. 950 -- 1500
iii. Driver	1	Rs. 950 -- 1500
iv. Peon	2	Rs. 750 -- 940

The Department of Rehabilitation Services is already having the following subordinate posts, who will assist the above:-

1. Deputy Chief (Rehabilitation Services)
2. Deputy Chief Accounts, (Rehabilitations Services)
3. Assistant Chief (Rehabilitation Services)
4. Manager of Handicraft Shop.
5. Marketing inspector
6. Organisers.

The specialised services of professionals/ consultants can be hired at times of need for some special type of projects.

To co-ordinate the efforts of different agencies also for the smooth running of the scheme, it is essential to have its own vehicle.

Financial Implicetions:-

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs under Annual Plan 1990-91, the anticipated expdt. will be Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs and proposed outlay for VIII Five Year Plan will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

8. Construction of Children Homes at Holambi Khurd
(Rs. 3.00 Lakh)

The construction activities were taken up at village Holambi Khurd on a piece of land measuring about 9 acres. The land was acquired under Land Holding & Ceiling Act. Boundary wall have been completed, but the construction of the project is held up because of some dispute in the approach to this land, which is being sorted out with the Revenue Department of the Administration. This scheme had already been cleared by the Standing Finance Committee. Since the construction of building is yet to be taken up, the scheme was spilled over the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The token provision of ^{Rs.} 1.80 lakh under Annual Plan 1990-91 is likely to be utilised in full.

Financial implication

Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92 - Rs. 3.00 lakhs

Proposed Five Year Plan 1990-95 - Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

9. Expansion of Old Age Assistance (Further expansion)
(Rs. 34.50 lakh).

The complexion and character of Delhi city has undergone significant changes during the last three decades. From a peaceful city of 40 lakh population, it has become a vast city of over 80 lakh population with huge industrial activities. Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation and the consequent burst in the population has had a telling effect on the social structure, the notable of which is the breaking of joint family system.

Most of the families depending on daily wages, are finding it difficult to support their non-earning members. Old age persons who have crossed the stage of earning, now look towards their sons and relatives for support but feel neglected and disappointed because the sons and relatives find it difficult to support even their own children. The only course left to the old persons in such circumstances is either to go for begging or die a slow death due to starvation. Institutionalisation of all such persons is neither possible nor practicable due to the financial

constraints and also due to our social structure, coupled with family ties.

The more practical and acceptable solution to the problem of old age assistance is to give them Financial Assistance pension to enable them to live in the family and meet their daily necessities of life, without putting much burden on the family. In a welfare State, the care of the weaker sections of the society is the responsibility of the State. The age persons incapable of earning and deprived of economic support of the family cannot be left on the roads at the mercy of god only. The scheme for pension to such old age persons is designed to fulfil the obligations of the part of the State, which has been necessitated by various factors mentioned above with the following objective:-

1. To provide continuous financial support to aged persons who are incapable of earning and are unattached or belong to the economically weak families.
2. To provide State support to the needy aged without depriving them of affectionate surroundings of the family.
3. To provide support in the financial burden of the weaker families.
4. To induce and sustain the feeling of self-respect in them by making them feel that they are not a burden on the fostering family. Eligibility conditions are given below:-
 1. Those minimum age is 60 years plus (in the cases of disabled, relaxation in age may be permitted to the extent of 5 years than the prescribed age limit) but it shall be obligatory to obtain considered medical opinion from an Authorised Medical Attendant who shall clearly indicate the nature of disability making him completely incapable of earning his livelihood.
 2. Who are destitute and have no one to support them.
 3. Who belong to a family wherein the average monthly income of the family does not exceed Rs. 750/- per month.
 4. Who are not receiving old age pension from MCD or NDMC or from any other source.

5. Who are drawing pension less than Rs. 300/- after retirement from services or from any other source.

6. Who are bonafide and permanent residents of the Union Territory of Delhi.

The procedure of sanctioning the Old Age Assistance will be prevalent for the existing Non-Plan Scheme.

To Achieve the above goal of the scheme, the Directorate of Social Welfare is so far covering about 3200 beneficiaries. Still there are larger number of old age parents above 60 years plus who are to be covered under this scheme.

The consultative Committee of the Ministry of Welfare, in their meeting held in June, 1987 had recommended to expand the coverage of needy Age Persons. The Ministry of Welfare, in its recent letter to all State Governments, has advised for the coverage of at least 20% of the aged population in the Eighth Five Year Plan proposals.

There are about 5 lakh persons above the age of 60 years in Delhi. But keeping in view the constraints on the financial resources and the urgent need for the coverage of the age, it is proposed to cover 8,000 additional beneficiaries under the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan in phases 2,000 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered during 1990-91.

To cope up with the additional work of the coverage of additional 2000 Old Age Persons, the following staff will be required.

1. Welfare Officer (one) Rs. 1640-2900
(Gazetted)
2. L.D.C. (Two) Rs. 950-1500
3. Investigator (Two) Rs. 950-1500
4. Daftri-cu-Record (one) Rs. 750-900
Keeper.
5. Senior Investigator(one) Rs. 1200 -2040

The approved outlay of Rs. 18.50 is likely to be utilised in full to cover an additional number of 2000 beneficiaries during 1990-91. We propose to cover about

8000 beneficiaries ⁻³¹²⁶⁻ during the entire Eighth Five Year Plan.
as per details given below:-

<u>Annual Plan</u>	<u>Proposed cumulative Coverage</u>
1990-91	2000
1991-92	2000
1992-93	5000
1993-94	7,000
1994-95	8000
Proposed out lay 1991-92	- Rs. 34.50 lakhs
Proposed out lay 1990-95	- Rs. 256.00 lakhs.

10 Establishment of Half Way Home for the Improved Mental Patients discharged from the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara (Capital Rs. 5.00 Lakhs)

The Delhi Administration is running a Hospital for Mental Diseases (indoor and outdoor) at Shahdara which is situated in a complex of 130 acres of land. This Hospital was set up sometimes 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.

There are many patients who have been either cured or improved but the pitiabie plight is that, the family members of such patients have not been accepting them and in the absence of any socio-economic rehabilitation programme, they have no place to go. Obviously the patients cannot be thrown on the road and, therefore, they have been staying in the hospital. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued directions to run a separate institution for such cases to be run under an authority other than the mental Hospital. The Admn. has decided that a Half-way Home should be established by the Dte. of Social Welfare for the Socio-economic rehabilitation of such patients.

To construct the proposed Home, the land measuring about 4 acres was also allotted within the complex of hospital for mental diseases, Shahdara. The detailed building plans are under preparation by the PWD but the construction work is likely to be taken up during 1991-92. Hence a token provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed in Revised Estimates for 1990-91.

The following staff was proposed under Annual Plan 1990-91 but the same has not been agreed to by Finance Deptt. till the building is constructed:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Superintendent	1	Rs. 3000-4500
2.	Sr. Psychiatric Social Worker	2	Rs. 1640-2900
3.	Ward Master/Nurse Sister	2	Rs. 1640-2900
4.	Staff Nurse	15	Rs. 1400-2300 Plus allow.
5.	U.D.C.	1	Rs. 1200-2040
6.	L.D.C.	1	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Steno-grapher	1	Rs. 1200-2040
8.	Ward Boy/Ayan	18	Rs. 750-940
9.	Peon/ Chowdar	4	Rs. 750-940
10.	Sweeper	4	Rs. 750-940
11.	Cook	2	Rs. 775-1025

The proposed building for the capacity of 150 inmates is likely to be completed during VIII five year plan period only, thereafter, it will be possible to establish a separate home for cured mental patients.

However to comply with the the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the improved patients discharged from Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara are presently being accomodated separately under the supervision of existing institutions of the Directorate of Social Welfare viz/ ^{female} patients in Nari Niketan and male patients in Poor House Complex. The number of such patients is very few, hence an expenditure on their maintenance is being made within the existing non-plan budget of these institutions.

Since, 'HALF WAY HOME' will come up only during 1993-94, no outlay is being proposed on revenue side under the Annual Plan 1991-92 and 1992-93. The Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1991-92 is on the Capital side for construction of the boundary wall.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs.5.00 lakhs
(Capital)
Proposed Eighth Five Year Plan 90-95 Rs.80.00 Lakhs
(capital)
Proposed Eighth Five Year Plan
1990-95 (Revenue) Rs.8.00 lakhs

11. Construction & Development of Beggar Home at Lampur (Rs.10.00 lakh)

During the year 1981-82, about 87 Bighas of land under land holding ceiling Act was acquired at Village Lampur. Part of the land has been developed and two Beggar Homes, Administrative Block, Medical Care Unit & other Civic amenities have been constructed in Semi-permanent structures. Now, in this Complex, the works to be executed by PWD are construction of Staff quarters and the overhead Water Tank for which Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction have already been accorded to P W D.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs under Annual Plan 1990-91, the anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs.5.50 lakhs. The reason for this likely shortfall is due to inordinate delay in getting the approval of local bodies for building plans. However, constant efforts are being made to get these plans approved from local authorities and these works are likely to be completed by 1991-92.

Financial Implications

Proposed outlay in Annual Plan 1991-92 -Rs.10.00 lakhs
Proposed outlay in VIII th Five Year Plan 1990-95 -Rs.16.00 lakhs

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12) Provision of additional facilities in the existing buildings of the institution run under the Directorate of Social Welfare (Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

There are as many as 42 institutions of residential nature accommodating the children, women, beggars, physically handicapped and others. Most of these institutions are located in the Govt. buildings while some of them in the rented ones. As a matter of continuing process, these buildings always need to be provided with additional facilities and other improvements in view of the increasing number of inmates and day-to-day growing needs. There are many buildings, where there is still the need of construction of new WCs, bathrooms, replacement of sewer lines, replacement of doors and windows, provision of Over Head Tanks and the major fitting etc.

The outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs under annual plan 1990-91 will be utilised in full.

Financial Implications

Proposed annual plan 1991-92 Rs.10.00 lakhs

Proposed Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 n Rs.38.00 lakhs

13) NDMC Schemes (NDMC Day School M.R. Children (Grant-in-aid))

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 categories of children. The early formative childhood years are of great importance as formation of personal habits and attitudes begins early in this 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 not normal.

In view of the desired need, the Planning Commission had agreed to set up a residential-cum-boarding school "Anchal" by NDMC at Chenakyapuri. Under this scheme grant to the tune of Rs.70.72 lakhs had been released to NDMC during seventh Five Year Plan for construction of building and purchase of equipment for treatment therapies and vocational classes.

The building is now almost completed and the school has also started functioning with the initial strength of 50 children which is to be raised upto 100 children.

Under the Annual Plan 1990-91, an allocation of Rs.16.00 lakhs was approved for setting up of vocational training units, such as printing press, slab casting, electric switches assembly, computerised education, carpentry craft and establishment of sheltered workshop, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, hydro-therapy, speech therapy and research training etc. These works are likely to be completed during 1990-91.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs for 1990-91, the anticipated expenditure would be Rs.14.40 lakhs.

All capital expenditure in the construction of building and purchase of equipment for the vocational classes and different therapies will be completed by the end of 90-91. XXX

Financial implications:

Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. NIL
Proposed outlay Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) Rs.14.40 lakhs

14. Construction of Home for Aged Persons at Netaji Nagar by NDMC (Rs.15.00 lakh)

Since the time immemorial Social Welfare institutions like joint family had been looking after the old and infirm persons in India. However, with the change in the social values coupled with the crushing poverty, the problem of the destitute Aged infirm persons have assumed staggering dimensions. Modernisation with its stress on individualisation have crushed the joint family system which was once the warp and woof of the society responsible for the security of the old and infirm in the family. Now, the pendulum has swung so far that the modern family is unable to look after the old and infirm. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Welfare State to provide effective care and protection to this neglected segment of the society.

The problem of old and infirm persons is not merely to provide them two square meals a day but also to solve the emotional problems with which they are invariable afflicted.

The objectives of the Home are to provide:-

1. Residential and boarding facilities to the old and infirm persons.
2. Intensive medical care.
3. Counselling services to lessen their anxieties and worries in the old age.
4. Occupational facilities so that they feel that their life is still worth living.
5. Leisure time activities.

XXX

The N.D.M.C. has now demand Rs.1.00 Crore on account of Recurring Expenditure on pay and allowances and maintenance etc. for Anachal. Our commitment was only for the construction grant and Grant for the purchase of equipment i.e. for the non-RECURRING EXPENDITURE, and the final instalment of Rs.14.40 lakhs will be given to NDMC during 1990-91 subject to completion of the usual formalities by them.

The Planning Commission had also observed that the NDNC, has to bear the Recurring Expenditure, either out of its own resources or from the LSG sector. In view of this, we have not made any provision under the scheme of Anachal during the remaining four years of the 8th Five Year Plan.

It is proposed by NDMC to construct suitable building for setting up a home for the aged persons at Netaji Nagar, where land is available with them.

NDMC has demanded for construction grant of Rs.55.00 lacs during the VIII F.Y.P. (However no building estimates or bldg. plan have so far been received. The eligibility conditions for admission to this home have also not been finalised.

Financial implications

Proposed Annual Plan 1991-92	Rs.15.00 lakhs
Proposed Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95	Rs.55.00 lakhs

15. SCHEME FOR PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION OF HANDICAPS
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Dimension of Problems: About ten percent of the world's population or for every nine children born normal, the tenth child is born with some disability (physical, visual, hearing or mental deficiency). About 10% of the disabled suffer from more than one type of disability (multiple disabilities).

With advancement of science and technology, treatment is available for many ailments. The developing countries have carried out systematic studies to know the magnitude of the problem.

Accordingly, a target was set, "Health for All by 2000 AD" and for preventing further impairments, it was decided that the available resources whatever, would be evenly distributed. The people would be made aware to use better approaches than they do now, to prevent the diseases and disabilities and learn better way of growing up, growing old and dying gracefully.

Health begins at home, in schools, in factories and in offices. Thus, to prevent further impairments, need is, of providing health care which would be accessible to all individuals and families in an acceptable and affordable way.

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme:

1. To check the incidence of disability by providing facilities for early detection and prevention through the composite programme of immunisation.
2. To create the atmosphere of social awareness for prevention of disabilities.
3. Referral services for provision of Prosthetic Aids and appliances to the handicapped to improve their mobility.

- 4) Information services to the handicapped regarding availability of education & training facilities for the handicapped.
- 5) To provide opportunities for short term training programme family counselling on the home management of the disabled so that the handicapped is not considered to be a burden on the family /society.

Services to be provided.

- 1) WELL BABY CLINIC: This clinic is proposed to be run with the coordinated efforts of the Health Department.

Right from birth, children are exposed to various health hazards including communicable diseases. The children lack natural resistance to fight diseases specially when they are not immunised.

In this clinic, following services will be provided:-

- a) Facilities for immunisation of children and pregnant women.
- b) The milestone for the growth of child will be observed.
- c) Medical advice to the parents on child care.
- d) Referral services for specialists care.

- 2) MASS AWARENESS PROGRAMME:- Since this is preponderant programme the communities active participation is of prime importance. This can be achieved only with the help of multi-media, motivated strategy, so that their involvement is meaningful and worthwhile and the people realise that they themselves have the strength and capacity to shape their lives and lives of their families. They have to be convinced to look after the handicapped with acceptance, love, affection, care and provide them timely assistance for the education and training.

For achieving the goal of prevention and early detection Health and Social Awareness Programmes have to go hand in hand, one leading to the other and each progressively reinforcing the other. The drawbacks of day to day practices will have to be brought to the notice of people and safeguards will have to be projected through mass media programmes i.e. posters, slogans, symbols, Radio and T.V. talks etc. For detection of deafness and mental retardation Camps will have to be organised in the J.J. Clusters and Resettlement Colonies.

It is an approved scheme for which Rs.6.00lakhs exists for 1990-91, but the anticipated expenditure will be the tune of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION: Staff, equipment and material required under the scheme will be as under:-

S T A F F

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Number of Post	Pay Scale
1.	Welfare Officer Technical Gazetted	1	Rs. 1540-2900
2.	Occupational Therapist	1	Rs. 1500/- fixed & consolidated salary.
3.	ANM (Auxiliary Nurse and mid wife)	2	Rs. 950-1500 All allowances admissible in Adm. Hospital.
4.	Optomologist (Part-time)	1	Rs. 1500 fixed & consolidate, 3 hours a day.
5.	Clinical Psychologist part-time	1	-do-
6.	Orthopaedician (Part-time)	1	-do-
7.	Paediatrician	1	Rs. 2000/per month fixed for three hours a day.
8.	Statistical Asst.	1	1400-2300
9.	L. D. C.	1.	950-1500
10.	Aya (to assist the nurses & Doctors)	2	Rs. 750-940
11.	Social Worker (to act as Community Organiser)	4	Rs. 2000/ Fixed and Consolidated
12.	Driver cum Technician	1	Rs. 950-1500 with special pay of Rs. 150/PM to operate the projector & Public address system.
13.	Ambulance Attendant for the handicapped	1	Rs. 750-940
14.	Sweeper (part time)	2	Rs. 400/ each for four hour a day.
15.	Stenographer	1	Rs. 1200-2040.

EQUIPMENT & MATERIAL

1. Projector with Enlarger.
2. Publicity Material
3. Mike & Public Address system.
4. Medical equipment for detection of handicapped.
5. Furniture
6. Stationery
7. Telephone
8. Typewriter
9. Rented Accommodation
10. Misc. and Other charges and recurring expenditure etc.
11. Purhasse of Van.

Proposed outlay for 1991-92 Rs.5.00 Lakhs

Proposed outlay for 1990-95 Rs.20.00 Lakhs

16) CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT OF POOR HOUSE COMPLEX, SEVA KUTIR, KINGSWAY CAMP. (Rs. Nil)

Seva Kutir at Kingsway Camp is a very big complex. Presently the Directorate is housing some of its institutions, like Beggar Home, Home for diseased beggars, Beggar Court, Girl's Court, Prison Welfare Services, Probations Services, Bal Saksham (Institution for non-affected children of lepers), Hostel for blind students, Office of Social Assistance for Everyone (S.A.E.), School for the Deaf and a Hospital to provide round the clock medical facilities to the inmates.

Further development of this complex is needed because of the fact that the number of inmates have considerable increased over the years, though the buildings constructed there were meant for a specific number of beneficiaries.

Against the approved outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs under Annual plan 1990-91, the anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakhs. No further provision has been kept for remaining years of the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Proposed outlay for 1991-92 Rs. Nil

Proposed outlay for 1990-95 Rs.5.00 Lakhs.

17)

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ACQUISITION OF LAND FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES INCLUDING
DDA ETC AND ITS DEVELOPMENT (Rs. Nil)

By far, the major bottleneck in the proper implementation of welfare scheme is the paucity of buildings. It is a gigantic task to find suitable rented building suiting to the peculiar needs of the institutions. The rents are exorbitant and as such the Directorate has to spend a considerable portion of funds on this account.

During each plan period, the Department has to broaden the canvas of welfare services to meet the newly emerging social problems which cannot brook any delay.

Thus, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs was approved under annual plan 1990-91 under this Scheme. But due to non-availability of land the anticipated expenditure will be only to the tune of Rs.2.00 lakh. No outlay is proposed under Annual plan 1991-92.

Proposed outlay 1991-92-	Rs.Nil
Proposed outlay 1990-95	Rs.2.00 Lakhs

18)

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE TRAINING & ORIENTATION UNIT.
(Rs.27.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Social Welfare was established in the year 1959 in the U.T of Delhi. It has 44 residential institutions of custodial & non-custodial nature and more than 100 other services like welfare centres, Work Centres, Crèches Day Care Centres, probation services and prison welfare services etc.

Moreover, 26 ICDS Projects are engaged in the overall development of 3.3 lakhs children and Nursing mothers from the poverty stricken and down trodden sections of the society living in the J.J. resettlement and Urban slums of Delhi. There is a network of 2965 Anganwadis which are covering more than 30 lakhs population in the U.T. of Delhi.

For providing the best of the services to the needy & weaker sections of the society, there are about 90 categories of staff in the Department. The services can always be improved if trained & well equipped infrastructure is available so that they can feel the pulses of such persons in society & provide them requisite care & attention. Efforts have been made in the last decade by organising work-shop, orientation courses, refresher courses etc., but the nature of services and assignment are so vast that the entire staff can not be trained in a age. Thus, there is dire need to plan & device such courses & training programme on regular intervals to train the personnels according to their job- assignment & qualification.

For achieving this goal, training and Orientation unit is being constructed at Delhi Gate and is likely to be constructed by the middle of 1991. To carry out this programme, the following bare minimum staff will be required.

