

CHAPTER - 13

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

This sector includes Directorate of Training, Chief Electoral Office, Revenue, Trade & Taxes, Fire Services, Law & Judicial etc. Major Project/Program/Scheme details and their Budget Provision in this sector for financial year 2020-21 are as under:

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING: UNION TERRITORIES CIVIL SERVICES (UTCS)

The Directorate of Training (UTCS) aims to facilitate the pursuit of excellence in governance. The basic objective of this Directorate is to contribute to a continuing improvement in the administration of the State so that it is able to fulfill the aspirations of the people for development at an accelerated pace. Towards this end, the Institute endeavours to bring about an attitudinal change in officials to make them more responsive and responsible to meet the requirements of public service, enhance the skills of government and semi-government officials through the process of Training.

Its mission is to impart Training to IAS (AGMUT) probationers, DANICS probationers and all in-service officers/officials of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and its local and autonomous bodies to bring efficiency and orientation in work in discharging their official duties.

Repair and maintenance of UTCS office building through PWD:-

Annual Outlay : ₹70.00 Lakh (Rev.)

Budget provision under revenue section of PWD is for repair and maintenance of the existing UTCS office building for better working environment.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

India is a constitutional democracy with a parliamentary system of government, and at the heart of the system is a commitment to hold regular, free and fair elections. These elections determine the composition of the government, the membership of the two houses of parliament, the state and union territory legislative assemblies, and the Presidency and vice-presidency.

Elections are conducted according to the constitutional provisions, supplemented by laws made by Parliament. The major laws are Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, the Representation of the People Act, 1951 which deals, in detail, with all aspects of conduct of elections and post election disputes. The Supreme Court of

India has held that where the enacted laws are silent or make insufficient provision to deal with a given situation in the conduct of elections, the Election Commission has the residuary powers under the Constitution to act in an appropriate manner.

(1) Repair and maintenance of Election office building through PWD:-

Annual Outlay : ₹100.00 Lakh (Rev.)

Budget provision under revenue section of PWD is for repair and maintenance of the existing Election office building for better working environment.

(2) Construction and Development of Integrated Complex for housing and distribution of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):-

Annual Outlay : ₹1000.00 Lakh (Cap.)

The objective of this scheme is to bring at a single point the work of Storage and distribution of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPATs) and other election material of all the districts of NCT of Delhi. Presently, the whole work is scattered in all districts plus godown at Loni, Ashram and Head Quarter at CEO Office. This result in duplication of security and other efforts at many places and during the conduct of elections, the expenditures run into crores of rupees on erection of Tentage etc. It has therefore become necessary to have a comprehensive system of storage and movement of EVMs / VVPATs with appropriate documentation for better management of the upkeep and security of these machines. At the complex, the arrangement for conducting tests and maintenance of EVMs by the manufacturers will also be made.

Moreover, Election Commission of India (ECI) has instructed all the States/UTs to construct the Integrated Election Complex to bring the work of storage and distribution of EVMs, VVPATs and other election material of all election districts at a single point.

Joint Secretary-cum-Director (Panchayat), vide their letter dated 30.11.2015, conveyed the approval of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi to allot the Gaon Sabha land measuring 12 Bigha 04 Biswa on free of cost basis on lease for 99 years in Bakhtawarpur Village (North District) for construction of Integrated Election Complex. Election Department moved a proposal for construction of Integrated Election Complex at Bakhtawarpur Village (North District) for storage of EVMs and other election material through DTTDC (Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation) at a preliminary estimated cost of ₹48.38 crore. Time required for completion of this project is 12 months after accord of A/A & E/S. The proposed complex would be capable to store 23125 Control Units, 27750 Ballot Units and 23125 VVPAT of EVMs. Project is under process and likely to be completed in 2020.

An amount of about ₹25 crore has been spent during FY 2018-19 and 2019-20.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue Department has been amongst the major revenue earner for the GNCTD. The service delivery by the Revenue Department and interface with public makes the image of the Government. Thus, the functioning of the Revenue Department is in a way an indicator of governance as the Revenue Department has the maximum interface with public at almost every level. The department is introducing structural and systemic reforms with futuristic ramifications where citizen shall identify the department as their very own institution.