S.No.	Name of the Post	Pay scale	No. of Post
1.	Director (Retired)	3500/ fixed & consolidated	one
2.	Course Organiser	2500/ -do-	one

3.	Care Taker Building & Property	1200-2040	One
4.	Stenographer	1200-2040	one
5.	Driver - cum - Projector Operator	950-1500 with special pay of Rs.150 for projector operation on Deputation basis)	one (One)
6.	Registration Clerk (Typist) as well as Receptionist .	Rs.1200/- Fixed & Consolidated	
7.	Frash	800/- fixed & Consolidated	one
8.	Sweeper (Part time for four hours)	600/- fixed & Consolidated)	Two
9.	Chowkidar	Rs.750-940	Two

This unit has to be well equipped with all training facilities to make the training meaningful. Since Social Welfare Institutions are located all over the U.T. of Delhi demonstrational visits of different types of institutions will be an important part of training. Therefore, the training unit will have to be equipped with a vehicle. Following equipment & non-recurring items are also essential to maintain the said unit for achieving its goal:-

1. Public Address System
2. T.V. with enlarger
3. Film Projector(35 m.m.)
4. Sound control system
5. Office furniture
6. Telephone
7. Typewriters (English & Hindi)
8. Other Charges.
9. 40 Seater Motor van for Institutional visit of trainees.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Proposed outlay	A.P. 1991-92	Rs.2.00 lakhs
Proposed outlay	F.Y.P. 1990-92	Rs.10.00 Lakhs

A. CAPITAL X

It is an approved scheme with an outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakh for 1990-91 for construction of 'Training and Orientation Unit' for which a piece of land 0.19 acre is already available at Delhi Gate near P. roashah, Botla stadium. The construction work of this training & Orientation unit has been assigned to the Irrigation and Flood department of Delhi Administration. The construction activities are likely to be completed by the mid of 1991.

Approved outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under A.P. 90-91 will be utilised in full.

Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1991-92 Rs. 25.00 lakhs

Proposed outlay VIIIth Five Year Plan 1991-95 Rs.35.00 lakhs

Total Financial Implications.

Proposed outlay 91-92	Revenue	Capital	total
(In lakhs)	2.00	25.00	27.00
Proposed outlay 90-95	10.00	35.00	45.00

19) SCHEME OF URBAN SOCIAL SERVICE COMPLEX Rs.11.00 lakhs

With rapid industrialisation and modernisation and stress on individualisation, the premier institution of socialisation, which is joint family, has had a severe set back. This led to social problems. The steady influx of rural immigration in to the city of Delhi has added to the problems as the nuclear family is also giving way due to economic inadequacies, social problems emanating from an unsteady and unstable life style. In fact problems of urban inhabitants have hit the all time high mark in recent years.

AIMS AND OBJECTS:

The problem of the citizens is not only of two square meals but is to provide them social security to check the social deviants and to provide healthy opportunities for all round developments. To meet these growing demands of society, the need has been felt there is dire need of multifarious services specially to the town-trodden sections of the society to be made available under one umbrella with package of services.

SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED IN COMPLEX.

1) FAMILY LIFE COUNSELLING

Institutionalisation is not the only solution of all the problems of deviants by providing timely family counselling corrective measures can be taken so that a family is saved from being ruined.

- a) Counselling for reconciliation between husband and wife for happy married life.
- b) Proper child care and parent child relationship so that the child's emotional needs are fully satisfied and child does not develop behavioural disorders.

c) Early communication and recognition aspects to be taken up between child and parents to decrease the dropouts.

d) To prepare the family against the vices like gambling, drugs, smoking, taking alcohol, easy sex. Through family counselling the message of health living habits will be transmitted.

2) DAY RECREATION CENTRE:

This centre will provide the venue where the cover all developmental activities will be carried out. The centre will be having one community Organiser. The centre will have indoor play therapy facilities. In the play ground cut door activities like game exercises, yoga etc. can be organised. Under group activities healthy discussions, healthy recreation Television, with VCR - library and reading room will be provided in this social services complex.

3) MODEL ANGANWADI

A model Anganwadi for grade III and grade IV children in health status will be setup.

4) IMMUNISATION CENTRE

The Scheme will provide the community the facilities of Immunisation children and pregnant women. Doses of DPT, Polio, Tetanus will also be provided. There will be a comprehensive immunisation programme. The centre will have the visiting doctors and other essential staff. ANN will give health education talks in the centre at least once a week.

5) VOCATIONAL SHORT TERM TRAINING COURSES

These courses will be organised with the help of Govt. approved agencies such as the sharamik vidyapith etc. to exploit the capabilities for social emancipation and self sufficiency of women.

A stipend of Rs. 50/ will be paid to the trainees for the purchase of raw material etc. The craft teachers will be on contract employment through Govt. Organisations on Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per visit.

6) SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE FOR THE ILLITERATES

During leisure hours will be organised.

7) HOLIDAY SUMMER CAMPS

These Camps will be organised for over all development of children in collaboration with Bal Bhawan Society.

8) INVOLVEMENTS OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

The schools of social work have the subject of community development and as such they will be requested for their involvement in this scheme.

9. Randum sample, survey to check the social deividnt and to provide health opportunity for all round develop- ment.

Staffing pattern and financial implication may be seen in the following table:-

Administrative Staff

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post</u>	<u>No.of Post</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Social Development Officer	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	Statistical Assistant	1	Rs.1400-2300
3.	Stenographer	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	U D C (Cashier)	1	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L D C	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Peon	2	Rs. 750-940
7.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
8.	Statistical Investigator	2	Rs.1200-2040

Staff for Programmes (Scheme to be implemented)

1.	Family Counsellor (MSW)	1	Rs.1640-2900
2.	Paeditrician (Visiting)	1	Rs. 150/-per visit
3.	Gynachologist(Visiting)	1	Rs. -do-
4.	A.N.M.	23	Rs.550-1500
5.	Community Organiser	1	Rs.1400-2300
6.	Aya	1	Rs. 750-940
7.	Project Operator	1	Rs.1000 consolidated.
8.	Bal Sevika (Grade III &IV)	1	Rs.750 per month honorarium
9.	Social Education Teacher(JBT)	1	Rs.1500/_fixed consolid.
10.	Craft Teacher (contract Employment)	1	Rs.40.00 per visit

Equipments

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Van | 2. Projectar & Slide Projector |
| 3. VCR & TV & Casette | 4. Furniture |
| 5. Telephone | 6. Medical Appliances |
| 7. Typewriter | 8. Public Address system |
| 9. Non-recurring | |

It is an approved scheme during the A.P. 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs.29.50 lakhs was provided by the Planning Commission at the time of working group discussions. The anticipated expenditure for the A.P. 1990-91 will be 21.40 lakhs. Negotiation with DDA & other agencies for precurement of building are almost at final stage. The Department proposed to construct its own building. Thus provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs on capital side has been kept.

Proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 91-92 Rs.11.00 Lakhs
 Rev: 6.00
 Capital 5.00

Proposed outlay for VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95 Rs.55.00 lakhs
 Rev: Rs.15.00 lakhs
 Capital Rs.40.00 lakhs

NEW SCHEMES

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNIT
FOR MENTALLY RETARDED AT ASHA KIRAN, AVANTIKA (Rs. 2.00 Lakh)

20. The Home for Mentally Retarded persons started in the year 1961 under the provision of children Act, 1960 to provide care, maintenance, treatment, education and therapeutic training to mentally retarded children. In 1970, its annexure was opened to ease the overcrowding of the main Home and educable and trainable mentally retarded children were segregated for providing them proper exposure to develop their intellectual and vocational potentialities.

The programme was carried out adequately for some time but when the inmates crossed the age of 16 and 18 years respectively for male and female, they were segregated in the adult section where there was no provision for training facilities at that time.

Presently, there are about 8 institutions in the U.T. of Delhi, which provide pre-vocational/vocational training to the mentally retarded alongwith education in 3 R's but except one or two, all the institutions keep their students upto the age of 16 to 18 years and beyond that age, they have no service/activity for them, which causes the mentally handicapped to go back to their respective homes and sit idle. The skill which they have acquired during the schooling goes waste and after a lapse of time, they forget it completely.

A rough estimate indicates that about 20 to 30 students are coming out of these institutions every year having some experience in pre-vocational and vocational area along with some preliminary educational background, but there is no facility available in the U.T. of Delhi, where they can be accommodated and gainfully employed after the school.

Keeping in view the above situation, a sheltered workshop (Transitional-cum-Terminal) is a must for the U.T. of Delhi, which can provide these mentally handicapped further training and gainful employment to become a useful citizen of the Society. From several research studies, it has revealed that educable and trainable mentally retarded can work as good as any normal person in some activity/job and in a few jobs, they are more apt than their normal counterparts.

The Sheltered Workshop, which will be of transitional as well as terminal in nature, will have the following aims and objectives:-

1. To train the mentally handicapped (educable and trainable) in vocational skills, those having some exposure in pre-vocational/vocational area and in preliminary/special education.
2. To evaluate each trainee in terms of their workability, ability and adjustability.
3. To chalk out placement plan after doing the job analysis in the following placement areas.
 - i. Open employment
 - ii. Self-employment
 - iii. Home bound employment
 - iv. Sheltered employment (through sub-contract work also)
4. To chalk out suitable wage plan for the trainees.
5. Follow up service after the placement.

Services to be provided:

1. All the trainees will be provided training in vocational skills along with special education related to the vocational activity.
2. To start with the following activities will be taken up for the training and trainees will be exposed in different skills as per their capability.
 - i) Wood Craft (ii) Hosiery Weaving (iii) Paper and Card board work (iv) stitching & embroidery
 - v) Candle making (vi) chalkmaking (vii) House hold work for girls.
3. The training will be provided in two phases namely preparatory phase and placement phase. Preparatory Phase: Assessment will be made regarding the aptitude, physical ability, intellectual ability, interest and workability. The person will be placed in a suitable work after the above screening.

Placement Phase: The person will be placed in a specific activity and his job placement programme will be chalked out after job analysis and he/she can be placed in any of the placement area (Open employment, self-employment, Home-bound employment or in Sheltered

Employment) depending on his/her capability, viability and parental involvement.

4. Wages will be provided to those who will be placed in sheltered employment, which will depend on the piece-rate work.

5.i) Vocational guidance and counselling will be provided to the trainees during the training and after their placement.

ii) Parents/Guardians will be counselled for the proper treatment and placement of their wards.

6. Follow up service and liaison will be provided for better adjustment in post placement phase.

Intake Policy and Capacity:

i) To begin with 50 trainees will be taken for the vocational training and placement out of which 50% trainees will be taken from our existing Avantika Home for Mentally Retarded Persons (Adults).

ii) Only educable and trainable mentally retarded persons will be taken after the age of 16/18 respectively for male and female who are having exposure in pre-vocational/vocational training along with special education after their discharge from other voluntary organisations. These will be Day Scholars living within 10 k.m. of the proposed institution. They will arrange their transportation or utilise the public transportation like DTC etc. No hostel facility will be provided to the Day Scholars at any stage.

Staff requirement:

Staff requirements are given at Annexure 'A'

Financial implications:

Proposed outlay for 1991-92 - Rs.2.00 lakhs

Proposed outlay for 1990-95 - Rs.12.00 lakhs

STAFF REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNIT FOR MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS ANNEXURE 'A'

Sl. No.	POST (Designation)	Scale of pay (subject to revision, on contract basis as per performance & subject to revision of fixed & consolidated emoluments)	Essential qualification and experience	Desirable qualification and experience	Existing Staff of 'Asha Kiran' which can be utilised	Actual requirement of staff
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Incharge(workshop)		-	-	Superintendent, HMRP will be the incharge of sheltered workshop	-
2.	Occupational Therapist	Rs.2500/-per month, fixed and consolidated.	B. Sc.(O.T) worked with mentally retarded for two years.	Experience of working with mentally retarded for more than one year in rehabilitation of mentally retarded.	-	Two (one male and one female)
3.	Special Education Teacher	Rs.2500/-per month, fixed & consolidated.	Graduate with diploma in Special education.Two years experience of working with M.R.	Experience with working in rehabilitation (workshop) of M.R.	-	One
4.	Craft Teacher	Rs.2000/-per month, fixed & consolidated	ITI Training in specific trade. One year exp. with working in Inst.of M.R.	Experience in working with MR for rehabilitation in workshop	One (wood craft)	Five

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Placement Officer	Rs.2500/-	M.A. Psychology Diploma in Educational & Vocational Guidance. Two year experience in working with M.R. persons.	1. Special papers in Industrial p psychology at M.A. level. 2. Job placement work with MR persons for at least two years 3. Knowledge of Psycho. testing.	-	One
6.	U.D.C.	Rs.1200-2040	As prescribed under Rules of the Admn.		-	One
7.	Sweeper (Part Time)	Rs.500/-	fixed and consolidated per month, for four hours daily		-	Two

21. Rehabilitation Grants for Self-Employment to the Disabled including blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically Handicapped (Rs. 6.00 Lakhs)

There is a growing awareness both in the Govt. and Society about the need to reach out to the disabled persons to enable them to become self-reliant and self-independent. It is not just enough to provide for educational, vocational training, Physical and occupational therapy facilities, but recognition of their capabilities and expertise is one of the very important aspects, which they have to be provided with due access to their legitimate rights, of seeking opportunities and facilities which normal persons enjoy. The disabled want not sympathy but proper consideration of their talents, skill and training. Approximately 3% of the total population of Disabled are trained and skilled in the U.T. of Delhi as per survey.

Although, there is 3% reservation for the employment of the handicapped, but the employees always have apprehension regarding their capability and work output. Only very few of the handicapped get the benefit of the reservation policy and a large number of population of disabled is without any job or self-employment opportunities. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to take sufficient measures for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the disabled by providing themselves employment opportunities so that they become self-sufficient and not a burden on the family or the society.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- 1) The aims and objectives of the Scheme are to provide social security by way of 'Rehabilitation Grants for Self-employment of the disabled' who have substantial potential and technical skill to conduct their small scale production units on their own but do not have resources to do so.
- 2) It aims also to inculcate in them a feeling of dignity and self-reliance by making them feel that they are also contributing to the 'National Income' as a useful citizen.

Eligibility Criteria:

- 1) The applicants have to furnish the certificate of

handicapped from the Authorised Government Hospital.

2. The grant will be admissible to such disabled who have disability above 40%.
3. The applicants shall have to be domicile of Delhi with five years minimum stay in Delhi on the date of application.
4. A certificate of experience or proficiency is essential for the trade, the rehabilitation grant is applied for.
5. Applicant shall have to furnish complete details in respect of family members and their monthly income. Application shall be invited in a printed format. Applications will be scrutinised and social investigation will be done by the Department for eligibility of the applicant.
6. An applicant whose family income is above 1200= p.m. will not be considered for the grant.
7. An application with all facts will be examined by a Committee of 5 members - 3 members consisting of officials and 2 non-official members. This Committee will be duly constituted by the Secretary, Social Welfare.
8. Disabled person receiving the rehabilitation grant under this scheme will not be eligible for any other financial assistance or kiosk from the Administration or any other sources. However, the applicant may apply for loans to establish his business.

Quantum of Assistance for Rehabilitation Grant.

The rehabilitation grant will be to the maximum limit of Rs. five thousand and will be released in three instalments i.e. 3/5 for initial set up and purchase of equipment, 1/5 for purchase of raw material and 1/5 for further remaining requirements for which the applicant will have to furnish detailed list. Before the issue of subsequent instalments an assessment will be carried out about the utilisation of 1st instalment of the grant.

A follow-up action will be carried out till one year so that the beneficiary of this scheme is gainfully settled in his profession.

This Scheme will be implemented through IVDP Cell of the Social Welfare Department. The implementing Officer will be having additional charge of this scheme alongwith other scheme of handicapped category.

For the investigation, assessment, and finalisation of the cases and follow up, some essential staff will be required as mentioned below :-

1. Welfare Officer (T)	1	Rs.1640-2900	
2. U.D.C	1	Rs.1200-2040	For the financial matters and office records.
3. Peon	1	Rs. 750-940	

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS -1991-92

For staff salaries (for six months)	0.50
Rehabilitation Grants 100 cases	5.00
Office contingencies	<u>0.50</u>
Proposed outlay for 1991-92	<u>6.00 Lakhs</u>

VIII th Five Year Plan Requirements Rs.24.00 lakhs

22. Home For the Destitutes (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Traditionally in Indian culture, there has always been joint family system, involving deep respect and honour to the aged persons. But with the passage of time and the materialistic development, rapid industrialisation, the people have started migrating from villages to the cities resulting into the dis-integration of the joint family system. The urban areas have its own problems of residential accommodation, a set pattern of standard of living, which is very much different from the village life. This has altogether

changed the attitude of the people towards their responsibilities for other members of the family and especially the aged persons. The young people with their children migrating to cities by and by get disassociated with their parents either for the reason that they get themselves involved too much with their family problems in the urban way of life or sometimes they are under compelling circumstances because of the financial constraints. Somehow, the feeling and thinking of the city masses become very much self-centered and the young people does not feel their moral responsibilities towards their aged persons.

On the other hand the aged is also finding it difficult to adjust with the younger generation because of the big generation gap and the aged many times feel that they are not in a dominating position as is used to be in earlier times. The aged perhaps cannot keep up themselves with the advancing civilisation and the changing patterns of life.

Consequently, the aged is now becoming a neglected personality. They need a place where they may stay independently without any restrictions and lead their life in the company of their own aged group persons. They also need to be cared for properly for their day to day needs of food, clothing, religious discourses for mental relief and other living amenities with recreational facilities and medical care. The aged and old under the present circumstances is many a time feeling the sense of security and helplessness, frustration and mal-adjustment.

According to the Census of 1981, India had 6.3 % aged persons of its total population. According to a rough estimate the population of the aged is about 48 million in India.

It is a long felt need that the destitutes aged persons should now be taken care of properly and they should be provided a place where they may live peacefully, gainfully and should not die in harness. Similar is the case of rag pickers and other such isolated persons who have come out of their homes from thousands of miles and live in a pitiabile condition on the footpaths or the public parks during nights while earning for their bread by rag-picking during the day.

The Planning Commission in the Annual Plan 1990-91 had made a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs under DDA Slum Department for construction of Home for destitute persons.

The DDA has approached us to run the destitute home while it has taken the responsibility of construction of the building for destitute Home. Delhi Administration has, therefore, decided to set up the Home for Destitutes in Poor House Complex at Kingsway Camp where land is already available. DDA has prepared the building plans and it is on the job of constructing the building on priority basis.

This scheme will provide to the destitute a place where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. The following services will be made available to the destitutes.

- (1) They will be provided residential care including free boarding and lodging facilities. The age criteria for admission will be 60(+) and between 8 to 16 years for destitutes children engaged in some self-earning occupation.
- (2) They will be provided with Health care facilities as the aged people are vulnerable to long term diseases.
- (3) They will be provided with recreational facilities like T.V., V.C.R. and Radio.
- (4) They will be provided with reading room facilities.
- (5) They will be provided living accommodation on compact four persons sharing room basis. This will inculcate in them a sense of belonging and sharing of their feelings and thoughts.

Staff Component:

The Home will be managed by the following Personnel who will be entrusted with the responsibility of taking care and looking after the day to day needs of the inmates.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>S c a l e</u>	<u>Posts</u>
1. Superintendent	Rs.2000-3500	1
2. Welfare Officer	Rs.1400-2600	1
3. L.D.C.-cum-Store keeper	Rs. 950-1500	
4. Ayas/Attendants	Rs. 600/-plus other facilities as in the case of house aunties	6
5. Sweeper part-time	Rs.500/-	2
6. Peon	Rs.750-940	2

The inmates will also be participating in the upkeep and maintenance of the institution as per their capabilities.

The health facilities at present available in the Sewa Kutir (Poor House) Complex will be made available to the beneficiaries of the scheme also.

Financial Implications:-

I. Staff Salaries (4 months) Rs.50,000/-

II. Equipment :

1. V.C.R. & Colur T.V.
2. Maruti Van converted in Ambulance
3. Food Trolleys
4. Stretcher
5. Wheel Chair
6. Furniture
7. Library books through Delhi Public Library
8. Office Furniture and Stationery

III. Recurring expenditure : Rs.80,000/-
(four months)

Proposed outlay for Annual Plan Rs.2.00 lakhs

Proposed outlay for 8th Plan Rs.20.00 lakhs

23. Upgradation of Protective Home at Nari Niketan (T i h a r) (Rs.1.00 lakhs)

The Institution "Nirmal Chhaya" formerly known as "Nari Niketan" was established in mid-fifties by some voluntary social workers. It is a corrective and protective home primarily for the women recovered from the red light area or from the places where flesh trade is carried out.

There is no denying that prostitution is largely due to the social factor. Often a women who is unable to earn her livelihood is forced into prostitution as it happens to be her last resort. Once branded as a prostitute, they hardly find an opportunity to switch over to other ethical means of survival in society.

Recently lots of deliberations have been held in regard to the welfare and rehanilitation of women in "Corrective and Protective Homes". Need was felt to devise concrete strategies and programmes for these women and also to revamp the existing rehabilitation programmes and employment schemes. In the light of the

deliberations in many Workshop, forums etc. it was felt necessary that the existing facilities in "Nirmal Chhaya protective Home" should be examined and upgraded accordingly. Although the number of women brought to "Nirmal Chhaya" is very less, still we have to take care of them that they do not go back to the same profession when they are released or discharged from the Protective home.

Aims and Objectives of Upgradation: By providing the facilities of rehabilitation, the women in protective homes can be inducted into the mainstream of the society.

(1) Counselling Services: Every women has a unique personality, behaviour, different traits and emotional needs. It needs lot of counselling and convincing to bring them around to adhere to the approved norms of society. A psychologists is a trained person to deal with such type of persons who can go deep into the psyche of a person and relates and communicates in the language of the person. With persuasion and counselling, the changes can occur. Thus, it is felt that a Psychologist has a very positive role to play in the development of personality of such women.

2) REHABILITATION SERVICES

Another hinderance in the proper rehabilitation of such women of protective homes is the lack of linkages with the industrial houses, employment exchanges and small scale employers. Because of lack of coordination between the protective home and employers, many a time it has been felt that although the women does not want to return to the profession of flesh trade, circumstances compel them, as no suitable arrangement of alternate job is available through which she can lead a decent life and earn reasonable livelihood. Thus, there has been a dire need for a Rehabilitation Officer who has to act as a Liaison Officer between inudustries, other officcs, employment exchanges and arrange for employment avenues in Government sector as well private sector. The rehabilitation Officer will arrange and plan the rehabilitation programme accordingly. This officer will be fully responsible for making arrangement of training and programme, explore the opportunities of self-employment and arrange for their stay after discharge. The rehabilitation Officer will arrange short term vocational training courses as per the need of market through Government of India approved agencies like Shramik Vidyapeth.

In this process of upgradation, following staff is required for revamping the existing services of pro-

protective home and other institutions of women welfare of the Nirmal Chaya Complex.

Rehabilitation Officer (Female)
(Fixed and consolidated salary) Rs.2500/-per month

Psychologist (female.) Rs.2500/-per month
(fixed and consolidated)

Financial implications for 1991-92

Salaries (for 6 months) 0.50 lakh

Contingency (Training Programme) 0.50 lakh
1.00 lakh

VIIIth Five Year Plan Rs.6.00 lakhs

24. SHORT TERM AND CONDENSED COURSES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO EQUIP CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT (Rs.2.00 lkh)

The Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Admn., is running number of institutions of different nature catering to the needs of different types of children and women. There are certain institutions under statutory provisions while some of the institutions are on voluntary basis and are of non-statutory nature.

These are :-

Statutory institutions under
Juvenile Justice Act - 14

Non-Statutory Institutions for
children -10

Institutions for the Adult
Female inmates - 5

All the above mentioned institutions are supposed to implement various welfare programmes, schemes of ameliorative and rehabilitative nature to meet with the special needs of the deserted, neglected, under-privileged, destitute and the delinquents. There are some vocation classes already being run to train them up while some of the children are attending the community schools, others are being imparted education inside the institution itself but it is being felt that after the discharge or release of an inmate from an institution, it becomes practically difficult for him/her to find avenues for respectable livelihood.

The facilities for trades in vocational training in our existing institutions are age-old while the need of the day is that we should equip the child with such training which may make him stand on his own by self-employment. As mentioned above, the children in the social welfare institutions at the time of their entry are either completely illiterate or semi-literate and hence it is only a very few of them who after acquiring academic educational qualification, make them fit for ITI's training. The majority of children does not even acquire academic educational upto 8th standard.

There are certain organisations like the Dte. of Adult Education, Shramic Vidya Peeth, Women's Welfare and Self-employment society, Women's Technical Training Institute, Shilpkala Kendra etc. which provide facilities for the short term condensed training course by sending their instructors to the institutions of residential nature. These organisations charge Rs.40 to Rs.80/-per visit for the instructors and impart practical training irrespective of the academic qualifications in number of trades as per the aptitude and capacity of the trainee and equipping the individual for self-employment after his/her discharge from the institution. In nutshell, we can categorise below some of the trades in which the inmates of children and women institutions can be trained up:-

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
computer courses	6 months	20 Trainees batch
Typing & Shorthand	6 months (120 days)	20 trainees batch
Course in Book Binding	50 days	20 trainees batch
Cutting, Tailoring & Designing	140 days	20 trainees in in each course
Machine repair	5 days	20 trainees at ... time
Electronic Gadgets repairing & assembly	70 days	20 participants each in 3 courses
Machine Embroidery	70 days	at a time
Wiremen (House wiring)	70 days	20 days
Domestic appliances	20 days	20
Radio/Electronics	70 days	20
Scooter Repair	70 days	20

Financial implications

Proposed outlay for 199 1-92 - 2.00 lakh s

Proposed outlay for VIII th Five Year Plan-8.00 lakhs

The outlays proposed in the scheme will be utilised for the Purchase of Tools & Equipment, Raw material & Payment to the instructors etc.

25. Strengthening of Staff at Hostel for Blind Student (Rs.1.00)
Lakh.

Directorate of Social Welfare has been playing a leading role in the education of blind by setting up school for blind students as well as providing hostel facilities to those students who pass their examination and intend to attain college education. The present strength of hostel is 63 against the sanctioned strength of 50. The following staff exists under this scheme :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
1.	Superintendent	1	Rs.2000-3500
2.	House Father	1	Rs.1200-2040
3.	U.D.C.	1	Rs.1200-2040
4.	Cook	2	Rs. 775-1045
5.	Attendant	4	Rs. 775-1045
6.	Kitchen Helper	1	Rs. 775-1045

Keeping in view the further expansion of the Hostel facilities and to provide better services, the following additional posts were proposed during the Annual Plan 1989-1990 :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Hostel Staff</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay Scale</u>
1.	Mali (P.T)	2	Rs.500/-fixed & consolidated
2.	Byah/Caretaker	5	Rs.750-940
3.	Cook	3	Rs.775-1025
4.	Chowkidar	4	Rs.1000/-fixed & consolidated
5.	Boarding Servant	2	Rs.750-940

The Financial Department referred our proposal of creation of additional posts to A.R.Dept^y for making an assessment.

The A R Department has now completed its work measurement study in "Hostel for College Going Blind Students" and has recommended to the creation of the following posts against the original proposal referred to above.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay S c a l e</u>
1.	L.D.C.	1	Rs.950-1500
2.	Helper	1	Rs.775-1045
3.	Attendant	2	Rs.775-1045
4.	Chowkidar	1	Rs.750-940
5.	Sweeper	1	Rs.750-940

Since the creation of posts, as recommended by A.R.D, will take its own time, the provision of funds only for 6 months and contingencies have been kept under a Annual Plan 1991-92.

Financial Implications

Proposed A . P. 1991-92 : Rs.1.00 lakh
Proposed VIII th Five Year Plan
1990-95 Rs.3.00 lakhs

26. Construction of Primary School for Deaf at ROHINI (Rs.5.00)

In view of the increased number of deaf students particularly in the age group of 4 to 14 years, two Nursery/primary schools for deaf were set up during Seventh Five Year Plan at Kalkaji and the other in the building of Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf at Delhi Gate. (where one Nursery/Primary School and Secondary School for Deaf are already functioning).

Thus, the GLNS has become over crowded having no further accommodation to admit more needy deaf student.. In fact, there are large number of students who are already on the waiting list. Moreover, there is also a proposal to upgrade the GL N S from Secondary to Senior Secondary School level but in the absence of adequate space, this proposal could not be materialised.

In view of the above, DDA was approached to allot at least half acre of land at Ashok Vihar for which payment to the tune of Rs.4.00 lakhs was also made to DDA. D D A has now allotted alternate land at Rohini in view of Ashok Vihar land measuring half acre for school purpose and half acre (free of charge) for play ground.

The purpose of construction of an additional school for deaf is to reduce the over-crowding of GLNS by shifting the present Primary /Nursery School and also to make the space available for the upgradation of the present GLNS from Secondary level to Senior Secondary School so as to provide opportunity to the deaf for higher study.

FINANCIAL Implications

Proposed outlay for 1991-92 - Rs.5.00 lakhs
(for developmental works)
Proposed outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan - Rs.45.00 lakhs

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Under this Head, there are three centrally sponsored schemes. A brief description of each is given below:-

1. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (Rs. 384.00 Lakhs)

The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development sponsored this scheme in 1975-76, under the National Policy for children. This scheme envisages to improve the nutritional and Health Status of Children in the age group of 0-6 years and to maintain health of expectant mothers through proper nutrition and health education. Under this scheme, the following packages of services for children and expectant women and nursing mothers are delivered:-

- a) Supplementary Nutrition
- b) Immunisation
- c) Health Check-up
- d) Nutrition and health education
- e) Non-formal education
- f) Referral Services

One ICDS Project is sanctioned to cover a population of about one lakh or more. For selection of areas for Urban Projects, Priority consideration is invariably given to the location of slums and areas predominantly inhabited by weaker sections and schedule casts. The delivery of services category-wise is as under:-

<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 and Health Education
2. Other Women 15-45	a) Nutrition and Health Education
3. Children less than one year	a) Supplementary Nutrition b) Immunization c) Health Check-up d) Referral services

The Programme includes ameliorative services like food, clothing, education, medical care, prevocational and vocational training etc. The voluntary organisations are given financial assistance in the form of capitation grants @ Rs.150/- per month per child Rs.40/- per child per month towards rent (to be stopped, if construction grant is given when the cottage is constructed).

PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR 1991-92 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 men to the adversities of life arising out of economic, social psychological and environmental situations. Widows, unmarried mothers, victims of kidnapping, desertion, 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 to make them economically independent.

During the year 1988-89, 7 such voluntary organisations were aided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the U T of Delhi on the pattern of 100% reimbursement by the Govt. of India.

During the Annual Plan 1991-92, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be required.

ADDENDA

Sector : Nutrition.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Sector.	1990-95		1991-92		Remarks
	Proposed Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement	Revised Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay as indicated in the write-up and Statement.	Revised Proposed Outlay.	
Mid-Day-Meals by MCD.	472.90	1500.00	100.00	300.00	To increase the coverage of children to 2 lakh in the schools situated in JJR Colonies, unauthorised Colonies, Slum areas, etc. from the year 1991-92.
Total (Nutrition) :	<u>1640.40</u>	<u>2667.50</u>	<u>310.00</u>	<u>510.00</u>	

NUTRITION

The National Policy for children declares country's children as "Supreme Human resource". It enjoins on the State to provide adequate services to children both before and after birth and during the period of growth to ensure their full physical and mental development.

Mal-nutrition 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 stage. A good proportion of our population lives far below the poverty line and is not in a position to afford even the most economical balanced diet. Considering the magnitude and the seriousness of the problem, and to mitigate the nutritional-balance amongst the vulnerable segment, a crash programme was undertaken as Centrally sponsored Scheme known as "Special Nutrition Programme".

The Nutrition Programme is being implemented under the minimum Needs Programme which has major programme 1. Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meal.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (inside ICDS) :-

In the year 1975-76, the Govt. of India, sponsored in the Central Sector another important scheme for the Welfare of children known as "Integrated Child Development Services". Most of the nutrition Centres set up in the year 1970-71 and onwards were merged by and by under the Integrated Child Development Service Programme, as the scheme of ICDS also includes supplementary feeding to the children in the age group of 0-6 years and to expectant woman and nursing mothers.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 :-

By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan there were 26 ICDS projects i.e. 24 Centrally Sponsored and two in state sector as follows:-

S.No	Name of the project	year of Estt.	No. of Beneficiaries as on 31.3.90
1.	Jama Masjid (100A.W.)	1975-76	10,182
2.	Manole Puri (100A.W.)	1978-79	12,938
3.	Shakurpur (100 W.W.) (State Sector)	1978-79	12,058
5.	Nand Nagri (120 A.W.)	1979-80	16,451
6.	Trilok Puri (114A.W.)	1979-80	12,886
7.	Khanpur (100A.W.) (State Sector)	1979-80	12,501
8.	Jahangir Puri (118 A.W.)	1979-80	16,727
9.	Seema Puri (100 A.W.)	1980-81	13,982
10.	Inder Puri (99 A.W.)	1981-82	17,538
11.	Anand Parbat (108a,W)	1981-82	12,544
11.	Sultan Puri (168A.W.)	1982-83	21,282
12.	Wazir Pur (100A.W.)	1982-83	11,624
13.	Mehrauli (150A.W)	1982-83	14,802
14.	Kanjhawala (113A.W.)	1982-83	13,259
15.	Alipur (115A.W.)	1983-84	12,736
16.	Nimri (100A.W.)	1983-84	11,485
17.	Bagh Kare Khan (100)	1983-84	11,883
18.	Nabi Karim (100)	1983-84	12,328
19.	Geeta Colony (100)	1983-84	11,134
20.	Nizamuddin (93)	1985-86	10,702

21.	Najafgarh(151)	1985-86	17,651
22.	Tilak Vihar(106)	1986-87	14,930
23.	Shahdara(208) (Double Project)	1986-87	21,973
24.	Govind Puri(100A.W.)	1988-89	9,643
25.	Shakarapur(Laxmi Ngr.) (82 A.W.)	1989-90	1,768
26.	Narela(100A.W.)	1989-90	5,694
	Total		<u>3,40,701</u>

Against the approved outlay of Rs.1843.00 lakh during the VIIth year plan SNP(inside ICDS), the actual expenditure has been incurred to the tune of Rs.1502.84 lakhs. The reasons for the shortfall have been that some of the projects could not be brought up in full swing on account of Non-availability of accomodation for setting up of Angan Wadies particularly in the Urban-Slum of Union Territory.

During Annual Plan 1990-91 one more ICDS project is to be setup at OKHLA, the proposal for the same is under active consideration with Govt. of India for which a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made. However Seven ICDS projects from Sr.No.20 to 26 during the VIIth Five year plan have been spilled over to VIIIth Five Year Plan 1990-95 as these projects have not come up in full swing. Thus by the end of 1990-91 there will be 8 ICDS projects having a total coverage of 90 thousand beneficiaries on plan in addition to 2,58,345 beneficiaries on the Non-Plan side.

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92:-

Thus seven continuing projects and one new is to be set up during 1990-91 are proposed to be included in the Annual Plan 1991-92 to bring them up in full swing.

Hence, we have kept a provision of 12 months for existing 90,000 beneficiaries and six months for 10,000 additional beneficiaries to be covered under Okhla Projects Rs.207/- per year. per beneficiary.

We are also expecting two more projects to be sponsored by the Govt. of India during VIIIth Five Year Plan and these two projects may be setup during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 one project each year. Thus during the entire VIIIth Five Year Plan we propose to cover 1.40 lakh mal-nutritioned Children and Women (100% on Plan)- The yearwise phasing of beneficiaries to be covered during VIIIth Plan is proposed as under:-

Year	Proposed coverage of beneficiaries	Cost of Nutrition @Rs.207 per year per benef. for 280 days
1990-91	0.90 lakhs(anticipated)	Rs.154.00(anticipated)
1991-92	1.00 lakhs	Rs.195.00(proposed)
1992-93	1.15 lakhs	Rs.223.00 lakh
1993-94	1.25 lakhs	Rs.248.00 lakh
1994-95	1.40 lakhs	Rs.274.00 lakhs
		<u>Rs.1094.00 lakhs</u>

Thus during the VIIIth Five Year Plan, the outlay for supplementary Nutrition (inside ICDS) will be Rs.1094.00 lakhs on 1991-92 it will be Rs.195.00 lakhs.

MID-DAY-MEAL PROGRAMME :-

Under this programme, Nutritional meal is provided to the children of primary schools with the following objectives in view:-

- i) To meet the nutrition deficiency.
- ii) To prevent children from purchasing unhygienic food from the hawkers during recess time.
- iii) To provide incentive to children to come to the schools under the campaign towards universalisation of elementary education at primary stage.
- iv) To ensure reduction in the number of absentees in the classes.

The approved outlay for the entire VII th Five Year Plan 1985-90 was Rs.944.00 lakh and the actual expenditure by the end of VII th Five Year Plan was to the tune of Rs. 871.50 lakh to cover 2.36 lakh children as per details given below:

- i) Municipal Corpn. of Delhi: 2.00 lakh
- ii) N.D.M.C. : 0.30 lakh
- iii) Directorate of Education : 0.06 lakh

The Planning Commission had earlier taken a decision that while considering the implementation of the Mid-day-Meal programme, we should have a selective approach and we also fully subscribe with this, as the objective is the scheme is to supply the nutritional meal among those who can not afford to have a balance diet. As stated above, even if we have selective approach, at least four lakh more children deserve to be covered in the U.T. of Delhi. Perhaps due to constraints on economy, it may not be possible to cover all such children. But atleast those, who are in the state of acute mal-nutrition, cannot be ignored.

The Mid-day-Meal Programme is the Minimum need Programme covering the Special Component Plan for SC/ST we propose to cover 0.64 lakh such children on the Plan during 1990-91 i.e. 54,000 children to be covered by MCD and 10,000 by the Dte. of Education in addition to the figure of 2.36 lakh children already being covered during the VII th Five Year Plan which has now become the committed liability on the Non-plan Social Welfare Sector.

Annual Plan 1991-92 : Proposed out lay for Annual Plan 1991-92 is Rs.115.00 lakh for 0.77 lakh beneficiaries @ 75 paise per child for 200 days.

Short description of each institution through which this programme is being implemented is given below:-

- i) Directorate of Education
(Rs.15.00 lakh)

For mid-day-meal Programme in the Primary Schools being run by the Dte. of Education, Delhi Admn., an amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs was approved for the VIIth Five Year plan out of which Rs.18.50 lakh could be utilised. The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.15.00 lakhs, but the anticipated expenditure will be to the tune of Rs.13.50 lakh after 10% economy-cut. The proposed outlay for 1991-1992 is Rs.15.00 lakh.

ii) Municipal Corporation of Delhi during 1991-92 (Rs.100.00lakh)

In the Municipal Primary Schools, fresh fruit, roasted grams, pee-nuts, RTE Food, biscuits, sweet breads, soya-milk and other nutritional products are provided to the children in school located in resettlement and J.J.clusters.

The approved outlay for the VIIth Five Year Plan was Rs.800.00 lakh @ 40 paise per child per day being the differential cost of 75 paise. Against which the actual expdr. was to the tune of Rs.732.00 lakh due to deduction of previous un-expended grant-in-aid paid to MCD. However the remaining cost @ 35 paise was borne by the M.C.D. which comes to Rs.700.00 lakh.

Approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.81.00 lakh to cover 54000 beneficiaries for 200 school days. This is @ 75 paise per child per day, but the anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 will be to the tune of Rs.72.90 lakh due to 10% economy cut. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 will be Rs.100.00 lakh to cover 67000 beneficiaries in the new schools set-up in resettlement colonies.

It would be worth mentioning here that M.C.D. will now be covering 2.67 lakh children under mid-day meal programme through its schools situated in the clusters of weaker sections of the society. The total financial implications on this programme during 1991-92 will be 4.00 crores (400.00 lakh). The break-up of this will be as under:-

<u>Position of funds</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>
1. Rs.160.00 lakh per annum @ 40 paise being the differential cost of 75 paise during 7th Plan now to be met by Delhi Admn. on <u>non-Plan</u> during 8th Five Year Plan also.	2.00 lakh
2. Rs.140.00 lakhs per annum @ 35 paise to be contributed by MCD as was being done during the 7th Plan.	
3. Rs.100.00 lakh (Plan funds) @ 75 paise per child per day to be contributed by Delhi Admn. on Plan during the 8th Five Year Plan to cover additional children in the new schools to be set up in resettlement colonies.	0.67 lakh

Thus the total expenditure on 2.67 lakh beneficiaries in the MCD schools will be Rs.4.00 crores (400.00 lakh) per annum out of which Rs.260.00 lakh will be contributed by Delhi Admn. out of Non-Plan and Plan Budget and the sum of Rs.140.00 lakhs per annum has got to be contributed by MCD from their Budget as during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

The summary of Financial and Physical target is given on the next continuing page.

Nutrition Sector	Annual Plan 1990-91	Likely Benf.	Proposed out lay 1991-92	Likely Benf.	Proposed outlay 1990-95	Likely Benf.	
A.O. Anticipate Expdtr.							
S.N.P.	174.00	154.00	0.90	195.00	1.00	1094.00	1.40
Dte.of Education	15.00	13.50	0.10	15.00	0.10	73.50	0.10
M.C.D.	81.00	72.90	0.54	100.00	0.67	472.90	0.67
Total (NDM)	96.00	86.40	0.64	115.00	0.77	546.40	0.77
Total (Nutri-tion)	270.00	240.40	1.54	310.00	1.77	1640.40	2.17

30. JAIL

Earlier Central Jail at Tihar was one Jail and now it is divided into four Jails for better management and control. Keeping in view the increasing number of prisoners admitted to this Jail, efforts are being made to construct additional accommodation in campus of this very jail. At the same time, a new jail is also proposed to be set up at Mandoli for which land has already been acquired and drawings are to be finalised. Besides this, two new jail buildings at jail farm to accommodate 700 prisoners in each jail are being set up. Keeping in view the high security requirement in the jail, some fresh measures are also being taken up.