Delhi is divided in Eleven Revenue District. Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, who has under him an Additional District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrates, Tehsildars and Sub-Registrar. The District Administration carries out diverse variety of functions including magisterial matters, revenue courts, issue of various statutory documents, registration of property, conduct of elections, relief & rehabilitations, land acquisition and various other areas which are too numerous to be numerated. The District Administration in Delhi is the de-facto enforcement department for all kinds of Government Policies and exercises supervisory powers over numerous other functionaries of the Government. At the apex of revenue hierarchy is the Divisional Commissioner who is also the District Magistrate of Delhi and Inspector General of Registration. He is also designated as Secretary (Revenue) and Collector under various Revenue Acts.

The broad function of each District administration by and large covers following areas viz.:-

Revenue Administration, Judicial work, Relief and rehabilitation work, Establishment and Administration, Sub-Division Offices for various certifications, affidavits etc., Registration of property documents, Collection of Stamp duty, Co-ordination with various local bodies / departments / agencies for proper administration, Land Acquisition, Nazarat Branch, Disaster Management, District Public Grievance Cell, Implementation of centrally sponsored schemes, Child Labour/bonded labour related matters, SC/ST related matters & monitoring Committee, Implementation of welfare schemes for Minorities, Ground water extraction matters, Food safety matters, Solemnization and registration of marriages, Defacement of property matters, Aadhaar Enrolments, etc.

Besides above, Revenue Department also looks after the Directorate of Civil Defence.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE

The Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi vide notification No. F.No. 1/50/20089/HG-913-23 dated 05.03.2009 separated the Directorate of Civil Defence from Directorate of the Home Guards and placed it under the control of Divisional Commissioner, Delhi w.e.f. 01st January 2011. The said notification also empowered the Divisional Commissioner to be the commanding and controlling authority for all purposes and for the purposes of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 and rules made there under the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Civil Defence organizes 12 services, viz.,

Rescue, Fire Fighting, Casualty, Warden, Head Quarter, Training, Depot & Transport, Salvage, Corpse Disposal, Welfare, Communication & Supply Services.

The following are the schemes of Directorate of Civil Defence:-

1. Development of Civil Defence Central Training Institute (C.T.I.) HQ/District Offices:-

In the present scenario, the basic requirement of Civil Defence is to have its own Central Training Institute (CTI) at centralized, headquarter and district level. At present about 45,078 Civil Defence Volunteers are enrolled. To cater training schedules of these volunteers various advance training programmes are being carried out throughout the year. Keeping in view the necessity of separate Central Training Institute for Civil Defence, a Gram Sabha land measuring 20 acre (approx.) has been allocated by Directorate of Panchayat at Village Bajitpur, Bawana (North District) for construction of Civil Defence Headquarter & Disaster Management Center-cum-Civil Defence Training Institute.

Besides development of Central Training Institute, it is also required to develop 11 Civil Defence District Regional Centers and 52 Zones of Directorate of Civil Defence in Delhi. The broad functions of each District of Civil Defence office by and large cover following area viz.:

1. Enrolment of Civil Defence Volunteers/ Wardens.
2. Conduct Basic training.
3. Organize mock drill.
4. Awareness programme at RWA/ Market Association/ College etc.
5. Mustering exercises.
6. Meetings.
7. Rescue/ Relief operations.
8. Deployment of Civil Defence volunteers.
9. Establishment and Administration.
10. Dress/Band Equipment/Jacket.

The budget for the said scheme is included with the scheme i.e. "Capital Work of Revenue Department Buildings".

2. Vehicles and Machinery & Equipment for Central Training Institute, Headquarter & District Training Centers

Annual Outlay (Cap.) : ₹150.00 lakh

Civil Defence volunteers/wardens are earmarked as first responder during any kind of disaster (manmade/natural). This purpose cannot be fulfilled without availability of adequate machinery & equipments and transportation/vehicles. Hence it is proposed to provide all the 11 Districts & CTI/ HQ with the appropriate machinery & equipments and vehicles so that Civil Defence volunteers / staff may be able to

reach at incident place as and when required to discharge their duties more efficiently.

3. Revamping of Civil Defence - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹60.00 Lakh

{only Center share; the State share shall be managed through other scheme of Dte. of Civil Defence}

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Revamping of Civil Defence” started in the year 2009 by MHA, GOI. The scheme consists of various components namely, up-gradation/strengthening of CTI, Strengthening of Civil Defence setup in Multi Hazard Districts (MHDs), Re-orientation of Civil Defence, publicity and awareness of Civil Defence in general public. Further, Directorate of Civil Defence had organized the training camps and demonstration which could help to attain the objective of the Civil Defence.