Review of 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90

An expenditure of Rs.152.02 lacs was incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan as against the approved outlay of Rs.300 lacs under various schemes. High mast lighting system has already been provided in Tihar Jail. Besides this, barracks had been constructed for Guards, various type of repairs, renovation works had also been completed in wards. Short fall in expenditure is due to no progress in the implementation of the plan scheme for Mandoli Jail as layout plans for this new modern jail could not be finalised.

8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92 & Annual Plan 1990-91

An expenditure of Rs.107.00 lacs is likely to be incurred during the current year as against the approved outlay of Rs.150 lacs. The construction work under new jail at jail farm for 700 prisoners has already been started. In order to solve the problem of accommodation three barracks for prisoners in Bhatta Ward are proposed to be constructed for which land is available in the Jail Complex.

For 8th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.^{1350.00}~~1200.00~~ lacs is being proposed which includes Rs.250.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. The main thrust during the 8th Five Year Plan will be to complete the jail building in jail farm to accommodate 1400 prisoners. Besides this various development works are proposed to be carried out in jail, keeping in view the high security requirements in the Jail. A closed circuit TV is also proposed to be installed in the jail complex involving an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lacs.

Comparatively higher outlay is being proposed for this sector for 8th Five Year Plan keeping in view the bare facts that accommodation available at Tihar Jail has proved too inadequate. Now the number of prisoners being accommodated in the jail has grown up to many times more than the available space. With the increase in number of agitations/demonstrations being concentrated by various political and other organisations in the UT of Delhi, the requirement of additional accommodation has attracted the attention of this Administration. In the absence of adequate accommodation, the Jail Management is facing a lot of problems. Accordingly we have decided to construct accommodation for 1400 prisoners at jail farm land. One building for new jail for 700 prisoners is proposed to be completed in the 8th Five Year Plan. Thus proposed outlay of Rs.~~1200.00~~ ^{1350.00} lacs for 1990-95 and Rs.250.00 lacs for 1991-92 is fully justified.

149 Type-A, 15 Type-B, 5 Type-C have already been constructed for the staff of the Jail.

Brief details of various schemes proposed are as under:

1. C/o Addl. Staff Qrs. and barracks at Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi (Rs.20.00 lacs)

The construction work under the following 50 staff quarters was taken in hand:

Type-I	39)	
Type-II	6)	50
Type-III	5)	

Out of these, 16 Nos. of Type-I have been completed. Next 16 Nos. of Type-I are under completion within the current year. In order to complete the remaining staff quarters an amount of Rs.20.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for 1991-92.

2. C/o District Jail Mandoli (Rs.^{200.00}~~50.00~~ lacs)

78.62 acres of land has been acquired for construction of District Jail building at Mandoli. Drawings are being finalised. A token provision of Rs.^{200.00}~~50.00~~ lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

3. C/o Camp Jail Phase-III (Rs.70.00 lacs)

It includes the construction of :

(i) Approves Wards	2 Nos.
(ii) Barracks for 15	2 Nos.
(iii) Library	1 No.
(iv) Cells for 40	1 No.
(v) Guards barrack & toilet block	1 No.
(vi) Cells for 10	3 Nos.
(vii) Dispensary block	1 No.
(viii) Enquiry office	1 No.

The structural drawings and detailed estimates are being finalised by PWD.

The work is likely to be taken up during the current year. An amount of Rs.70.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.25.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

4. Setting up of Control Rooms and purchase of 6 Ambulances (Rs.60.00 lacs)

All monitor recording facilities, wireless terminals, alarm switches concls and hot lines etc. are to be located in the control room. The P/Drawings are awaited from Sr. Architect. The wireless equipments have been purchased by incurring an amount of Rs.2.69 lacs.

The CC TV involving an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lacs is to be purchased. An amount of Rs.60.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92. This also includes the construction work of appropriate building for setting up of Control Room.

5. C/o Chakkar in Jail No.2 & 3 (Rs.6.00 lacs)

The work has been completed in jail No.2 except some minor work in additional room. The work in jail No.3 is likely to be completed in the year 1991-92. An amount of Rs.6.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.3.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

6. Extension in hospital building in Jail Hospital for Physiotherapy (Rs.5.00 lacs)

A Physiotherapy section is to be started in the jail hospital. The instruments have already been procured. The building is likely to be completed in the next year 1991-92. In order to complete the construction work an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

7. C/o Barracks in Bhatia Ward in Jail No.3 (Rs.50.00 lacs)

The jail population is increasing day by day and we do not have sufficient accommodation for prisoners in jail complex on the other hand we have some land available inside the jail called Bhatia Ward where atleast 3 barracks can be constructed for prisoners in Bhatia Ward. An amount of Rs.50.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

8. Providing Tubewell, Pump House and Pump in Jail No.2 (Rs.2.00 lacs)

There was no Tubewell in central jail No.2 and total water supply to this jail depends upon the central jail No.1. In addition to this the water supply from MCD does not meet the requirements of central jail because jail is over crowded more than thrice of its capacity. The work has already been taken up during the previous year. The work is likely to be completed during the current year. The current year's approximate outlay is Rs.2.00 lacs. No outlay is being proposed for 1991-92.

9. Addition & alteration of barracks in Ward No.13 & 14 (Rs.7.00 lacs)

Jail population is increasing day by day but we have no sufficient accommodation in the jail. Hence it was proposed for addition and alteration in barracks in Ward No. 13 & 14. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed in the next year 1991-92. For this purpose funds to the tune of Rs.7.00 lacs are being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

10. Extension of Executive Engineer(PWD)'s office in Central Jail Complex (Rs.7.00 lacs)

There is no enquiry office(Store) for Electric and Civil works sub-division office in jail complex. Enquiry offices and sub-division offices are functioning in Club ghar and in the residential quarters. It was, therefore, proposed to construct proper inquiry office, store for civil and electrical sub divisional outside the jail complex. An amount of Rs.7.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

11. First floor on the existing Recreation Club/Club Ghar (Rs.7.00 lacs)

At present there is no welfare centre for the jail employees and their families. The club house presently available is not sufficient to meet the requirement of whole staff specially after creating new posts in the jail department. It is, therefore, proposed to construct first floor on the existing recreation block(club-house) in front of jail No.2. An amount of Rs.7.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

12. C/o Beggars Home Complex(Rs.10.00 lacs)

The Beggars Home building was initially constructed for social welfare department through division No.17 of the PWD. Later on due to shortage of accommodation in jail and to accommodate outside forces requisitioned for security reasons in jail it was transferred to jail department. Since the said building has been transferred to jail department further expenditure is said to be incurred by jail department under his own head of development. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

13. C/o 3 barracks opposite main gate of Jail No.3 (Rs.30.00 lacs)

The total cost for construction of 3 barracks opposite main gate of jail No.2 is Rs.26.24 lacs. The work is likely to be started shortly after completing codal formalities by PWD. An amount of Rs.30.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

14. High Tension Wire (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The Central Jail is spreading over an area of about 80 acres of land bounded by cemented wall. The jail is over populated and the number of high security prisoners are increasing day by day. The security problems are also increasing in the same ratio. Keeping in view the jail security and to avoid escaping of prisoners, it has been decided to have a high tension wire on the parameter wall of the Central Jail. Accordingly an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for 1991-92.

15. C/o New jail in jail farm for 1400 prisoners, two barracks and family quarters(Rs.700.00 lacs)

At present the 4 units of Central Jail have a capacity of 2023 prisoners while around 5500 prisoners are lodged in these jails. The present accommodation is, therefore, insufficient. After considering of all these aspects, it was decided at high level that other 2 jails should be constructed in jail farm which will facilitate in the reducing over crowding. The proposal has been prepared in 3 phase as per details given below:

Phase-I	P/Estimate	Rs. 4,77,53,400.00
Phase-II	P/Estimate	Rs. 4,48,87,000.00
Phase-III	P/Estimate	Rs. 4,99,61,600.00
Total :		<u>Rs.14,26,02,000.00</u>

BUILDINGS

Phase-I

for 700 Prisoners

1. Administrative Block
2. Kitchen/kitchen store and barracks for 40
3. 12 Nos. VI P Cells
4. Barracks for foreigners for 40
5. Cells barracks for 30
6. Barrack for 80
7. Chakkar 1 No.
8. Watch Tower 1 No.

Phase-II

for 700 Prisoners

1. Administrative Block
2. Kitchen/kitchen store & barrack for 40
3. Cell barrack for 30
4. Barrack for 80
5. Chakkar, one
6. Watch Tower-I
7. Dispensary/Guard/Store
8. Guard barrack(partly single & partly double storeyed)
9. Provision store
- 10.PWD Enquiry office i.e. 12 Nos. essential staff quarters

Phase-III + Residential Quarters

1. Type-I 135(4 storeyed)
2. Type-II 60(")
3. Type-III 75(")
4. Type-IV 15(")
5. Type-V 6(3 storeyed)

(2) Community Centre - one

Phase-I of the building has already been approved by SFC. An amount of Rs.700 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.120 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

16. C/o Admn. Block for IG(P)'s Office (Rs.10.00 lacs)

At present the office of the IG(F) is functioning in small residential quarters/barracks meant for warder staff since March 1986. The office accommodation is not sufficient due to increase in staff. It is essential that a separate office building should be made available for this purpose. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

17. Extension of Admn. Block by adding 8 rooms in Jail No.3 (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The Govt. of India have sanctioned certain posts of Executive/ Ministerial staff. But there is no sufficient office accommodation in the present Admn. Block. Hence it was proposed to extend the present Admn. Block by adding 8 rooms. For this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.3.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

18. C/o Water Tower in Jail No.3 (Rs.15.00 lacs)

At present there is a problem of drinking water in jail 3. Specially in hospital where there are medical labs exist. In view of this it is proposed to have a Water Tower in jail No.3. For this purpose an amount of Rs.15.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.10.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

19. Strengthening of security in Tihar Jail SH-Installation of Public Address System (Rs.16.00 lacs)

Central Jail spreading over an area of more than 100 acres of land where high security involved. Keeping in view all these aspects of security, it has been decided to introduce a Public Address System in Tihar Jail. This system will facilitate jail authorities to make call/announcement in the jail. Under the scheme speakers are to be installed in each ward, lunger and Supdt.'s rooms of each jail. Communications will be done from duty officer's room and chakkar of all the 4 units of central jail. An amount of Rs.16.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

20. Creation of Delhi Jail Training Centre (Rs.10.00 lacs)

At present there is no training centre for the training of jail employees in Delhi. The training of the Executive staff of jail is essential to maintain discipline amongst the force and familiarise them with the rules and regulation and various procedures of the jail manual and practical jail working. Keeping in view all these aspects it is proposed that Delhi jail department should have its own training centre. For this purpose certain new equipments/items for training purpose will be required to be purchased and also the services of some officers will be required to deliver them lectures on various subjects pertaining to jail department and the honorarium will be paid to them at appropriate rate.

For this purpose an amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

21. C/o Duty Rooms in all jails (Rs.5.00 lacs)

At present there is no proper arrangement to settle his office near his duty point and to exercise fully control over prisoners specially during odd hours, rainy season and winter season. It is proposed to construct a duty room with facilities of toilet etc., in each 13 wards of Central Jail. An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for 1991-92.

Development works in Central Jail (Rs.110.00 lacs)

An amount of Rs.110.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five year plan which includes Rs.25.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92 for carrying out various development works in Central Jail, Tihar.

- (i) Construction of two wards and barracks in Ward No.4/1 and 4/2 in Jail-I.
- (ii) Conversion of store into barrack to be connected with the l^unger barrack in Jail No.1
- (iii) Extension of Mulakat Jungla (Sheed) in Jail No.1.
- (iv) Construction of underground Tank in ^{all} jails.
- (v) Construction of first floor over existing barracks in Jail-I.
- (vi) Providing Sintex Tank on the top of all barracks/wards and Admn. block in Jail No.1.
- (vii) Renovation of kitchen by reflooring and providing tiles on the walls.
- (viii) Construction of dispensary in female ward No.3 in Jail No.1.
- (ix) Raising of boundary wall of Bunglow No.A-I.
- (x) Purchase of 4 trollies for removal of garbage.
- (xi) Repair/replacement of electric installation/fans in all jails.
- (xii) De-addiction centre in Jail.
- (xiii) Free legal aid cell in Tihar Jail
- (xiv) Modernisation of jail by providing computer system and other electric equipments.
- (xv) Replacement of main water lines separate for each jail.
- (xvi) Providing new sewer line in Central Jail.

31. PUBLIC WORKS :

The sector "Public Works" includes the plan programmes for office buildings for Delhi Administration, MCD, NDMC, and Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards.

Review of 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 :

As against the approved outlay of Rs.2350 lacs for 7th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.1878.09 lacs was incurred during the 7th Five Year Plan. Agency-wise position of approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan and expenditure incurred is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No. Agency	1985-90	
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1. Delhi Administration	1500.00	359.99
2. M.C.D.	700.00	1351.50
3. N.D.M.C.	-	105.00
4. Dte. of Civil Defence & Home Guards	150.00	61.60
Total :	<u>2350.00</u>	<u>1878.09</u>

By the end of the 7th Five Year Plan office accommodation of 1.80 lacs of sq. mt. was available. The scheme 'Construction of Multi-storeyed Office Building at I.P. Estate Block-II' involving an estimated cost of Rs.11.98 crores was approved by Expenditure Finance Committee. This block when completed will provide office accommodation of 23404 sq. m². District Courts building at Shahdara involving an estimated cost of Rs.8.48 crores is being constructed by PWD. This District Court will provide 79 Court rooms with ancillary facilities. The construction work has already been started.

Govt. of India has allotted 11.87 acres of land at Mintro Road / for construction of MCD Civic Centre. Zonal office buildings at various places viz. Transit Office Group-I & II at Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, additional accommodation in Najafgarh Zone, Office Complex at Alipur Road, Divisional Office under Patel Nagar Fly-over, Zonal Office building at Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, MSO Building at Old Hindu College, Kashmere Gate, MSO building at Civil Line Zone.

8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 and Annual Plan 1991-92

Annual Plan 1990-91 ;

For the current year there is an approved outlay of Rs.667.00 lacs for this sector.

For the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.7600 lacs is being proposed, which includes Rs.1200 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

/ Complex

Agency/Department-wise position of the proposed outlay is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No. Agency	Proposed outlay	
	1990-95	1991-92
1. Delhi Administration	2000.00	530.00
2. M.C.D.	5000.00	600.00
3. N.D.M.C.	500.00	50.00
4. Dte. of Civil Defence & Home Guards	100.00	20.00
Total :	<u>7600.00</u>	<u>1200.00</u>

Multi-storeyed Office Building at I.P. Estate Block-II involving an estimated cost of Rs.11.96 crores is proposed to be completed. This block when completed will provide office accommodation of 23404 sq. mt. Besides this District Court building at Shahdara is also proposed to be completed which will provide space to 70 Courts. Construction work on the main building of Civic Centre will be started by MCD. Besides this Zonal Office buildings at R.K. Puram, Civil Line Zone Phase-II, MSO Building at Old Hindu College, Phase-III, Divisional Office at Green Park, Zonal Office building at Rohini, Zonal office building in Trans Yamuna area at Vishwas Nagar etc. New Delhi City Centre Phase-II involving an estimated cost of Rs.30.00 crores is proposed to be undertaken during 8th Plan for which an amount of Rs.5.00 crores is being proposed.

Major increase in the proposed outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 is attributable to the fact that three Major projects under this sector viz. (1) MSO building at I.P. Estate (2) District Courts Shahdara and (3) MCD Civic Centre building at Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg are proposed to be constructed during this period. These projects were also included in the Seventh Plan but clearance to these projects from all concerned authorities took sufficient time and now there is no obstacle in the implementation of these projects. As such sufficient funds are required for these projects in this plan period.

A. OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DELHI ADMINISTRATION

There is acute shortage of office accommodation in Delhi. At present many offices are located in temporary barracks and rented buildings. The expenditure on rent is also very high. It is estimated that requirement of office accommodation is 2,55,000 square meter out of which the available accommodation at the end of 7th Five Year Plan will be 1,80,000 square meter leaving shortage of about 75,000 square meter.

In order to meet the urgent need of the office accommodation an allocation of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan to construct floor area of 25000 square meter of office accommodation. Rs.530.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1991-92. The details of the schemes are given below:

1. C/o Multi-storeyed Office Building at I P Estate Block-II
(Rs.1000.00 lacs)

A plot of land measuring 2.813 hectares at I P Mart opposite to Income Tax Office Building was taken over by Delhi Administration. An office complex Block-I with an office accommodation of 17,150 square meter (in three phases) has already been constructed and occupied. This is a 14 storeyed building.

It has now been decided to construct another block on the land available so that office of the Delhi Administration could be accommodated. A consolidated estimate of Rs.1196.02 lacs for construction of Block-II was prepared and which has since been cleared by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). This block when completed will provide office accommodation of 23404 square meter. The Pile foundation work for this block was already got done earlier against individual sanction. The construction of its superstructure has been taken up. It is expected to be completed within 4-5 years. A provision of Rs.1000.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which includes Rs.220.00 lacs in 1991-92.

2. Renovation, Addition and Alternation of Raj Niwas
(Rs.5.00 lacs)

Raj Niwas is an old building which needs constant renovation/repair to maintain the aesthicies and appearance suitable to the office/residence of a head of Union Territory.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.1.00 lac for the year 1991-92.

3. Improvement of services at Old Sectt. i.e. Air Conditioning of Assembly Hall and Electric sub-station (Rs.3.00 lacs)

The main work has since been completed. For carrying out minor repair as and when required a nominal provision of Rs.3.00 lacs during the 8th Plan period has been proposed out of which the allocation proposed for the plan year 1991-92 is Rs.2.00 lacs.

4. C/o Distt. Court Shahdara (Rs.741.00 lacs)

The administration had decided to construct a district court at Shahdara. For the purpose a plot of 8.48 hectare was acquired and compound wall in its periphery was already been constructed in 7th Plan.

The estimated cost of Rs.848.00 lacs has already been approved by DUAC/MCD and the work has since been started. It is expected that this work will be completed during the 8th Plan period.

The work of District Court will be taken up in phases with the ultimate aim to provide 70 Courts with ancillary facilities. In the first phase only 24 Courts, with connected facilities, will be provided.

A provision of Rs.741.00 lacs has been proposed during the 8th Plan period which includes Rs.235.00 lacs for the year 1991-92.

5. C/o Lawyers Chambers at Distt. Court Shahdara(Rs.200.00 lacs)

The work of constructing Lawyers Chambers, which is also the part of the District Court has also been taken up during final year of 7th Plan. The Administration App and Expenditure sanction for the work amounting to Rs.244.86 lacs has been received in 10/89. This work is likely to be completed alongwith court building/the 8th plan period. With the construction of chambers the practicing Lawyers will be provided with proper accommodation conducive for the better working in the Courts and will discourage the irregular growths of all type of chambers. The chambers will be allotted to practicing lawyers on hire purchase basis on^{no} profit and no loss basis. It will also be ensured that these chambers will continue to be used for legal profession only.

The allocation proposed in 8th Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs.245.00 lacs out of which Rs.60.00 lacs is proposed for 1991-92.

6. C/o office accommodation for Delhi Administration including Bureau of Economics & Statistics & Planning Deptt. i.e purchase of land (Rs.10.00 lacs)

The land required for the construction of office building, has to be acquired from DDA or from other agency. A token provision of Rs.10.00 lacs is being proposed for 8th Plan which includes Rs.5.00 lacs for 1991-92.

7. C/o District Court Rohini (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

For the construction of this building the land has been taken over from DDA. The scheme is at planning stage.

The allocation for the 8th Plan period for this scheme is Rs.20.00 lacs which includes Rs.2.00 lacs for the year 1991-92.

8. C/o Head Qtr. building for Delhi Administration Secretariat near Old Sectt.(Rs.20.00 lacs)

The adequacy of the office accommodation for Delhi Administration offices has been felt very badly. Delhi Administration Offices are scattered throughout Delhi. It is, therefore, considered to construct Delhi Administration Secretariat near Old Secretariat building for which there is active consideration for acquiring the land from the Ministry of Urban Development near Old Sectt. It has been proposed to construct 8 storeyed multistoreyed building having approximate 30,000 sq. mts. of area. For this scheme an outlay of Rs.20 lacs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 which includes Rs.4.00 lacs for 1991-92.

9. Construction of Court building at Seelampur(Rs.1.00 lac)

The Court building at Seelampur, consisting of six Courts, was completed during 1984-85. In order to meet the expenditure on development works/emergent addition which are likely to crop up during this plan period a token provision of Rs.1.00 lac has been kept in the 8th Five Year Plan as well as Annual Plan 1991-92.

/during

B. M.C.D.

Office Building & Civic Centre (Rs.5000.00 lacs)

Under this scheme the following works were completed during the 7th Plan. An amount of Rs.1351.50 lacs was released to MCD.

- (i) Transit office group-I & group-II at J L Nehru Marg Civic Centre.
- (ii) Additional accommodation in Najafgarh Zone.
- (iii) Office complex at Alipur Road.
- (iv) Divisional office under Patel Nagar flyover.
- (v) Office accommodation for SE under Sewa Nagar flyover on Bnisham Pitamaha Marg.
- (vi) Maintenance office building at Keshav Puram, Lawrence Road.
- (vii) Maintenance office building at Vardhman Vatika, Tri Nagar.
- (viii) Zonal Office building at D B Gupta Road, Karol Bagh.
- (ix) MSO building at Old Hindu College Kashmere Gate Phase-II.
- (x) MSO building at Civil Line Zone Phase-I.

The construction work under the following schemes is in progress and will continue during 8th Plan.

- (i) C/o Office building at J L Nehru Marg Civic Centre.
- (ii) C/o MSO building at Old Hindu College, Kashmere Gate Phase-III.
- (iii) C/o MSO building at Civil Line Zone Phase-II.
- (iv) C/o Divisional Office at Green Park.
- (v) C/o Office building at R.K. Puram.
- (vi) Additions in Zonal Offices in various Zones ^(a) Under School lane flyover (Din Dayal Upadhyay Marg), (b) C/o Office building at Karam Pura.
- (c) C/o Commissioner's Office at Ambedkar Stadium
- (vii) C/o Office accommodation at N D Zonal Office
- (viii) C/o Zonal office at Rohini
 - (a) Zonal Office, (b) Sub-zonal office No.1,
 - (c) Sub-zonal office no.2.
- (ix) C/o Zonal office building in Trans Yamuna area at Vishwas Nagar Shah.
- (x) For final bills/arbitration claim for schemes already completed in VIIth Plan.

The Head Quarters of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) are located in very congested area of Chandni Chowk and Railway Station. The dignitaries from the National and International level, whenever visit the Town Hall Complex, it is felt that the location of the important Civic Centre may be shifted to some open area. The Govt. of India had released 11.87 acres of land in Mintro Road Complex, which has since been bounded with a boundary wall. For competition of the design of 2⁸ stor yed building Civic Centre,

tenders were called on All India basis and arrangements are being made to get the foundation stone of this gracious building. This Civic Centre has also been named after the name of first Prime Minister Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru. The estimated cost of this building will be to the tune of Rs.55.00 crores and is being taken up in hand. Apart from the above important building. The proposed outlay includes provision for the construction of other zonal and sub-zonal offices.

The Divisional offices of the Engg. Department are located in temporary buildings and are in a shabby condition. It is, therefore, proposed that alongwith the main building, the divisional offices should be undertaken, for which the following new schemes are proposed to be undertaken in the 8th Five Year Plan:

NEW SCHEMES

1. C/o Divisional office building for division IX.
2. C/o Divisional Office building for division Branch-IV
3. C/o Divisional office building for division branch-IV
4. C/o Divisional office building for division EE(P)I
- 5.(a) C/o office building in Narela Zone
(b) C/o office building for E E Narela
6. (a)C/o office building at Najafgarh Zone
(b)C/o office building for E E Najafgarh
7. C/o office building at S P Zone
8. C/o office building for staff of Tibia College building
9. C/o sub zonal civic centres in various zones of Delhi 100 nos.
10. C/o divisional office buildings for:
 - (a) E E PR. N D Zone
 - (b) E E PR. West Zone
 - (c) E E PR. K B Zone
 - (d) E E XII Rohini
 - (e) E E N D Zone
11. C/o Circle Offices for:
 - i) S E II West Zone
 - ii) S E III at Defence Colony
 - iii) S E IV at Khyber Pass
 - iv) S E VI at S G T Nagar
 - v) S E VII at Dilshad Garden Shah.

Thus a sum of Rs.5000.00 lacs will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan for the construction of offices and civic centres which includes Rs.600.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

C. DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE & HOME GUARD

Construction of building for Directorate General of Civil Defence and Home Guards (Rs.100.00 lacs)

The construction of CTI at Raja Garden for the Civil Defence and Home Guards is being executed by PWD which consists of the following schemes:

Pocket 'A'

1. Construction of Kot Guards Building
2. Laying of unfiltered water supply line
3. Construction of internal roads and paths
4. Construction of Multi-purpose Hall.

Pocket 'B'

5. Earth filling
6. Construction of Rescue Tower
7. Construction of Rifle Range
8. Construction of Swimming Pool.

The assignment shown from serial no.1 to 3 in Pocket 'A' and serial no.5 in Pocket 'B' have been completed and the total expenditure upto the end of 7th Five Year Plan is Rs.171.75 lacs. The construction work for rest of assignment would not be undertaken due to non-finalising the architectural drawings etc.

The construction of M.P. Hall is about to start very soon but this too cannot be completed in the present Annual Plan 1990-91. The left over project i.e. construction of M.F. Hall, Swimming Pool, Rescue Tower will be undertaken in 8th Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs.100.00 lacs has been proposed. This includes Rs.20.00 lacs proposed for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

D. N.D.M.C.

Construction of New Delhi City Centre Phase-II (Rs.5.00 lacs)

The scheme of construction of New Delhi City Centre(Phase-II) is an approved plan scheme under VIIIth Five Year Plan. A token provision of Rs.5.00 lacs was provided for this scheme during 1986-87 and a sum of Rs.50.00 lacs was provided during 1987-88 and 1988-89. But thereafter due to non-finalisation of the scheme by DUAC no outlay was approved by the Planning Commission.

The Committee has already engaged a private architect/Consultant after holding a competition. The Architect/Consultant finalised the scheme but due to certain restrictions on the high rise buildings imposed by the Government, the scheme could not get clearance from DUAC. The scheme has been modified several times by the Architect/Consultants in view of changes in norms laid by the Govt. The Master Plan 2001 has been approved by the Govt. in August 1990 and FAR has been changed.

The building is being re-designed with FAR 150 and for providing facilities like auditorium, art gallery etc. The building is likely to cost Rs.30.00 crores. The construction period is estimated to spread over to 7 years. An amount of Rs.500.00 lacs is being proposed for this scheme for 8th Plan which includes Rs.50.00 lacs for Annual Plan 1991-92.

XXXII. Stationery and Printing

New Printing Press at Civil Line by MCD

(Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The Municipal Press was established in the year 1919. The printing work over the years has increased tremendously due to rapid growth of population and connected problems faced by Corporation to provide basic civic amenities to this vast growing metropolis, but no steps taken to revamp the Municipal Press.

The Municipal Press is still at the bullock-cart stage. With its outdated machinery—speeding lot of money on its wear and tear every year it is, however, making efforts to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand of printing material being out forth by the various departments of the Corporation besides its sister undertakings as well as Delhi Administration and other semi-Govt. Organisations.

There is always hue and cry of the departments for early execution of their jobs. Even after deploying staff on over time and the work diverted to private agencies, the number of pending jobs is on the increase.

Our preference has been to give top priority to Agendas of Corporation and other statutory committee apart from jobs concerning to source of revenues but at the, same time the printing work of the Hospitals, Engineerings, Education and other Departments including the budget and other work of Delhi Administration which is voluminous, also to be executed timely otherwise the working of the Departments will jeopardise.

Statement showing the machinery installed in Municipal Press on the dates shown against each is placed hereunder to speak of its agony of fate :-

<u>Particulars of machinery</u>		<u>Date of installation</u>
1.	Chandeller 8' x 12'	10.4.1926
2.	Victoria 12' x 18'	1933
3.	Chandeller 14 ¹ / ₂ ' x 22'	20.9.1939
4.	Cylinder 22' x 36'	6.7.1958
5.	Polygraph 10 ¹ / ₄ ' x 25'	28.11.1957
6.	Polygraph 20' x 30'	21.3. 1961
7.	Treadle 10' x 15'	12.6. 1962
8.	Mono Machine	10.2. 1964
9.	Cylinder 18' x 23'	3.13.1957

In the field of printing industry 1984 onward the achievements have broken down the barriers of time, The printing industry today is witnessing the most wanted development with improved methods and technique to step up production economically.

The key to progress lies in our ability to make best use of advance technology. The process needs to be put in place now to benefit later. It will not open new avenues but will also cater to ever-rising demand of printing material of this civic body of the metropolis for which 2nd master plan has yet to be documented.

Municipal authorities has considered the fact that the requirement of Printing is increasing veryfast and will not be able to cope up its Printing requirements with the existing equipment. Therefore, it has constructed a four-storey modern press building at 16, Rajpur Road in Civil Line Zonal Office.

It is also a well known fact that some of the requirement of Printing of Delhi Administration are also being printed at Municipal Press but due to its present working capacity, present press is not fully able to do the work of Delhi Administration but if the Press is modernised, we will^{be} happy to undertake work of Delhi Administration also.

To equip it with modernmachines available in India, details of which are illusted below require finance worth Rs.2.50 crores to be made available from plan head :-

A.	<u>Printing Machine</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Dominant 715 A 2	4 Nos.	7,00,000	28,00,000
2.	Web Offset 42 to 60 cm	2	28,00,000	56,00,000
3.	Sheet Fed Offset M/C A-I size	2	12,00,000	24,00,000
B.	<u>Process Equipment</u>			
4.	Process Camera	1	1,25,000	1,25,000
5.	Printing Down Frame 31' x 41'	2	72,000	1,44,000
6.	Retoucing Table	3	10,000	30,000
7.	Lay-out table	2	11,000	22,000
C.	<u>Composing Equipments</u>			
8.	DTP Apple Mac Serve with hard disk English Hindi/Urdu.	4	1,00,000	4,00,000
D.	<u>Binding Equipment</u>			
9.	Folding Machine	2	7,00,000	14,00,000

...../-

-3403-

10.	Thread sewing Machine	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
11.	Perfect Book Binder with 8 sanctions with cover	1	7,00,000	7,00,000
12.	Wire stitching machine	4	11,000	44,000
13.	Paper cutting machine	2	1,80,000	3,60,000
14.	Furniture			3,50,000
				<u>1,44,75,000</u>
I.	Equipment (1 to,14)		say-	1,45,00,000
II.	Alternations/Additions to existing bldg.			5,00,000
III.	Specilized staff after utilising existing staff			30,00,000
IV.	Maintance for four years during plan			50,00,000
V.	Misc. & Contegencies			20,00,000
	(TOTAL): (I to V)			<u>2,50,00,000</u>

A provision of Rs.20.00 lacs for purchase of modern equipment has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 and steps are in hand to procure the same in consultation with the Directorate of Printing and Stationery, Govt. of India. The anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs.18 lacs (Rs.12 lacs less 10% cut). For the next year 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.12 lacs has been proposed. For the entire 8th plan, the total outlay proposed is Rs.100 lacs.

XVI. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES :

Under this sector, in addition to the scheme of Staff Training Programme of U.T.C.S., the following departments/agencies have proposed some new schemes to be taken up in the Annual Plan 1990-91. These schemes are mainly meant for strengthening and expansion of the departments and modernisation of the infrastructure facilities to provide a responsive administration to the public. MCD proposes to strengthen Fire Services in Delhi by establishing 14 new Fire Stations. The agency-wise approved outlay under Annual Plan 1990-91 and proposed outlay for 8th Plan as well as 1991-92 is indicated in the following table:

		(Rs. in lacs)		
S.No.	Agency	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay	
		1990-91	8th Plan	Annual Plan 91-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Staff Training Programme(UTCS)	50.00	250.00	35.00
2.	Vigilance Department	5.00	70.00	26.00
3.	Home Department - Setting up Minority Cell	1.00	5.00	1.00
4.	LC Office - Modernisation of records and setting up of additional offices for Sub-Registrar's Office	15.00	100.00	40.00
5.	Directorate of Prosecution	5.00	50.00	10.00
6.	Sales Tax Department	10.00	767.00	145.00
7.	MCD - Strengthening of Fire Services	150.00	5000.00	1200.00
8.	PWD(Delhi Administration) Strengthening of PWD	17.00	528.00	98.00
9.	Excise Department	-	3.20	2.00
TOTAL :		253.00	6773.20	1557.00
			6623.20	

The agency-wise/scheme-wise details are furnished below:

I. Dte. of U.T.C.S.(Training)

The aim of the scheme "Staff Training Programme" of the Dte. of U.T.C.S. is to impart training to the probationers of U.T. Civil Services and to organise inservice training programmes for the employees of Delhi Administration and local bodies.

The Dte. of U.T.C.S. was established during 1962 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Admn. control of the Directorate was transferred to Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1.4.1974.

During the Seventh Plan 1985-90 period against the approved outlay of Rs.200.00 lacs, the Directorate incurred Rs.236.99 lacs. The major expenditure was incurred on the construction of the building of Directorate.

A total amount of Rs.250.00 lacs (Rs.200.00 lacs revenue and Rs.50.00 lacs capital) and Rs.35.00 lacs (Rs.20.00 lacs revenue and Rs.15.00 lacs capital) has been proposed for 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 respectively.

Capital Works

The main building of the Directorate at Vishwas Nagar, Delhi has almost been completed. The following works will be undertaken:

1. Construction of P.O. Building.
2. Provision for temporary dispensary.
3. Construction of staff quarters.
4. Raising of boundary wall.
5. Air-conditioning of auditorium.
6. P.A. System/Curtain system.
7. Furnishing of interior decoration.

For these works, during 8th Plan Rs.50.00 lacs and Rs.15.00 lacs for 1991-92 are proposed.

REVENUE PROGRAMMES:

The following programmes will be undertaken under this head:

(i) Creation of a minimum academic faculty

The Directorate as at present does not have its own faculty. Therefore, a proposal was sent to create 5 posts of Readers in the various disciplines connected with the training programmes, in the pay scale of Rs.3700.5000. It was noticed that on a number of occasions, the competent guest faculty was not in a position to deliver the lectures due to unforeseen circumstances. Accordingly all the five posts of Readers have already been sanctioned during the year 1989-90.

(ii) Upgradation of Library facilities

The Library has about 10,000 titles in its Library. With the manifold diversification of training activities, it is necessary to upgrade the Library facilities. The department had made 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 Corporations and Autonomous Bodies under the Administration. It is proposed to cover 2% of the employees per year of the Administration and the local bodies in the future training programmes. It was, therefore, proposed to augment the number of quality of books in the Library of the Directorate. The Library is also required to be managed on modern techniques. After the construction of the Building of the Directorate, some of the courses would be residential hence the requirement of the Library will be all the more necessary and a provision has also been made to open the Library beyond office hours upto 9.00 P.M.

(iii) Scheme for Extension of Training facilities to local bodies

It is proposed to train the staff of local bodies under the Administration as the staff of these organisations has not been exposed to any kind of training by the Administration so far. As a result we have not been able to provide a 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 deserved to be reviewed in its proper perspective. The department, in consultation with various organisations, proposed to identify their training needs and arrange specific courses designed to cater to their needs. The latest audio-visual aids and equipments will be installed in the Institute Building of the Directorate.

(iv) Socialised Training Courses

The use of computers and equipments like xerox machines have become common in the offices of the Administration. There is no centralized agency in the Administration which can train the officials in handling computers and other equipments. The use of small computers has particularly become common in various departments. With a view to providing an efficient and up-to-date training to the employees of the Administration and its allied, it is proposed to set up a small training unit where employees could be trained in handling these equipments. For this purpose about 10 PCs and four xerox and other duplicating machines of latest versions 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. The training in computers and similar sophisticated equipment will be imparted with the help of specialised institutions.

(v) 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 institutions can be a very rewarding experience. 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 the State Governments from different parts have been benefitted 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.

(vi) Training Programmes for Representatives of the People

Public representatives viz. MMCS 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 the public representatives is of paramount importance in a democratic set up. It is considered desirable to organise training programmes for their benefit on their relevant subjects. Such training programmes are expected to run for a period of three days to one week in each case.

(vii) 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 level 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 views 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 lectures 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.

(viii) Improvement of Training Infrastructure

The subject of staff training in 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 Grievance and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, Govt. of India have time and again been emphasising the need to improve and augment training infrastructures and introduce latest techniques in training. It is, therefore, planned to build up and improve suitable infrastructures in order to meet the challenge of 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.

(ix) Distance learning package-correspondence courses

The Working Group on Training for Development Administration during the Seventh Five Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission has in its report recommended a few new thrust areas related to 'Informal Training Correspondence Courses'. The underlying idea is to take training to the doorsteps of the training through self-learning manuals and training kits. A large number of personnel at the middle and operational levels like the BDOs 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 identified. The training package will be designed with a view to giving sufficient exposure to the trainees to modern management concepts and broadening their skills by expanding their horizon of thinking.

From all accounts, this is a multi-dimensional challenge and the Directorate intends to meet it squarely for which a provision has been made.

(x) Scheme for extension of training facilities to IAS Officers

The management Development Programmes included in the calendar of programmes are meant to be attended by IAS and other Senior Class I Officers. Special programmes on the request of departments and according to future needs shall be taken up in course of time.

Management Development Programmes:

- (a) Personal Management
- (b) Behavioural skills for Group 'A' Officers
- (c) Performance Budgeting and Management Accounting
- (d) Purchase procedures
- (e) Management by motivation
- (f) Management in Public Relations
- (g) Administration leadership and behaviour etc.
- (h) Strengthening of the Administrative set up of the Directorate.

(xi) Strengthening of the Administrative set up of the Directorate

All these above schemes will be implemented only with the strengthening of the Administrative set up of the Directorate which would also become necessary consequent upon taking over the new building of the Directorate. A provision has accordingly been made by the Planning and Finance Department.

(xii) Incentive Scheme for the Officers/officials of Directorate of Training(UTCS)

The Directorate has been entrusted with the responsibility of training of U.T.C.S. Probationers, Field Training, Group discussions and Sandwich Training Programmes. The Directorate is also looking after the training of staff of various categories of employees (approximately one lac) in the Administration. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Deptt. of Training, Govt. of India, have time and again been emphasising the need to improve and augment training infrastructure. The Directorate also proposes to impart training to the staff of the Public Sector Units of Delhi Administration and the Civil Bodies. We have many schemes in hand. It is imperative that the staff posted in this Directorate has the ability to discharge this challenging job. It is proposed to give incentive to the staff in the shape of 10% additional/special pay subject to a limit of Rs.300/- per month per official. This incentive scheme will attract Officers/officials who have an aptitude, capacity and ability to function as an agency for the implementation of schemes of this Directorate. Such an incentive is being given by the Training Institutes of Central Govt. and the State Govt. At present the Directorate is not in a position to attract the officials who could meet such challenges and be instrumental in the implementation of schemes in the hands of the Directorate during the current year and the VIII Five Year Plan.

All these above schemes will be implemented only with the strengthening of the Administrative set up of the Directorate, which would also become necessary consequent upon taking over the new building of the Directorate. A provision has accordingly been made in the scheme forwarded.

The above scheme would be taken up after the building of the Directorate is completed and furnished during the Eight Five Year Plan. The minimum allocation required, therefore, during the Eighth Five Year Plan would be Rs.6.00 crores as we have to bring the institution at par with the State Institutions and equip ^{it} with the modern training facilities/techniques. We may subsequently take up training of the IAS Officers of AGMU cadre/UT cadre.

The Department of Personnel, Govt. of India has also in the past conference of Chief Secretaries in 1989 directed all State Governments/Union Territories to make atleast one institution in the State/Union Territories as model institution to cater to the training programmes being sponsored by the Ministry of Personnel, Govt. of India. The Institution of the Directorate will have to take up this responsibility also hence the provision of said Rs.6.00 crores is the minimum requirement during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The following Training equipment will be needed by this Directorate:

- a) Overhead Projector
- b) Slide Projector
- c) 16mm. Projector in replacement of an inserviceable Projector.
- d) Duplicating Machine(Automatic)
- e) Electronic Scanner
- f) Photocopier
- g) Public Address System
- h) Tape Recorder
- i) C.T.V.
- j) Typewriter(English)
- k) Microphone
- l) Management Training Films(16 mm)
- m) Language laboratory
- n) Epidiascope
- o) Colour TV & Video Cassette Recorder
- p) Video Films
- q) Micro-processor with letter quality printer

For the establishment of specialised training courses the following staff and equipment would be needed:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post & Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Programmer(Rs.2000-3500)	1
2.	Instructors(Rs.1640-2900)	3
3.	Class-IV staff(Rs.750-940)	1

Equipments

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Machines</u>	<u>Cost of the Machines</u>
1.	10 PCs	5.00 lacs
2.	4 Xerox/duplicating machines	5.00 lacs

The training in computers and similar sophisticated equipment will be imparted with the help of specialised institution which will have to be paid fees for each courses.