Components of the CSS “Revamping of Civil Defence”:

1. Up-gradation / strengthening of New/ Existing institutes

The basic and initial requirement of Civil Defence is to have its own Central Training Institute (CTI) at centralized Head Quarter and district levels, which is already planned under State Plan. However, the Directorate requires funds for the repair/renovation of physical infrastructure etc. which will be met under CSS fund.

2. Strengthening of CD Setup in MHDs

The main objective of the Civil Defence is to spread over the awareness amongst the masses about the calamities either man made or natural. Civil Defence as it is clear from its name itself “Defence of Civilian”. Hence the basic concept of Civil Defence came into the light keeping in view the necessity to train civilians to handle any type of calamities. In city like Delhi, which is not only the Metropolitan city but also serves as national capital, its mandatory that the Civil Defence must be strengthened to face the problems of terrorism and disaster inch to inch i.e. from earthquake to collapse of building.

At present, two districts namely South East and North East, which are more prone to natural calamities therefore, the funds under the CSS released by MHA, GOI is required to be utilized to face any problem/calamities with full confidence and activeness.

3. Re-Orientation

Special enrollment drives were organized in the North East and South East Districts (MHDs) for the enrollments of volunteers where less numbers of persons were taking interest in the working of Civil Defence.

4. Publicity and awareness

For the publicity of Civil Defence project and creation of awareness among the general public, different types of methods were used for this purpose. Publicity was made through printed material to electric media. Awareness camps were organized in different parts of Delhi including Schools, Colleges, through NGOs, institutes in which volunteers participated with their full strengths and showed their ability.

5. Training camps/Exercises/Demonstration

The Directorate of Civil Defence is regularly organizing the Training Camps/Exercises Camps and Demonstration Camps in different districts in which volunteers from all the districts took part. In these camps PTIs and guest faculties including retired Civil Defence officers are also invited to give benefits of their experience to the volunteers. These programmes get financed on equal sharing basis between Central Govt. and State Govt.

This CSS is funded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces". The funding ratio between Centre & State for this scheme is 50:50.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1. Capital Works of Revenue Department Buildings (through PWD):-

Annual Outlay under PWD Head: ₹10500.00 lakh [₹500.00 lakh (Rev. for repair & maintenance works) + ₹10000.00 lakh (Cap.)]

The Revenue Department proposes to redevelop/ refurbish/ repair/ construct their building(s) keeping with the image of the department and its other offices with best of amenities and facilities. The Department proposes to establish new buildings for each district and sub division. These buildings will be closer to public and easily accessible as well.

2. Construction of Haj House:-

Annual Outlay (Cap.) : ₹3000.00 lakh

Construction of Haj House at Sector 22, Dwarka, New Delhi through PWD at a preliminary revised estimated cost of ₹ 92.90 crore (approx.) is under process. Land measuring 5000 sq meter was allotted by DDA to Revenue Department, GNCTD in 2007. Time required for completion of this project is 22 months after accord of A/A & E/S.

3. Disaster Management:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1000.00 lakh

Disasters are the grim reality of human life. The approach to the Disaster Management earlier was search & rescue and relief activities after the incidence of a disaster. This has now changed to preventive disaster management. The preventive disaster management is possible through various activities which result in an aware and prepared community, citizens, government departments, various stakeholders etc. The preventive disaster management results in reducing the impact and losses occurring due to disasters. Awareness, preparedness and capacity building requires a range of activities like organizing awareness programs, workshops, seminars, nukkad nataks, publicity through media, training and mock drills. The purpose of these activities is to have orientation, conditioning of and coordination between the government departments, various stakeholders and the community to enable them to take preventive action as well as to respond quickly and effectively to any situation of disasters.

Disaster Management Act was enacted in the year 2005. Consequently, Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) was established vide notification dated 19.03.2008 of Hon'ble Lt. Governor of the NCT of Delhi.