For all these upkeep of the building the Directorate will require the following additional staff:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Post & Pay Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
1.	Dy. Controller of Accounts(Rs.3500-4500)	1
2.	Accounts Officer(Rs.2375-3500)	1
3.	Estate Officer(Rs.2000-3500)	1

4.	Professor(Rs.4500-7300)	1
5.	Lecturer(Rs.2200-4000)	2
6.	Joint Director(Rs.3700-5000) (Rs.200 special pay)	1
7.	Dy. Director(Rs.2000-3500) (Rs.200 special pay)	2
8.	Asstt. Director(Rs.2000-3500)	4
9.	Jr. Accounts Officer(Rs.1640-2900)	2
10.	Jr. Librarian(Rs.1200-2040)	1
11.	U.D.C.(Rs.1200-2040)	5
12.	L.D.C.(Rs.950-1500)	6
13.	Driver(Rs.950-1500)	4
14.	Cook(Rs.950-1500)	1
15.	Attendant in the Hostel (Rs.750-940)	9
16.	Chowkidar(Rs.750-940)	7
17.	Class Room Attendant(Rs.950-1500)	8
18.	Accounts Clerk(Rs.1200-2040)	2
19.	Storekeeper(Rs.1200-2040)	1
20.	Peon(Rs.750-940)	5
21.	Sweeper(Rs.750-940)	5

We will have to purchase the following vehicles:

1. Mini Bus (For transporting the trainees and visit to sister institutions which are being conducted for DANICS Probationers and likely to be extended to other categories of employees of Delhi Administration).

For the above scheme an amount of Rs.15.00 lacs would be required on the revenue side including creation of posts and Rs.40.00 lacs on the capital side to complete the furnishing of the building which is being taken up during this year.

This is the minimum requirement for the year 1990-91. We are separately submitting a proposal for the Eighth Five Year Plan for making a provision of Rs.6.00 crores for the entire plan period in the said scheme which is a continued scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

In due course, it is intended to equip the institution to run specialised courses in the field of urban management. These courses will be specially designed to suit the needs of Delhi from which Officers of DDA, MCD, NDMC and other Government/non-Government Agencies could be benefitted besides Officers of Delhi Administration. The Institution would also organise other specialised courses in collaboration with various Govt. Departments or Institutions so as to make optimum use of the resources of the new Institutes.

To implement these programmes, Rs.200.00 lacs for 8th Plan and Rs.20.00 lacs for 1991-92 under revenue head are proposed.

II DIRECTORATE OF VIGILANCE

The following four schemes of Directorate of Vigilance stand approved in the Annual Plan 1990-91 with a provision of Rs.5 lacs with the objective to strengthen the vigilance machinery to have a meaningful, impact on the menace of corruption by undertaking preventive & punitive measures.

1. Strengthening of vigilance branch
2. Strengthening of anti-corruption branch.
3. Strengthening up of BDP Cell.
4. C/o building for Dte. of vigilance.

An outlay of Rs.120 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan to continue the schemes. For 1991-92 the proposed outlay is Rs.42 lacs.

The scheme-wise details are as under :-

1. STRENGTHENING OF VIGILANCE BRANCH : (Rs. 37 lacs)

The scheme envisages to provide additional manpower material sources to the branch which is under staffed.

The vigilance branch of Directorate of Vigilance deals with cases of corruption of Gazetted officers of various Deptts. of Delhi Admn. with the help of CBI, CVC and Ministry of Home Affairs and also disciplinary proceedings, attend to its investigation arm, the Anti-corruption Branch Vigilance Clearance to all Gazetted Officers of Delhi Admn. is also dealt with.

Directorate of Vigilance, since its inception with a meagre sanctioned staff of Director-1, Supt.-1, Asstt.-2, UDC-1, Jr. Stenographer-1, LDC-3, Peon-2 (total-11) is not able to cope with the increased work load. The number of employees of Delhi Admn. had gone up from about 25,000 when the Branch was set up to 1,00,000 approx. at present It is proposed to create the following staff:-

<u>Name of post</u>	<u>Establishment section</u>	<u>Accounts section</u>
Superintendent(1640-2900)	1	1
Sr. Stenog(1400-2300) (for Director vigilance)	1	-
Assistants(1400-2300)	2	1
UDC(1200-2040)	1	1(Cashier)
LDC(950-1500)	2	2
Driver(950-1500)	-	1
Despatch Rider(950-1500)	1	-
Total	8	6

At present there is no establishment section or Accounts Branch separately in the Directorate of Vigilance. An ACP of Anti-corruption Branch is looking after the Accounts Branch in addition to his duties. The supporting staff of Anti-corruption Branch is assisting ACP(DDC) for accounts works.

* litigation related with vigilance cases and overall Supervision of

An outlay of Rs.37 lacs for 8th Plan and Rs.7 lacs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed as under:-

<u>RECURRING</u>	<u>8th Plan 1990-95</u>	<u>A.P.1991-92</u>
Salary and office exp.	Rs.32 lacs	5 lacs
<u>NON-RECURRING</u>		
Equipment, Vehicle, Typewriter, Motor- Cycle, Furniture etc.	Rs. 5lacs	2 lacs
Total	Rs.37 lacs	7 lacs

Vehicle is required for inspection of records, coordination between different vigilance branches, CVC/CVC/CBI/MHA etc.

2. STRENGTHENING OF ANTI CORRUPTION BRANCH:(Rs.46lacs)

Anti-corruption Branch is the main investigative arm of Directorate of Vigilance. It is proposed to provide adequate field staff to this branch.

There are three A.C.P. in Anti-corruption Branch supervising the work of each wing i.e. Admn. Enquiries and Investigation under the overall supervision of an DCP. The inspectors are assigned the work of laying traps, making investigations into registered cases, conducting enquiries into complaints with the help of subordinates staff i.e. S.I., A.S.I. Head Constables & Constables.

By addition of staff the branch can deal a large no. of cases and investigate quickly which will have a preventive effect. The addl. staff will also be used for surveillance and intelligence activities. The following additional staff are proposed.

Inspectors	2000-3200	3
S.I.	1640-2900	1
Jr. Steno	1200-2040	1
Head Const.	975-1660	5
Constable	950-1500	10
Driver	950-1500	1
Total :		21

Provision is also sought for the staff already created during 1990-91.

For the 8th Plan an outlay of Rs. 46 lacs is proposed. For 1991-92 the outlay proposal is Rs.7 lacs. The details are as under.

<u>RECURRING</u>	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>A.P.1991-92</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
Salary and Office Exp.	40 00	4.00

NON-RECURRING

Equipment, Vehicle
Type riter, Motor-Cycle,
Furniture etc. 6.00 3.00

3. SETTING UP OF EDP CELL (Rs.12 lacs)

The objectives of the EDP Cell is to assist Vigilance Branch & Anti-corruption Branch for providing speedy information needed for enquiries/cases.

The outlay approved under this schemes is Rs. 1 lac. No post is likely to be created during 1990-91.

Brief justification of the work of EDP Cell and posts demanded is as under :-

Programmer	Rs.2000-4000	1
Punch Supervisor	Rs.1640-2900	1
Data Entry Operator	Rs.1200-2040	2
Machine Attd.	Rs. 750-940	1
Chowkidar	Rs. 750-940	1
Stat. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300	1
	Total	<u>7</u>

PROGRAMMER: The programmer will identify the areas for computerisation, particularly with reference to the following fields:

1. Vigilance Branch
2. Anti-corruption Branch

The following outputs will be generated:

Details of :-

Complaints pending against all the gazetted officers in the Directorate of vigilance and Anti-corruption Branch.

Cases in which AC Br /CBI has found charge to be substantiated.

Cases wherein disciplinary proceedings are pending

Trap cases

Disproportionate assets cases being investigated.

Cases pending for technical examination.

Suomnotqenquiries undertaken by Dte.

Any other matter relevant with vigilance work and Vigilance clearance work.

In order to generate above tables the programmer should conduct systems analysis and design. The programmer should be computer Engineering Graduate and he should design the inputs and also evolve proper management Information System(MIS).

IV D.C. OFFICESCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF RECORDS OF SUB-REGISTRARS OFFICES & EXPANSION OF THEIR OFFICES IN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI - (Rs.100 lacs)

The population of Metropolitan city of Delhi has increased*were organised. At that time population may be around 45 lacs. Anticipated population by the end of 1990 will be 10 millions. Large number of new colonies have been set-up by D.D.A. like Papankalan, Rohini and Group Housing Colonies/in Trans Yamuna, Vikas Puri etc. and similar more schemes are coming up. Therefore, present 4 offices of Sub-Registrars located at Kashmeri Gate, Asaf Ali Road and Seelampur are not able to cope with the expanded activities. Hence necessity for setting up more offices.

2.(ii) Besides present offices are so congested and filled with records that there is hardly and space to breath, what to say of extending facilities to the visiting public. These 4 Sub-Registrars office are registering about 1000 documents per day. It is expected that total number of volume spiled up by now may be 1,00,000 approximately.

2.(iii) It was decided that not only we need to expand the number of Sub-Registrars' offices but also prepare schemes for micro-filming records, provide Xerox copying machines to Sub-Registrars, for Providing copy of documents promptly.

3.(ii). DE-LIMITATIONS OF SUB-REGISTRARS' OFFICES :

It was also decided to set up three more Sub-Registrar's offices besides existing four at the following places:-

Sub-Registrar's Office I	Kashmiri Gate
Sub-Registrar's Office II	Janakpuri
Sub-Registrar's Office III	Asaf Ali Road
Sub-Registrar's Office IV	Seelampur
Sub-Registrar's Office V	Vikas Sadan
Sub- Registrar's Office VI	Rohini
Sub-Registrar's Office VII	For records at Archological Deptt., Delhi Admn.(near Qutab Hotel).

4.(i): MICROFILMING OF RECORDS:

Delhi had the previllage to be the capital of India right from Maghal Period onwards. The Sub-Registrars office of Kashmiri Gate and Asaf Ali Road are having records right from British Period till to date regarding properties of Delhi. These documents are worth preserving from Archaeology point of view as well as to meet with statutory Registration Act. These records are under process of decay add with passage of time go on fading to become illegible. It is, therefore, necessary that we should make use of modern advancement of technology by microfilming of these records.

* tremendously after 1968 ever since the offices of Sub-Registrars

With the good offices of Director (Archaeology) it was decided that they will provide record room to protect these documents as well as extend facility to microfilm the same, for which they are now equipped. The uses of equipments and their advantages are as under :-

4. (a): READER PRINTER AND DUPLICATOR FACILITY
- (b): ADVANTAGES OF A MICROFILMING SYSTEM
- (c): ARCHIVAL LINE
- (d): SAFETY OF DOCUMENTS
- (e): SECURITY
- (f): MISFILING AND LOSS PREVENTION
- (g): MODIFICATION AND REJUVENATION
- (h): FACILITY OF PRINT OUTS
- (i): DUPLICATING
- (j): MAILING COSTS
- (k): UPGRADEABILITY
- (l): CLEANER OFFICE
- (m): PRODUCTIVITY & EFFICIENCY

5. STAFFING PATTERN:

It has been estimated that to function Sub-Registrars' offices efficiently, we need space of 2000 Sq. ft. at least. The Sub-Registrar will be assisted by the following minimum required staff :-

1.	Sub-Registrar	1	
2.	U.D.C. (Poshi Clerk)	1	In Grade I (DASS Cadre)
3.	Cashier (L.D.C.)	1	
4.	L.D.Cs. (for preparing documents bookwise and maintenance of records)	5	
5.	Record Keeper	1	
6.	Class IV (Chokidar, Farash, Sweeper and peon)	4	
7.	Driver	1	

To implement these programme and office accommodation Rs.100 lacs which includes Rs.45 lacs under capital head for 8th Plan and Rs.40 lacs including Rs.15 lacs as capital content for 1991-92 are proposed.

V DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

Strengthening of Prosecution Deptt. (Rs. 50 lacs)

The responsibility of administration of criminal justice in the U.T. of Delhi primarily rests with the Prosecution Deptt. Owing to paucity of staff the number of pending cases are increasing yearly and has reached on explosive situation. The following tables indicates the number of pending/disposed/Balance cases during years 1986 to 31.7.90 in the court of Metropolitan Magistrate and Sessions Courts :-

Court of Metropolitan Magistrates

Year	No. of Insts.	No. of pending cases	Total	Disposal	Balance
1986	16467	55886	72353	13178	59175
1987	18866	59175	78041	16198	61123
1988	15117	61123	76240	12060	64180
1989	13363	64180	77543	10779	66764
Upto 31.7.90	9033	66764	75797	6883	68914

SESSIONS COURT

Year	No. of cases	No. of pending cases	Total	Disposal	Balance
1986	1092	3135	4227	1112	3115
1987	6340	3115	9458	1216	8239
1988	2327	8239	10666	1997	8569
1989	1723	8569	10292	1405	8887
Upto 31.7.90	878	8887	9765	797	8968

To expedite the cases efficiently and quickly it is proposed to strengthen/modernise the Prosecution Deptt. by providing additional staff and other infrastructure facilities. This scheme is a new scheme approved during 1990-91 with the provision of Rs.5.00 lacs and the following posts have been created under the Plan Head during 1990-91 :-

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scales
1.	Librarian	1	Rs.1200-2040
2.	Driver	1	Rs. 950-1500
3.	Farash-cum-Sweeper	1	Rs. 750-940

The following posts are likely to be created shortly:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Pay Scales
1.	Chief Prosecutor	1	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Additional Public Prosecutor	2	Rs.2375-3500

During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lacs will be required which will be incurred as salary and purchase of law books, furniture and electronic typewriters.

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

During the annual plan 1991-92, this Dte. intends to create the following posts for smooth functioning

of this Directorate :-

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No.of Post	Pay Scale
1.	Chief Prosecutor	3	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Additional Public Prosecutor	6	Rs.2375-3500
3.	Junior Accounts Officer	1	Rs.1640-2900
4.	Jr. Stenographer	6	Rs.1200-2040
5.	Assistant Librarian	1	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Motor Cycle Messenger	3	Rs. 950-1500
7.	Barash	3	Rs. 750-940
8.	Sweeper	2	Rs. 750-940
9.	Peon	3	Rs. 750-940

To implement the scheme during 1991-92, an amount of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed which will be incurred on salary of the staff, furniture and other office expenses.

VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95 :

During the VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95, the Dte. has proposed a sum of Rs.50 lacs which is to be spread over the following items:-

i. Photostat Machine & Electronic Typewriters :-

A large no. of copies of the documents relating to the cases in progress under trial in courts are required by Senior Prosecutors for proper prosecution which is now being done from outside. To avoid recurring expenditure on this account, it is proposed to purchase a photo machine at Shahdara courts.

Similarly this Directorate intends to purchase 6 Electronic Typewriters to be used by the offices of the Chief Prosecutors who are required to type out a no. of reports>Returns at quick disposal for submission to the Government of India, Delhi Administration/office

of the Commissioner of Police etc.

ii. Vehicles:

Corresponding to 10 Districts in the Police Departments, it is proposed to have 10 Chief Prosecutors i.e. one for each District and since these officers have to frequently visit and render legal advice to the concerned DCPs of their respective Distt. It is proposed to purchase 10 Inspection Vehicles for each Chief Prosecutor.

iii. Telephone Facility:

The Chief Prosecutors and the Public Prosecutors should also to be provided with the Telephone facility at the residence of the said officers to enable them to render legal advice to Police Deptts. beyond office hours.

iv. Library:

The Directorate proposes to set up full fledged library at Patiala House and Shahdara Courts to enable the officers of this Dte. to have a quick disposal of the court cases.

v. Furniture & Stationery :

As stated above in point iv, the Dte. proposes to set up two libraries each at Patiala House and Shahdara Courts for which it requires items like Book Racs, Sitting arrangements for which furniture as well as stationery is a must.

vi. Staff creation of Dte. of Prosecution :-

With the gradual passage of time this Directorate intends to increase its existing strength to meet out the requirement of the official work and court work.

It proposes to enhance its present strength on the following category of posts during VIIIth Plan Period.

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post	Pay Scale
1.	Chief Prosecutor	5	Rs.2200-4000
2.	Additional Public Prosecutor	8	Rs.2375-3500
3.	Superintendent	1	Rs.1640-2900
4.	U.D.C.	3	Rs.1200-2040
5.	L.D.C.	5	Rs. 950-1500
6.	Class-IV	25	Rs. 750-940
7.	Driver	12	Rs. 950-1500
8.	Jr. Stenographer	6	Rs.1200-2040
9.	Librarian	1	Rs.1200-2040
10.	Asstt. Librarian	1	Rs. 950-1500
11.	J.A.O.	1	Rs.1640-2900

Thus in all a sum of Rs. 99 lacs will be required during the VIII Five Year Plan, 1990-95. A sum of Rs. 10.18 lacs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1991 - 92.

VI. SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

1. PLUGGING LEAKAGE OF REVENUE BY BETTER ENFORCEMENT
(Rs. 45 Lakhs):

The scheme aims at plugging leakage of revenue by better enforcement of Sales Tax laws.

The strengthening of enforcement machinery is a pre-requisite for keeping proper vigil over about one lakh registered dealers and other dealers who are liable to pay sales tax in Delhi and to bring into the ambit of law the large number of unregistered dealers to net more revenue. Only then will it be able to effectively curb the malpractices of unscrupulous dealers. Creation of the following additional posts is envisaged under the scheme:-

1.	Assistant Commissioner	-	3
2.	S.T.Os	-	12
3.	A.S.T.Os.	-	12
4.	<u>Ministerial Staff</u>		
	a) Stenographer Sr.	-	1
	b) Stenographer Jr.	-	12
	c) Grade I Dass	-	1
	d) Head Clerks	-	3
	e) LDC	-	10
	f) Peon	-	12
	g) Driver	-	5

The detailed justification for creation of the above posts is as under:-

Proposal for creation of the three posts of Assistant Commissioners for Enforcement Branch.

At present there is no sanctioned post of Asstt. Commissioner in the Branch. It is proposed to create three units in the enforcement branch, each to be headed by an Asstt. Commissioner.

1. Intelligence Unit
2. Field Unit and
3. Follow up action and Monitoring Unit.

The intelligence unit is proposed to be headed by an Asstt. Commissioner and assisted by two STOs and 4 ASTOs. The job would be exclusively to collect information and intelligence about the dubious activities prevalent in the trade and pass them on to the Deputy Commissioner for further action. To maintain an element of secrecy and surprise and also to obviate the chances of arbitrary use of power, it is essential that there should be separate units for intelligence and inspection.

In order to effectively deal with resistance by some traders at the time of raids and to mitigate the chances of complaints, it is essential that survey teams should be led by a senior officer of the rank of A.C. The A.C. will be assisted by four STOs and four ASTOs. Complaints of harrasment made by the dealer against the enforcement staff can also be looked into by senior officer of the level of A.C.

The same justification holds good for creation of 4 posts of STOs and 4 ASTOs to lead the team of inspectors.

The presence of STO at the time of such checking is necessary because seizures can only be made by STOs according to the DSTA 1975. At present the seizures are in fact surrendered documents given voluntarily by the dealers. Full potential of seizures can only be exploited by presence of senior officers at such inspections.

One A.C. assisted by six STOs and ASTOs will be responsible for follow up action and monitoring at the head quarters. The facility of this team can be used by assessing authorities for verification of sales etc. This team will also be able to verify sales made in the course of inter state trade & commerce from other states or Union Territories and also help to check the misuse of statutory forms by unscrupulous dealers by a system of frequent checkings. Five posts of drivers are also provided for the vehicles. It may be added that the existing STOs/ASTOS would be deployed for upto date assessment of cases detected and enquiry u/s 41 of DST Act, 1975.

The scheme proposes to mobilise additional revenue of Rs. 325 crores during 1990-95. A total provision of Rs.45 lakhs is required for 8th Plan period and Rs.10 lakhs for 1991-92 which includes provision for vehicles also.

2. Plugging Leakage of Revenue By Internal Audit of order of Assessments and other orders (Rs. 50 lakhs)

The scheme is designed to detect and minimise the possibilities of under assessment resulting into loss of revenue by maintaining an infrastructure for internal audit.

Under the scheme of setting up of Internal Audit Cell it is expected that we shall be able to achieve the physical target of scrutinising 67500 files i.e. 153000 cases, assuming that under each file there are local and central orders. During the year 1984-85 to 1987-88 this department has scrutinised 8997 cases and by this scrutiny the amount involved in the objections raised was Rs.259.95 lakhs. The scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs.88.97 lakhs for the entire Plan period. Out of this Rs.78.97 will be required for creation of new 1 lakhs posts (1 Audit party for each Zone) and Rs.10 lakhs for misc. expenditure. If we have a strong internal audit, it is hoped that Assessing Authorities in the wards shall be alert enough and thus we shall be able to create an additional demand more than what if there would have been no strong internal audit cell.

The audit set up is proposed to be strengthened by having one audit party per zone. For the entire plan period, 13 Audit Parties comprising the following staff will be required.

Calculating @ 110 wards at the 1990-91 level the requirement of staff for 11 zones will be:-

Audit Officer	-	11
Asstt. Audit Officer	-	22
U.D.C.	-	11
L.D.C.	-	11
Peon	-	11

According to the rise in the number of registered dealers (5000 dealers every year) another consequent increase in the number of wards 5 per year and zone (1 for 10 wards) as per S.I.U. recommendations, the number of teams required by the end of 8th Plan will go up to 13 which will require.

Audit Officer	•	13
Asstt. Audit Officer	•	26
U.D.C.	•	13
L.D.C.	•	13
Peon	•	13

The scheme proposes to mobilise additional revenue of Rs. 2.00 crores. For this propose Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs for 1991-92.

9. IMPROVEMENT OF EFFICIENCY OF COLLECTION OF TAX BY PROVISION OF BETTER ACCOMMODATION AMENITIES AND SERVICES TO TAX PAYERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES. (C/O SALES TAX BHAWAN) (RS. 500 LAKHS)

The Sales Tax Department has been facing the problem of acute shortage of accommodation for quite sometime. Most of the offices of the Department are located in the Vikas Bhawan Complex in pre-fabricated buildings which have outlived their life as well as utility. Even this accommodation is far short of the requirement. 8 wards are located in the barracks behind Police Head Quarters Building in highly unhygienic and insanitary conditions. The minimum requirements of building space for the various offices of this Department has been worked out to 1,31,400 sq.ft. of covered area whereas presently only 81,166.60 sq.ft. area is available. The Department, therefore, requires atleast additional space of 50,233.40 sq.ft. as per the norms laid down by the Govt. of India for the staff already in position.

Apart from the offices of Sales Tax Department in the Vikas Bhawan Complex, the following Departments/Organisations of Delhi Administration/Govt. of India are occupying sizeable space in various Blocks:

	Sq. ft.
1. Land & Building	31169.8
2. Civil Defence	9126.0
3. Gurudwara Elections	2700.0
4. Delhi Gazette	3240.0
5. Chit Fund	18360.0
6. Union Territory (Dte. of Trg.)	21600.0
7. Income Tax	72436.0
8. Town & Country Planning	34042.0
9. State Bank of India	6016.0

The details of the area occupied by the Sales Tax Department in Vikas Bhawan Complex is as follows;

<u>Block No.</u>	<u>Area as per our records</u>
A Block	4401 Sq.ft.
B Block	7873 Sq.ft.
C Block	13779 Sq.ft.
F Block	2088 Sq.ft.
G Block	3186 Sq.ft.
K Block	10422 Sq.ft.
L Block	6228 Sq.ft.
N Block	6138 Sq.ft.
Total Area:	<u>54115 Sq.ft.</u>

In the 8th Plan 1990-95 to strengthen and reorganisation of the Sales Tax Department, the department has proposed token capital provision of Rs. 1 lakh to be kept in Annual Plan 1990-91 for setting up of Delhi Sales Tax Bhawan, Delhi being the largest trade distribution centre in Northern India, it has its own place in the geographical map of India. The Sales Tax Department has over a lakh of dealers registered with it till date. More than ten thousand fresh dealers are registered every year. By the turn of century, the number of dealers registered with the Sales Tax Department is likely to increase to two and a half lakhs. In view of the increase number of registered dealers, these dealers and their authorised representatives have to come very often not only for assessment work but for collecting statutory and non-statutory forms for amendments, rectification etc. With the increase of number of registered dealers, the workload of the Department has already increased which necessitates additional staff as otherwise work would again go further into arrears. For the additional staff, requisite accommodation must be provided.

The Appellate Tribunal of Sales Tax is presently located in the Tis Hazari Court Building at a distance of about 15 kms. from the main office building causing inconvenience to Sales Tax Bar whose Association has been demanding since long for locating the Court of the Appellate Tribunal in the vicinity of the main office.

The dealers, Advocates and general public have also been demanding the shifting of some wards from the barracks located behind Police Head Quarters as there is no proper space for dealers, Advocates and general public who find it very difficult to sit in verandah during summer and in the open space in winter. It is also learnt that shortly these barracks would be demolished in order to construct a new multi-stories building. As it is, digging work is in progress, adjacent to the present location of these barracks making them dusty and uncomfortable.

The department is trying hard for the last 5 years to computerise various records in order to yield more revenue. However, the computerisation programme has also not picked up so far despite best efforts as per schedule, again due to the acute shortage of accommodation. The existing computer hardware and staff are functioning in a highly unsuitable and congested accommodation. The Department proposes to expand the productive use of computer this year which will not be possible if the additional space is not made available for locating computer machines and staff.

The records in the Department are in a chaotic state due to proper record room facilities not being available and due to paucity of space in the wards. For any revenue department to function properly, it is necessary to have a proper record management system which in the present state of accommodation, is not only difficult but impossible.

It may also be added that about 200 additional staff of various categories was sanctioned and provided by the Govt. of India/Delhi Administration to this department in the year 1984 for starting 10 additional wards on the recommendations of the various Work Measurement Studies. However, the proposed expansion programme could not be implemented so far due to the acute shortage of accommodation despite the fact that the additional staff is in position.

Staff Inspection Unit of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance has recommended in the study conducted in 1986, the ward comprising of about 1000 dealers, the staffing pattern of each ward will be at 11 and there will be 2 Despatch Rider in each zone. Each zone will be headed by an Assistant Commissioner and 3-4 staff members for Zonal Assistant Commissioner. SIU has also recommended that if there is an increase in the number of registered dealers, the staff strength in the ward will be adjusted accordingly.

Our proposal for a major staff expansion is at the stage of consideration with the Government of use unless proper arrangements for additional accommodation are made immediately.

However, while considering the space requirement and the location of the various offices of Sales Tax Department, it would be necessary to keep all offices of the Sales Tax Department in one place only. It is observed that while the departments like Income Tax, Civil and Criminal Courts can function on a district pattern, the Sales Tax Department has to be only at one place for the following reasons:

i) In the case of courts the relevant records are available in the courts itself and the contending parties have to adduce to evidence. In the Income Tax Department an assessee files his own Income Tax return which is examined with reference to all the records with individual alone. Seldom any cross-verification is necessary. On the other hand the entire structure of the Sales Tax assessment is based on the cross-tallying of the sales and purchases made by the various dealers. A dealer may

/ India. The Staff, if sanctioned, will not be of any

be having transactions with various other dealer all over Delhi, which means that the Assessing Authorities have to interact with his other counterparts before making the assessments. If certain wards are located far away there will be serious day-to-day problems resulting in delayed and even defective assessments, revenue loss and inconvenience to the public.

ii) The distribution of statutory forms has to be streamlined, controlled and regulated. These forms are issued to the dealers once a week. There are quite a few occasions when the Assessing Authorities have to either restrict the number of forms or even refuse the issue of the same. In all such cases the intervention of the higher supervisory level and cross-checking with the Enforcement Branch etc. becomes necessary, which will not be possible if certain wards of the department are scattered at other places. The process of computerisation of Sales Tax Department is already on. For this purpose every ward officer has to contact Electronic Data Processing Cell located at the headquarter and collect the registration number for the dealer proposed to be registered with the department.

iii) During the course of regular annual assessment of the dealer where the 'B' portions of the Treasury Challans are not available on the ward file, the assessing authorities have to very frequently contact the collection branch to ensure deposit of tax paid by a dealer, as claimed by him on the basis of 'D' part available with him.

iv) The location of the new wards at distant places will certainly upset the computerisation programme. We will have to depend upon lines from the Tele-communication department for operating the computers. The process may not be very reliable apart from being expensive. The examples of department like Indian Airlines and others running into these kind of problems with the failure of net work can be cited. In the case of Sales Tax Department even a temporary dislocation could not/ serious /have implications because once the entire system is computerised there will be hardly any collateral manual assistant readily available.

v) It may be mentioned that the various wards are having day-to-day coordination for submission of returns and seeking information from Hqrs. branch like Enforcement Branch, Collection Branch, R & S and policy branch etc. At present such clarifications etc. can be obtained without loss of time. Location of the wards at different places will generate unnecessary correspondence on the subject and resultant delay.

vi.) Lastly, there is bound to be resistance from the lawyers as well as the dealers because in several cases they have to seek the immediate intervention of some higher statutory authorities. Moreover, these lawyers are also practising before the various Assessing Authorities and as the operation of the dealers are inter-linked, they may have to contact the Assessing Authorities from whom the forms etc. are being verified. The dealers too may not find the arrangement convenient as their operation are not confined to a particular ward.

vii) The Sales Tax Bar Association which has a membership of nearly 10,000 consists of a large number who are practising in Sales Tax Department since long. They do not have sufficient accommodation to accommodate their members. They have already submitted lot of representations for providing sufficient accommodation for them. The Bar Association is demanding accommodation at the vicinity of the Sales Tax Department.

viii) The division of wards, though based on geographical limits, cannot be strictly enforced in the working of the Department. Dealers of one ward are frequently required to go to another ward or branch of the department. It is essential, therefore, that the whole department continues to function in one complex.

The total space required for the department is given below:

1. Space requirement for existing staff	-	1,00,000	sq. ft
2. Space requirement for library	-	500	"
3. Space requirement for Record Room	-	30,000	"
4. Space requirement for Different Machines	-	1,000	"
5. Space requirement for Conference Room	-	6,000	"
6. Space requirement for Bar Association	-	20,000	"
7. Space requirement for visiting public	-	5,000	"
8. Space requirement for stationery store	-	2,000	"
9. Space requirement for Furniture store	-	3,000	"
10. Space requirement for Forms	-	4,000	"
11. Space requirement for misc. store	-	4,000	"
12. Space requirement for the new wards to be created	-	50,000	"
13. Space requirement for garages	-	20,000	"
14. Space requirement for parking of vehicles	-	50,000	"
15. Space requirement for improvement the surrounding environment of the building	-	10,000	"
16. Space for Notary Public	-	5,000	"
17. Recreation room for staff	-	5,000	"
18. Departmental canteen	-	5,000	"

With the increasing number of staff in the Sales Tax Department, there is hardly any space to accommodate all the staff at the existing accommodation available. Quite often the dealers and the lawyers express unhappiness over the shabby conditions of the office of the Sales Tax. It is, therefore, felt essential that a full fledged building, which would take care of the requirements of the department for the next 10 years or so should be separately built and named as DELHI BIKRI KAR BHAWAN. New Construction is necessary because the existing one cannot take modification/extension/alteration.

There is also not sufficient space available in this complex to construct new building entirely for the Sales Tax Department. In view of that, it is requested that a plot of land near DTC(HQ) or near Sarai Kale Khan by the side of the outer Ring Road may kindly be allotted for the construction of BIKRI KAR BHAWAN. Since there is also a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the Plan Scheme 1990-91. This amount may be utilised for the construction of the new plot at the site. The requirement of the plot of land is 10 acres.

During 1990-91, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made. For entire 8th Plan period Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed and for 1991-92, Rs.100 lakhs will be required.

4. BETTER TAX COLLECTION BY RECOVERY OF AREARS FROM DEFAULTERS (Rs. 35 lakhs)

Since October,75 there has been 100% increase in the number of registered dealers in the Sales Tax Department. The staff infrastructure to ensure timely recovery of Govt. due is inadequate. Experiments of creating a centralised collection and recovery cell with staff diverted from various wards did not succeed as the quantum of work of recovery multiplied many times beyond its capacity to monitor and effectively ensure recoveries of sales tax dues. This system had to be decentralised to the ward level about 5-6 years ago. Decentralisation of the collection and recovery has also not made any appreciable impact because the resources of the ward are far too scanty and extensively stretched. Each ward comprises on an average of about 2,600 dealers, there being 50 wards in all. Most of the time of ward officer is taken away in the disposal of time barring assessment cases and other misc. work like registration, amendments rectification, cancellation refund etc. The work of recovery has therefore lagged behind. It has assumed gigantic proportions over the years. By creating a separate recovery cell at each of the seven zones under the control of a Collector, powers conferred up on zonal Acs, who will be entirely responsible for the recovery work should help in better and quicker realisation of sales tax. Such cells will be made independent mobile. Coordination and control of all the seven cells will be kept under the charge of Dy. Commissioner. Accordingly, the following staff have been sanctioned vide Delhi Admn. Finance (G) Deptt. letter No.F.7(91)/84-Fin.(G) dated 23rd July,1990 for these recovery cells.

S.No.	Name of the post	No.of post sanctioned	Pay Scale	Total Expr. including allowance for one year
1.	Dy. Commissioner	1	3700-5000+ Spl. pay	0.80 lakhs
2.	Asstt. Commissioner	1	3700-5000	" "
3.	Sales Tax Officer	5	2000-3500	2.00 "
4.	Stenographer Sr.	2	1400-2300	0.54 "
5.	Stenographer Jr.	5	1200-2040	1.17 "
6.	U.D.C.s	10	1200-2040	2.35 "
7.	Bailif	10	800-1150	1.56 "
8.	Peons	7	750- 940	1.02 "

The total recurring expenditure on the staff for the year 1991-92 will be Rs. 11.75 lakhs.

Apart from the posts given overleaf for setting up of zonal recovery cells seven jeeps and seven drivers for the same have also been approved to be provided during the year 1990-91.

To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.35 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1991-92. .

5. STUDIES BY CONSULTANTS AS AID TO TAX POLICY FORMULATION:

It is necessary to enquire into the effects of alternative policies before formulation of policies with regards to levy of Sales Tax in the U.T. of Delhi by choosing the best alternative. The scheme envisages engagement of consultants for carrying out studies at the instance of Delhi Administration as aids to tax policy formulation.

For this purpose, the Department proposes to have studies on the points detailed below through specialised consultancy services. These studies help to determine the quantum of leakage of revenue or the effect of policy opinion including revenue effect and reduction in the cost of Administration and compliance, cost effectiveness of the exemption in the levy of Sales Tax at 1st point etc.

Points proposed to be studied

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Estimated cost of study</u>
1.	Estimates of leakage of revenues in the levy of sales of specific goods/classes of goods, such as iron and steel or dry fruits. (1990-91)	Rs.2.00 lakhs
2.	Policy considerations(including revenue effect and reduction in cost of Admn. & compliance)which should determine the specification as the 1st point of sale in Delhi and of the conditions subject to/which sales at other points are to be tax exempt. (1992-93)	Rs.2.00 "
3.	Cost effectiveness of the exemption in the levy of sales tax at 1st point in favour of dealers selling first point taxable goods to manufacturers, inter-state sellers and exporters.(1991-92)	Rs.2.00 "
4.	Cost and benefits of levy of sales taxes in Delhi on the Transfer, Delivery or supply of goods seemed to be sales of goods as per the extended definitions of tax on the sale article 366 of the constitution. (1991-92)	Rs.2.00 "
5.	Reforms in the procedure for assessment of tax payable by small dealers and by other dealers whose transactions are predominantly tax exempt.(1990-91)	Rs.2.00 "
6.	Limit of annual turnover beyond which the dealers ought to be liable to pay sales tax in Delhi. (1991-92)	Rs.2.00 "
7.	Management information system in the Administration of the laws relating to levy of sales taxes in Delhi.(1993-94)	Rs.2.00 "
8.	Relative costs and benefits of levy of a multi point tax and levy of a single point tax in Delhi. (1992-93)	Rs.2.00 "

9. Costs and benefits of levy of tax on turnover of dealers in Delhi in the manner in which such taxes are levied in some of the other states. (1993-94) Rs.2.00 lakhs
10. Policy consideration (including revenue effect and reduction in cost of Administration and compliance) which should determine the terms of notifications for exemptions/concessions in the levy of Central Sales Tax in Delhi under Sub-Section(5) of Section 8 on the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, (1992-93) Rs.2.00 "
11. Estimates of effect on the revenue of Delhi Administration of Specific measures taken by other state Governments or the Central Govt., for example as the rate of sale tax on the sale of a motor vehicle leviable in the U.T. of Chandigarh as per the notification or as the tax exemptions notified by the Government of U.P. for promotion of Industries in NOIDA. (1991-92) Rs.2.00 "
12. Cost and benefits of specific services such as computerisation, separate establishment for recovery of areas of dues from defaulters, internal audit, services or setting up of check posts and barriers. (1992-93) Rs.2.00 "

To take up the new scheme, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

SCHEME - III

6. REDUCTION IN THE COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION AND COMPLIANCE BY ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (Rs. 2 lakhs)

The scheme aims at reducing the costs of administration by introducing suitable reforms and increasing the efficiency of the existing infrastructure. The introduction of administrative reforms not only serves to improve the image of the Department but also serves to augment the efficiency of the available resources.

A lump-sum provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for 8th Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for 1991-92 is proposed for printing of forms and provision of amenities to dealers and also to implement any recommendations that might be made by the Administrative Reforms Department.

PLUGGING OF LEAKAGE OF REVENUE BY SECURING CO-OPERATION OF THE TAX PAYERS AND CONSUMERS THROUGH PUBLICITY & AWARENESS PROMOTION COMPAGNS (Rs.20 LAKHS)

This scheme is aimed at better tax collection by Publicity, consumer awareness and education of tax payers.

Recently, in its 161st report P.A.C. has commented upon it and has made its recommendations that "the role of consumer/buyer is very vital in checking tax evasion. He has to be very vigilant and should insist on a cash memo on every sale made to him while paying "local Tax extra". Generally, people do not insist and in doing so, they forfeit their right to claim and damage etc. in case the product turns out to be sub-standard or spurious one. In the circumstances, the Committee feel that a duty is cast upon the Government to educate the masses through publicity media like T.V., Radio, Newspapers etc., about their rights and duties in this regard and the benefits that might accrue to them if cash memo is taken on all goods purchased".

Not only this, through publicity dealers who are registered with the Sales Tax Department can also be made aware of the benefits of different schemes. One scheme started is the new summary assessment scheme "START" (Summary Assessment according to Returns of Traders). Under this scheme, assessment of small traders shall be done without any pre-assessment enquiry and assessment orders shall be issued at the counter itself. By this way, the work load of the Department in respect of small traders shall be very less and time and energy shall be diverted to examine the cases of big traders who are potential tax collectors, as well as possible tax evaders.

Another aspect of publicity can be to give names etc. of the bogus dealers of the past so that it is possible that honest dealers dealing with them can be enlightened and thus leakage of revenue is minimised by exposing such bogus dealers.

By consumer awareness, the deptt. hopes that there will be increase in issuance of cash memos by the dealers and they will deposit more tax with the Government. In the last years, out of Rs.598 crores of total tax collected, Rs.381 crores was in respect of Tax under Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 i.e. out of sales in Delhi to local consumers. Through its publicity measures, the Department can succeed in securing increase in the issuance of cash memos of taxable goods which will result in additional Revenue to the Govt. which at present is being pocketed by unscrupulous dealers/traders.

For the first time this year, the deptt. has made efforts to go for the publicity and funds were arranged for the same to some extent from internal arrangements. Already, one such special supplement has appeared in leading daily newspapers. The committed expenditure till date is around Rs.3.00 lakhs. Rs.2.50 lakhs towards advertisements in newspapers and special supplements and Rs.0.50 lakhs towards publicity through Radio.

For this purpose it is also proposed to create the following posts and the funds shall be arranged from above

allocations. The posts may be created in the Financial year 1991-92 itself.

1.	STO(Public Relation)	-	Rs.2000-3500	One
2.	Stenographer	-	Rs.1200-2040	One
3.	L.D.C.	-	Rs. 950-1200	One
4.	Peon	-	Rs. 750-940	One
5.	Driver	-	Rs. 950-1400	One

One vehicle is also necessary for proper co-ordination with different newspapers, T.V. & Radio agencies and is proposed to be purchased in the financial year 1991-92.

To implement the scheme, Rs.20 lacs will be needed during 8th Plan and Rs.5 lacs is required for 1991-92.

8. Reorganisation of the Units of Sales Tax Administration

The Staff Inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, has conducted a study in December, 86 mainly with a view to assess the work load of the department in various wards and branches and providing adequate staff strength therefor. At present there are 50 assessment wards and most of the wards are having more than 2 assessing authorities (STO & ASTO) and each ward have been given a particular jurisdiction on the basis of registered dealers located in different geographical zones. These assessment wards work under the supervision of zonal Asstt. Commissioners. At present there are 10 Asstt. Commissioners and the wards have been placed under their supervision and control. In addition to that they are also looking after the work of some branches like L & J, Caretaking Branch, PPR Branch, Enforcement Branch, Vigilance etc. Of the three Dy. Commissioners, one is looking after the work of Appeals, Revenue Audit, Internal Audit, EDP Cell, Record Room, R & S Branch and the third is the incharge of the Administration and Vigilance.

2. At present the staffing pattern of the assessment wards are, by and large, manned by the following personnel:-

(a) Assessing Authority viz. Sales Tax Officer and Asstt. Sales Tax Officer	-	2 or 3
(b) Head Clerk	-	1
(c) Sales Tax Inspector	-	1
(d) Record Keeper (UDC)	-	3
(e) Progressive Assistant	-	1
(f) Lower Division Clerk	-	3
(g) Peon	-	1 per assessing authority
(h) Notice Server	-	1
(i) Stenographer	-	1 per assessing authority

3. The staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure in its Study Report of December,

86 has recommended that each ward should comprise of about 1000 registered dealers and the staffing pattern of the wards should be as under:-

1. Assessing Authorities (STO, ASTO)	-	3
2. Inspectors	-	1
3. UDC/LDC	-	3
4. Stenographer, Grade D	-	2
5. Peon	-	2
		11

In addition there will be two Despatch Riders in each zone consisting of 10 wards.