Key programmes of Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

- a) Institutionalization of disaster risk management system at all levels.
- b) Development of multi-hazard preparedness, response and mitigation plans for disaster risk management at state, district and ward level.
- c) Organization of mock drills to enhance preparedness, coordination and effective response mechanism.
- d) Establishment of appropriate techno-legal regime for multi-hazard safety.
- e) Awareness generation programmes for disaster mitigation and preparedness.
- f) Establishment/strengthening of Emergency Operations Centers at State and District level.
- g) Capacity building of disaster management teams at all levels in the field of first-aid, shelter management, rescue and evacuation, damage assessment etc.
- h) Training of engineers, architects & masons in disaster-resistant technologies.
- i) Knowledge networking on effective approaches, methods and tools in developing and promoting policy frameworks for Disaster Risk Management (DRM).
- j) Training and capacity building of administrative functionaries and other stakeholders in different facets of disaster management.
- k) Inclusion of disaster management in the school curriculum.
- l) Strengthening Public-Private Partnership for awareness generation and disaster preparedness and mitigation planning.
- m) Collaboration with professional bodies and associations for mainstreaming DM.
- n) Promotion of volunteerism for prevention, mitigation and preparedness [Civil Defence, NSS, National Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc.].
- o) To launch a media campaign on the 'Preparedness of Earthquake'.
- p) Any other work relating to the activities of DDMA.

Institutional Mechanism and Systems-

Under the programme the following preparedness / activities are required to be carried out:

(i) Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centers (EOC):

DDMA has set up a 24x7 disaster helpline to coordinate disaster response efforts. At present 12 Emergency Operation Centers (11 in Districts & 1 in HQ) are operational in Delhi. One State EOC is functioning at DDMA (HQ) 24 hrs x 7days and 11 EOCs are functioning in 11 Districts of Revenue Department of Govt. of Delhi. The DDMA is working on transforming these EOC's into modern GIS based Emergency Operations Centers.

(ii) Establishment of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF):

The proposal for setting up of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) on the lines of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is under consideration. For establishing the State Disaster Response Force, as a first setup, the acquisition of land is required. DDMA is working towards development of a modern GIS based Emergency Operation Centre for increased effectiveness in disaster response.

This fund will be in the nature of revolving funds which will be at the disposal of State Disaster Management Authority to ensure that different department of the State Govt. and the Districts Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures and provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of any disaster.

(iii) Disaster Mitigation and Prevention:

To create "State Disaster Mitigation Fund" and construction of Delhi Institute of Disaster Management (DIDM).

(iv) Establishment of Community Disaster Management Centers:

The ever increasing population density of Delhi coupled with congested roads and lanes, pose a great threat to effectiveness of any response. Therefore, community response needs to be strengthened which would empower community for effective response of disasters. Community Disaster Management Centers required to be established in each subdivision of Delhi equipped with basic disaster response and relief equipments.

(v) Disaster Management (DM) Lanes:

Specific lanes of arterial roads of Delhi, important from disaster management point of view, are proposed to be notified as Disaster Management (DM) Lanes. The DM lanes will be demarcated and imprinted with specific design for identification purpose. People will be made aware to vacate the DM lanes and give way to Ambulances, Fire Brigades, Police Control Room (PCR) Vans and Vehicles of other emergency response agencies during the crises time.

(vi) Quick Response Vehicles (QRV):

Toyota Innova Vehicles fitted with emergency response equipments and designed, fabricated and duly pasted with retro-reflected stickers have been deployed as Quick Response Vehicles in 11 Districts and HQ. More QRVs are proposed to be purchased in near future for an effective emergency response.

(vii) Quick Response Team (QRT)

(viii) Setting up of DDMA Secretariat

- (ix) **Techno- Legal Regime**
- (x) **Modernization of the Disaster Management centers setup by Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD), NDMC etc.**
- (xi) **Retrofitting of Life line building**

Disaster Preparedness and Response-

Under the programme the following preparedness and response activities are required to be carried out:

Construction of Warehouses:

Under this activity, 04 State Level Master Warehouses are required to be constructed – one each in East/Trans Yamuna, North West Delhi, near the airport and Okhla / Badarpur area for each warehouse. The purpose of these warehouses is to store medicine, major equipments and other materials to be used at the time of major disaster and to provide space for training of the officials of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) at the time of disaster. The DDMA in collaboration with NDMA and UNICEF is working on the project of establishing master level and district level warehouses in Delhi. As per study done by UNICEF, it is estimated that around 22 acre plot will provide adequate space for a master warehouse with sufficient potential for expansion as required. The plot of land includes provision of minimum 6M setback for fire service and parking lot for 30 to 40 tracks, space for adequate maneuvering space for training ground and office space. Besides 4 major Warehouses, 33 sub-divisional warehouses are also required to be constructed one in each of the 33 sub-divisions of Delhi to serve the purpose at the time of disaster.