It was also recommended by the SIU that if there is any increase/decrease in the number of registered dealers, staff strength of the wards will be adjusted accordingly.

5. In the year 86 when the study was conducted by the SIU the assessed strength of the wards was based on 90,000 registered dealers (local and central as one unit) but now the situation has been changed. The number of registered dealers has been increased upto 1,10,000. By following the pattern as suggested by the SIU at present there should be 110 wards and the requirement of the staff as per the recommendation for 110 wards will be 1210. As per the report of the SIU the existing staff and required staff strength will be as under:-

S.No.	Designation	Existing staff for 90,000 dealers	Staff required for 1,10,000 dealers	Additional requirement of staff
1.	Sales Tax Officer	135	165	30
2.	Asstt. Slaes Tax Officer	135	165	30
3.	Inspectors	90	110	20
4.	Stenographers	180	220	40
5.	UDC	108	132	24
6.	LDC	162	198	36
7.	Peon	170	210	40
8.	Despatch Rider	18	22	4

Therefore, on the basis of the above figure the total requirement of additional staff for the financial year 91-92 for the different categories as mention above is 224.

6. It has been seen that every year there is an increase of about 5,000 dealers. By following the pattern as suggested by the SIU the additional staff required per year for additional 5,000 registered dealers will be 55 and for the next five years it will be about 275 of the different categories of the posts viz. SFO, ASTO, Inspector, Stenographer, UDC, LDC, Peon.

7. As it has been recommended by the SIU that there will be one Zonal Asstt. Commissioner for each zone consisting of 10 wards, the staff pattern for the personal branches of Asstt. Commissioners will be as under:-

UDC	-	1
Stenographer Grade D	-	1
LDC	-	1
Peon	-	1
		<hr/>
		4
		<hr/>

For 90,000 registered dealers there are 9 Zonal ACs and the subordinate staff is 36 consisting of one UDC, one Stenographer, one LDC and one Peon. Now for 1,10,000 dealers 11 Zonal Assistant Commissioner are required and therefore, the Additional Requirement of ACs is 2 and subordinate staff is 8 For the next five years 3 more Asstt. Commissioners will be required and number of 12 subordinate staff will be required consisting of UDC, Steno, LDC and Peon. In addition to that 6 Despatch Riders will also be required.

For proper supervision of the various branches/sections in the office of the Commissioner of Sales Tax and for securing the services of adequately senior officers to function as first appellate authorities in cases where the tax disputes relate to an amount of Rs.5 lakhs or more it is necessary to upgrade the post of Additional Commissioner of Sales Tax to be remunerated in the Selection Grade of I.A.S. and to create one more post of Addl. C.S.T. in the same scale. This will enable not only consideration of the most serious appeals by senior officers but will also enable proper and effective supervision of the following branches/sections functioning under the control of ACs/DCs.

- (1) Policy, Public Relations & Coordination, Research & Statistics, EDP Cell, Law & Judicial, Internal Audit of Wards & Zones, Revenue Audit and Record Retention & Retrieval.
- (2) Enforcement, Vigilance, Administration, Collection, Recovery and Issue and Accounting of Forms.

To take up this scheme, Rs.100 lacs is proposed for 8th Plan period and Rs.10.00 lacs for 1991-92.

9. Relief to neutralise the effect of the levy of the tax at first point on sale of goods to dealers using such goods in the manufacture of other products in Delhi or selling such goods in the course of interstate trade and commerce or export out of India.

This scheme envisages withdrawal of exemptions u/s 4(2) (a)(vi) of DSTA1975 and its replacement by relief in the form of reimbursement of the additional cost incurred by manufacturers, interstate sellers and exports on account of amount paid by them as Sales Tax/neutralise the incidence of the levy at first point.

A token outlay of Rs.5,00 lakhs for the 8th Plan i.e. Rs.1,00 lakhs per year, has been made for the scheme. The miscellaneous expenditure envisaged under the scheme will be incurred in accordance with such rules as may be approved by the Central Government, in terms of rule 13(4) (b) of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1973 and the system /in purchasing goods taxable at first point in Delhi so as to

of exemptions envisaged in clause (XXXXIV) and (XXXIV-A) of Rule 11 of the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1975 will be discontinued. The outlay needed for the scheme will be augmented on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred on this account in the first year of its implementation. The outlay specified above is only a token provision.

The scheme aims at a contribution of Rs.5 crores to A.R.M. efforts of Delhi Administration by saving on account of withdrawal of exemptions. Actual contribution will be estimated on the basis of experience in the first year of its implementation.

VII M.C.D.

Stg. of Fire Services in Delhi (Rs.5000.20 lacs)

The total area under the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Delhi is 1484.89 sq. km. The Union Territory of Delhi has a tremendous amount of pressure of the increasing population which has been increasing by a phenomenal rate after the partition of the country.

During the last three decades the rate of growth of population of Union Territory of Delhi has remained around 52% which is double that of the rate of growth of the population of the country as a whole. The population of Delhi has increased @ 4.3% per annum in the census period 1971-81. The perspective planning cell of Delhi Development authority has projected a population of 128.10 lacs by 2001 A.D. With this trend of urbanisation of Union Territory of Delhi, there has been considerable increase in the number of minor, major and serious fire incidents throughout the union territory of Delhi. It is worth mentioning that the Delhi Fire services is providing the fire services in the areas under the control of N.D.M.C. also.

In order to deal with the increasing number of fire incidents in the Union Territory of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi was given a special grant of Rs.11 crores during the year 87-89 for the addition of 5 fire stations. This amount included the modernisation of the existing fire fighting machinery. This amount had almost been utilised. There are number of urbanisation schemes under implementation by Delhi Development authority. M.C.D. has been recently entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of:-

1. 44 resettlement colonies located at the outset of the city.
2. 212 colonies including some urban villages.
3. 66 colonies developed by various House Building societies.
4. 157 u/a reg. colonies denotified from the development authority.

DDA is also developing new areas e.g. Rohini and in the near future the burden of services will fall on the Corporation/Delhi Fire services.

It has been examined that at present fire fighting services under the control of M.C.D. are not adequate enough to meet the requirement of the expanding urbanisation including Industrial areas and Multistorey buildings etc.

In order to cater to the serious fire incidents a programme for the augmentation of fire services has been prepared for the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

The present fire training centre located in West Delhi will not be able to cater the requirement of training facilities to the additional staff. It is, therefore, proposed that one more training centre at Papan Kalan be also added during the VIIIth Plan.

DDA has been simultaneously requested to allocate suitable land for the construction of the essential service of the fire stations. So far land has been allocated at Najafgarh Jawala Puri & Mayur Vihar. It is further expedited that land will be allocated shortly at Janakpuri & Rohini, for which proposal has already been initiated by Director (Bldg.) DDA. In addition to above & additional workshops will have to be constructed to repair the vehicles attached to the fire stations.

According to our requirement all the duty officers and firemen to be accommodated in all the fire stations as they are bound to stay within the fire station premises continuously for 72 hours and are entitled for one day off thereafter. are initiated out of the special revenue grant of Delhi Admn. have been proposed under VIIIth Five Year Plan as continued schemes and are in full swing.

Keeping in view the requirements demands have been projected for following fire stations during draft VIIIth Plan which is expedited to be of the order of Rs.2836 lacs as far as capital civil works are concerned.

<u>BACK LOG OF 88-90</u>	<u>FIRE STATION</u>	<u>UNIT</u>
1.	Mayur Vihar/Trilok puri	7
2.	Janakpuri distt. centre	5
3.	Jawala puri	5
4.	Najafgarh	5
5.	Okhla	3
6.	Jama Masjid	3
7.	Seemapuri	5
8.	Badli	3
9.	Mayapuri/Hari Nagar	5

ADDITIONAL

10.	Palam	3
11.	New Sabzi Mandi Opp. Jahangir Puri/Adarsh Nagar	3

1991-95 (TWO NEW STATIONS PER YEAR)

1.	Rohini	5
2.	Saket	3
3.	Yamuna puri	5
4.	Nangloi	5
5.	Alipur	3
6.	Lodhi Complex	5
7.	Ghevra	5
8.	Turkman gate	2
9.	D S I D C Narela	5
10.	Uttam Nagar	3

There is an approved outlay of Rs.150 lacs during Annual Plan 90-91. Apart from continuing schemes construction of

new fire station are expedited to start during the current year itself on Najafgarh Jawala puri, Mayur Vihar for which land had already been allotted and at Janakpuri and Rohini also where land is likely to be allotted by Oct.90. Therefore, at least Rs.250 lacs will be required during RBE 90-91. per capital works. In addition atleast Rs.330 lacs would be required in the current year for equipment & staff etc. During 91-92 it is proposed to take up the work of Training Centre at Papan Kalan, & New fire station bldgs. at Seemapuri, Saket Malviya Nagar, Badli (Sanjay transport nagar, Maya puri, DSIDC Narela (Industrial Complex) & Jama Masjid. Therefore, in view of the increased bldg. activity at least Rs.700 lacs will be required during 91-92 for spill over continuing schemes of 90-91 as well as for new schemes proposed during 91-92, for capital works only. In addition an amount of Rs.578 lakhs would be required for equipment and staff etc.

The total outlay projected for the entire 8th plan period (1990-95) is Rs.5000.20 lacs and for 1991-92, Rs.1200 lacs is required.

VIII PWD(Delhi Administration)

Stg. of PWD (DA) -(Rs.531 lacs)

P.W.D. Delhi Administration is responsible for planning, designing, constructing and maintaining all building of road work of Delhi Administration with the Increase in developmental activities of Delhi, the demands of P.W.D. have been steadily increasing which is clear from the following work load figures of two zones of Delhi P.W.D. (excluding Project Teams).

1986-87	Rs.69.23 crores
1987-88	Rs. 2.89 crores
1988-89	Rs.117.95 crores
1989-90	Rs.126.64 crores

2. EXISTING STRENGTH OF P.W.D. & REQUIREMENT

The existing strength of P.W.D. (excluding project teams) is 26 Civil and 8 Electrical divisions. As per Yardstick, accepted by Government of India these divisions can handle a maximum work load of Rs.64.24 crores per year (civil division Rs.2.08 crores & electrical Rs.1.27 crores per year). Thus it is amply clear that with the existing strength PWD will not be able to cope up with the plan works and one of the main reasons of not utilising the full budget out lay of roads and buildings in the past years was the inadequate strength of PWD. Moreover, the quality of work and timely completion also suffers due to over loading of divisions. There is thus urgent need to strengthen PWD by increasing its divisions to 45 (29 civil & 16 electrical) so as to enable it to utilise full budget out lay, do quality work and timely completion.

3. SPAN OF CONTROL

With the increase in the number of field units, it will be necessary to augment the strength of senior supervisory and technical staff at the circle and zonal level. These work will be handled by 3 zones in place of two and the number of circles will have to be increased from 8 to 12

to have effective control on quality economy and speed of execution of work done by 45 divisions.

4. ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING

Presently there is one Senior Architect Unit in Zone-I and 3 in Zone-II. At the norm of Rs.5 crores work per unit these units can handle a work load of Rs.20 crores per year against the actual work load of Rs.117.95 crores. Assuming that some work can be entrusted to private Architect, there is need to create at least 4 more Senior Architects Units. For coordinating, supervising and providing higher level technical guidance to 8 senior architect units there should be one post of Chief Architect .

5. ELECTRICAL WING

As explained in para 2 & 3 above, the number of electrical divisions and circles will have to be increased from 8 and 2 to 16 & 4 respectively. The planning of major services like air conditioning, substations, fire fighting etc. is presently done by the Chief Engineer Electrical of C.P. W.D. when Delhi PWD will have 4 electrical circles, it is desirable to have a Chief Engineer electrical to coordinate their work.

6. HORTICULTURE

The horticultural wing of PWD is not adequately staffed. There are only two divisions of horticulture looking after all the horticulture work of Delhi PWD. Due to inadequacy of horticulture staff many works of Delhi Administration are looked after by other organisations. It is necessary that there are at least 3 divisions of horticulture supervised by a director horticulture.

7. TECHNICAL COORDINATION

In order to have proper co-ordination administratively and financially of these senior officers, to act as Technical Adviser to the Administration and also to give advice on technical matters even beyond the jurisdiction of PWD Delhi Administration a post of Engineer-in-Chief is considered necessary. Organisations smaller than Delhi P.W.D. are having such co-ordinating officers. For example over three Chief Engineers (two for field and one for planning) in Water supply and sewage Disposal Undertaking, MCD, There is one Engineer-in-Chief. The Secretary (PWD) can and shall continue to discharge overall function of PWD Secretariat and general control in regard to policy matters.

The proposal of sanctioning of Addl. posts is under active Consideration of the Admn. Therefore the allotment of Rs.17.00 lakhs made during the plan year 1990-91 is still to be utilized. However, the provision for 1991-92 is proposed to be made as Rs.100.00 lakhs, out of 8th Five Year Plan proposed demand of Rs.531 lakhs, as we hope that the proposal will meet the approval of Delhi Admn. before the start of 2nd year of 5 year plan period.

The following posts are proposed to be created during 3th Plan period.

STRENGTHING OF P.W.D. DELHI ADMN.

Details of additional staff required.

	<u>Scale</u>	<u>No. of Posts</u>
Engineer in Chief	7300-7600	1
Chief Engineer (Civil)	5900-6700	1
Chief Engineer (Elect)	5900-6700	1
Chief Architect	5900-6700	1
Senior Architect	3700-5000	4
Suptd. Surveyor of Works(Civil)		1
Superintending Engineer(Civil)		3
Superintending Engineer(Elect)		2
Suptd. Surveyor of Works(Elect)		1
Director of Horticulture		1
Suptd. Engineer Head quarter in E. in Chief	3700-4500 (Special pay Rs. 500/-)	1
E.O. to Chief Engineer	3000-4500 (Special pay Rs. 400/-)	2
Liason Officer to Chief Architect	do	1
Executive Engineer/Surveyor of Works (Civil)	3000-4500	19
Executive Engineer/Surveyor of Works(Elect)	3000-4500	13
Dy. Director of Hort. Architects	3000-4500	2
Finance Officer to Chief Engineer (Civil)	3000-4500	8
Finance Officer to Chief Engineer (Civil)	2375-3500	1
P.S. to Chief Engineer(Civil)		1
P.S. to Chief Engineer (Elect)		1
P.S. to Engineer in Chief		1
P.S. to Chief Architect		1
Asstt. Engineer (Civil)/Asstt. Surveyor of Works (Civil)		69
Asstt. Engineer/Asstt. Surveyor of Works (Elect)		52
Asstt. Architects		12
Deputy Architects	2200-4000	4
Asstt. Director Hort.	2000-3500	10
<u>Non-Gazetted (Technical)</u>		
Junior Engineers(Civil, El & Hort.)	1400-2300	262
Arch. Asstt.	1600-2660	30
	1400-2300	
Draftsman Gr. I	1600-2600	8
Draftsman Gr. II	1400-2300	41
Office Superintendent	2000-3200	6
Head Clerks	1400-2300	22
Asstt. Accounts Officer	2000-3200	22
Junior Accounts Officer	1640-2900	
Stenographer Gr. III(OG)	1200-2040	37
Stenographer Gr. II	1400-2300	12
U.D.C. i/c Cashier	1200-2040	82
L.D.C. i/c Cashier	950-1500	
<u>Group (D) Staff</u>		
Ferroprinters	825-1200	2
Daftry/Jamadar	775-1025	8
Messenger/Barkandaz/Peon/ Chowkidar/Sweeper etc.	750- 940	195

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

AUTOMATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE,
ENTERTAINMENT TAX & DIRECTOR OF PROHIBITION

The Excise and Entertainment Tax Department is the second highest revenue earning department of Delhi Administration. The total revenue collection of the department in the year 1989-90 was approximately Rs. 200 crores. The department has three different wings i.e. Excise, Entertainment & Betting Tax and Director of Prohibition whereas first two are revenue earning wings and the third one i.e. Director of Prohibition is a plan scheme and forms an integral part of the Excise Policy.

Indian Made Foreign Liquor/Hotel Branch of the department is the main revenue earning branch. The main functions of the branch are, issue of L-1 licences, Fixation of Wholesale and retail price structure of the various brands licenced during the year, issue of L-3, L-4, L-5, L-5(A), L-6(A), L-7, L-19, L-20 and L-49 licences, issue of L-2 (retail licences), collection of special duty and assessment fee for Import Duty.

There are at present 207 brands of IMFL/beer being marketed/ sold through 110 shops of four L-2 licences (DISDC, DTTDC, DSCSC & DCCWS). The price of the brands also varies from Rs.140/- to Rs.185/-. At present there are 34 L-1 (Wholesale licences), Besides the above 2000 licences are issued to various hotels, clubs, embassies restaurants, Indian forces through CSD canteens.

The main functions of the country liquor branch are grant of L-1(A), L-9, CLW-9 licenses, procurement of 50° u.p. country liquor and 50° u.p. rum, supply of 50° u.p. country liquor and 50° u.p. rum from bonded warehouse to retail vendors, collection of import permits etc.

The main function of M&TP and Spirit branch are grant, renewal of licences in L-1, L-2, L-4, MC-12, ISP & NDPS permits of M&TP & Bhang licence, Grant/renewal of L-11, L-12, L-15, L-16 and possession permits holders in form F-12, F-22, F-23 & F-34 etc.

About 3,000 licences are issued under M&TP preparation and for sale of Rectified/Denatured/Special Denatures spirit. The department also grants licences for procurement of 50° u.p. rum and country liquor. There are four licences for the retail sale, there are 10 shops for country liquor and 275 for M&TP & Spirit. The wholesale price and the retail price of all the brands of the liquor are fixed every year. While fixing the wholesale price the element of ex-distillery price and other variants viz. Export Pass Fee, CST, Octroi, Freight, Handling charges, Insurance Bottling fee and other statutory levies are taken into consideration whereas for fixing of the retail sale price assessment fee special duty, sales tax, etc. are taken into account. The fixation of wholesale and retail sale price structure of various brands is a very cumbersome and time-consuming process and even a minor error can cause heavy loss of Government revenue. About 1,000 transport permits and 200 import permits are issued daily for these liquors. In addition to these branches, the Excise Department have Excise Control Laboratory, Manual & Litigation branch and E.I.B. branch.

The Entertainment Tax Branch is responsible for the collection of entertainment tax & betting tax. There are 76 Cinema Halls, 9 Cabaret Restaurants located in various parts of Delhi. Other functions of the branch are granting exemption to various programmes, signing of entry tickets before issue, issue of licences to Race Club and book-makers etc.

The Director of Prohibition is engaged in the work of publicity on prohibition and drug abuse through various mass media such as T.V., Radio, Newspapers, Cinema, Hoarding Panels on DTC buses, Metallic posters and staging dramas etc. The Prohibition is a part of Excise Policy of Delhi Administration.

Items of works enumerated in the above paras cause generation and processing of enormous quantities of data. Management of these data is necessarily required for efficient monitoring. Formulation of excise policy also depends to a large extent on availability of sound information base which is dependent on processing of this enormous volume of data. For undertaking quick processing of data, it is necessary to possess microcomputers system, hardware requirement of which has been included in the following paras. For operating these microcomputers, some staff members and officers are proposed to be identified and trained - no new posts are proposed. For software needs, it is proposed to purchase a number of general purpose packages like D Base IV, Lotus, Wordstar etc. The main programme shall, however, have to be custom built as the general purpose packages do not provide much security from illegitimate editing and tampering. Custom built programme is also likely to be more user-friendly, besides allowing for faster and more efficient data processing and report generation.

The computerisation in the Excise Department would require 2 PC AT 386 with two terminal each, 2 printers 80 col. 160 CPS, 1 printer 132 col. 240 CPS, one letter quality printer, computer furniture and software of the computer. The renovation of space will also be required for the purpose. Thus the total capital expenditure in the proposal is as under:-

	<u>Rs.</u>
1. (a) 2 PC AT 386 with 2 terminals	Y
(b) 40 MB Hard Disc	X
(c) 40 MB CTD	X
	1,40,000
2. 2 Printers 80 col 160 CPS	25,000
3. 1 printer 132 col 240 CPS	20,000
4. 1 letter quality printer	20,000
5. Computer furniture	7,000
6. Renovation of space and to make dirtproof	65,000
7. Soft-ware (purchase of general purpose package & cost of custom built software)	1,50,000
8. Consultancy Fee	20,000
9. Training	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>4,67,000</u>

For the time being the employees of the department may be trained to operate the computers. The microcomputers can immediately be utilised by a brief training given to 2 or 3 selected staff and officers of the department.

Though the total project cost is around Rs. 5 lakhs, for all the terms mentioned above, only an outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan including Rs. 2 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92.