Emergency Flood Response and Rescue Centre:

To meet the futuristic demand for more boats, divers, safety equipments and need for housing disaster related infrastructure, proposal for renovation and modernization of existing boat club as an Emergency Flood Response and Rescue Centre has been approved. Department is in the process of improving its preparedness for an effective and efficient response and to take a number of measures including year round training of personnel for rescue and relief work during floods, sailing and land training, storage & maintenance of large fleet of Boats and trained personnel etc. A Central Flood Control Room has been established in District East on 24x7 basis alongwith deployment of Nodal Officers from all the line departments on rotational arrangement basis.

7. Disaster Contingency Plan / Disaster Response Fund:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.)	:	₹500.00 lakh
Annual Outlay (Cap.)	:	₹500.00 lakh

Provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 stipulates constitution of a National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) at the National level and constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) at the State level respectively. In pursuance

of the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the Govt. of India has notified the constitution of NDRF vide Gazette of India dated 28.9.2010. As provided under the Act, all the State Governments are advised to constitute and notify the constitution of the SDRF. The 14th Finance Commission has made provision of funds for SDRF in its recommendations which has been accepted by the Govt. of India. Keeping in view of the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, Govt. of India has framed guidelines for administration of NDRF at National level and for SDRF at the State level vide OM dated 30.7.2015.

As per the guidelines, the SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave. A State Govt. may use upto 10% of the funds available under SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disaster that they consider to be 'disaster' within the local context in the State. Any amount spent by the state for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of its resources and would be subject to the same accounting norms. Of the total size of SDRF indicated, GOI will contribute 75% for general category States and 90% for special category States of the total yearly allocation in the form of a Non-plan grant. The balance share will be contributed by the State Govt. concerned.

In the Central Govt. Budget 2018-19, Govt. of India had made a budget provision of ₹ 5 crore as GIA to GNCTD towards contribution to "Disaster Response Fund". Whereas an amount of ₹5 crore has been received in FY 2016-17 from GOI under this scheme.

8. Grant-in-Aid to Delhi State e-District Implementation Society for e-District Project:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹150.00 lakh

To eliminate possible corruption and delays in issuance of various certificates at the SDM's offices a new "e-District" project has been launched for ensuring delivery of certificates/documents to the public through single window system in time bound manner. The entire process of issuing certificate has been computerized. The system for verification, which has been a major source of corruption, will henceforth be carried through e-systems. In order to make these services user friendly, the department in e-district project is giving options to the public to file documents through system only and they will be informed about the status of the application on daily basis, as well as through SMS alert. The Executive Magistrate will issue the certificate through digital signature. Citizens can take authenticated copies of certificates any number of times.

"e-District" is one of the 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), with the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Govt. of India as the Nodal Department, to be implemented by "Delhi State e-District Implementation Society (e-IDS)" over a period of 4 years. Initially this MMP project aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen centric 26 services, which are not part of any other MMP, to citizens at their door steps at district and sub-district level. "e-District" has been envisaged by Govt. of India as automation of workflow and internal processes of district administration processes with the possibility of seamless integration of various services covered under the project like Certificates, Redressal of Right to Information, Ration Card/PDS, Social

Welfare Services, Dues & Recoveries, NOC, Marriage Registration and Relief & Rehabilitation. Eleven certificates have been redesigned and Business Process Reengineering (BPR) has been developed. The e-District application will be integrated with the databases of the other line departments to ensure easier and faster validation of citizen information. An Executive Committee has been formed to monitor the performance of the Project. As on 31.12.2019, 121 numbers of various services has been covered under e-District project.

This project was approved by GOI at a total estimated cost of ₹3152.57 lakh out of which DeitY (Department of Electronics & Information Technology, GOI) share is ₹2364.94 lakh as Grant-in-Aid and ACA (Additional Central Assistance) amount is ₹787.63 lakh from Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, GOI.

However, the total amount proposed by Divisional Commissioner's Office for this project is ₹3259.53 lakh. Therefore the difference amount of ₹106.96 lakh is to be borne by GNCTD. A provision of ₹150 lakh has been made in BE 2020-21 under the scheme "GIA to Delhi State e-District Society for e-District Project". The funds will be released on receipt of ACA installments and corresponding share of differential amount after receiving of ACA.

9. Renovation/Modernization/Relocation and Construction of SR / DC & SDM offices (by Department through DTTDC, I&FC and DSIIDC):-

Annual Outlay (Cap.) : ₹3000.00 lakh

The Revenue Department in its endeavor to ensure best kind of administrative practices proposes to have the following activities during the year:-

(i) Redevelopment /Renovation of Buildings /Offices: The department proposes to establish new buildings for each district and sub division with the best of amenities and facilities. These buildings will be closer to public and easily accessible as well. The quality of amenities and facilities will provide better environment for the public and also enable better service delivery system.

(ii) Expansion of district offices: Districts are the executive organs of Revenue Department which have maximum interface with public and perform field functions. Two new districts namely Shahadra and South-East have also been created vide notification dated 11.09.2012. For these two new districts and six sub-division/Tehsils, purchase of the land from DDA and construction of two new districts has been proposed.

(iii) Independent offices of SDMs: SDMs are the key functionaries at sub-division level performing multifarious functions including judicial functions with emergent kind of role-set. Over the years, a need has been felt to strengthen the office of this functionary at the sub-division level.

(iv) Up-gradation of existing SR Offices and creation of more SR Offices: Office of Sub-Registrar is a very important and prominent office interacting directly with the public for the purpose of registration of various kinds of documents including sale deeds. These offices are also a major revenue earner for the government by collection stamp duty and registration fee. First SR office started in 1860 at Kashmiri Gate in Delhi. At present there are 21 e-Sub Registrar Offices. In order to meet the requirements, the department plan to establish more SR offices in each sub-division making the total number of 33. All these SR Offices shall be set up with accompanying building (i.e. land and construction), infrastructure etc. The

Department has already upgraded/modernized 21 SR offices as e-Sub Registrar Offices to give better access of Government services to the citizens. The appointment for registration can now be taken online. Given the changing profile of the city, infrastructural development, creation of more residential and commercial spaces by private organization as well as government agencies, the work related to registration of documents is bound to increase manifold in coming years.

(v) Decentralization of Nazarat Branch: At present there is one centralized District Malkhana / Nazarat Branch functioning under the control of Head Quarter of Revenue Department. The decentralization of Malkhana to each district will facilitate the public / police as well as revenue officers / staff. In addition, the security of these buildings needs to be looked after by the paramilitary organization like CISF, ITBP etc.

(vi) Strengthening of Record Room: At present a Record Room situated in Divisional Commissioner Head Office where all records of General Administration Department has been kept. It is proposed to establish modern record rooms in all 11 revenue districts in Delhi.

10. GIA to Mission Swaraj (formerly Samajik Suvidha Sangam / Mission Convergence):-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹150.00 lakh

Earlier Samajik Suvidha Sangam (SSS) was registered in 2008 as a Registered Society, under the provisions of the Societies Act, 1860, established to provide an institutional mechanism for unifying social policies impacting the poor and to welfare, establish, manage, operate, maintain and facilitate the integrated delivery of welfare entitlements to the underprivileged citizens in an efficient, transparent, convenient, friendly and cost effective manner, with special focus of women's empowerment Programmes, under which District Resource Centers (DRCs) were set-up at district level structures of Mission Convergence (Samajik Suvidha Sangam) based at the office of the Deputy Commissioners of each district and acted as 'front office' of the DC office.

Services Department, GNCTD conveyed decision of Delhi Govt., vide Order No. 115 dated 8.3.2016, regarding handing over the administrative control of Samajik Suvidha Sangam from AR Department to Revenue Department, GNCTD and further designating the Project Director (Samajik Suvidha Sangam) as Deputy Commissioner (HQ), Revenue Department.

In another development, Samajik Suvidha Sangam, vide Order dated 27.5.2016, conveyed the decision of Delhi Govt. regarding discontinuation of Mother NGOs, Gender Resource Centers (GRCs), Extension Centers, Stand Alone Centers, Homeless Resource Centers (HRCs) and District Resource Centers (DRCs) Projects w.e.f 31.05.2016. As per the order, Mother NGOs, GRCs, Extension Centers, Stand Alone Centers, HRCs and DRCs will not use the name of SSS or banner in any further activity/correspondence. Data generated/provided in Mother NGOs, GRCs, Extension Centers, Stand Alone Centers, HRCs and DRCs shall not be used/shared by the NGOs for any purpose without the prior approval of the PMU-SSS.

Recently on 08 July 2016, Delhi Govt. Cabinet, vide Decision No. 2388, has taken a decision on "Mission Swaraj" – a State Level Project Management Unit to

oversee the execution of Mohalla Sabha projects through merger of PMU-SSS with PMU-State Level Agency i.e. Mission Swaraj. Thus the “Mission Swaraj” is the society whose name was earlier “Mission Convergence” till 22.07.2016 that was constituted in the year 2008.

However recently in March 2018, a fresh cabinet note has again been prepared by the Revenue Department for creation of Mohalla Sabhas in Delhi from the old note with some modification/additions, which is under process for approval of the competent authority.

11. Mukhyamantari Teerth Yatra:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹10000.00 lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide Govt. assistance to those citizens of Delhi who do not have identified means to undertake the pilgrimage on their own. Hence, the scheme envisages that the citizens of Delhi may be assisted by the Govt. to undertake pilgrimage to one of the places indicated in the scheme.

Some of the proposed features of the scheme are as under:-

- The beneficiary should have completed 60 years of age as on 1st January in the year in which the application for availing benefit under scheme is submitted.
- Applicant must be a resident of Delhi. The scheme can be availed by an eligible person only once in a life time.
- Senior citizen shall be eligible to take an attendant (age above 21 years) with him. The attendant will also be eligible to the same facilities as provided to applicant.
- All the application form for availing this facility shall only be filled online either through office of Divisional Commissioner GNCTD / Office of respective MLAs of Delhi Legislative Assembly / Office of the Chairman Tirth Yatra Vikas Samiti, Delhi.
- The selection of pilgrims will be done on the basis of draw of lots, to be done by computerized process.
- The scheme will be implemented through coach tours of DTTDC.
- The scheme envisages sending 1100 persons per assembly constituency along with 3 volunteers per Bus selected by Tirth Yatra Vikas Samiti (TYVS) as escort from all over Delhi in a Year. On an average the financial implication is considered to be ₹ 7000/ per person.

12. Delhi Darshan Yojana:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1000.00 lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide facility to citizens of Delhi to visit various historical places of Delhi to understand the cultural heritage of one of the ancient city of the World.

13. Services for Various Religious Activities:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹5500.00 lakh

The objective of this scheme is to provide facilities and arrangements for various religious activities, e.g, Urs Mela, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, Kanwad Yatra, Ganesh Visarjan, Durga Visarjan, Chhat Puja, Phool Walon Ki Sair, Makar Sakranti/ Pongal/Uttarayani.

Revenue Department is vested with the responsibilities for making all necessary arrangements of tentage, electric items, catering, photography and videography of the function, installation of CCTV cameras and any other emergent requirement.

MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES

The Directive Principles of the State Policy provide to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the target groups. To achieve the objectives of "Equality" with many facets, Govt. of India as well as State Govt. has been striving for socio-economic development of the people of minority community through administrative orders and plan process.

14. GIA to Delhi Wakf Board:-

Annual Outlay : ₹3730.00 lakh

{₹30.00 lakh (General) + ₹3700.00 lakh (Salary)}

Delhi Wakf Board is an autonomous body established by the GNCTD under the provisions of Wakf Act, 1995 for administration and supervision of the Wakfs in NCT of Delhi. The Board ensures that the Wakfs under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered and income thereof is duly applied to the objects for the purposes for which such Wakfs were created.

Revenue Department, GNCTD is the Nodal Department of the Board. There are 1977 numbers of total Wakf properties. Delhi Wakf Board also provides honorarium to Imams / Moazzins and financial assistance to Widows. Financial assistance provided during FY 2019-20:-

(i) Number of Imams & Moazzins:- 2482

(ii) Number of Widows:- 551

15. Survey of Wakf Properties:-

Annual Outlay : ₹27.00 lakh

16. GIA to Delhi Haj Committee:-

Annual Outlay : ₹280.00 lakh

{₹160.00 lakh (General) + ₹120.00 lakh (Salary)}

Delhi is one of the major embarkation center of Haj pilgrims in north India. The pilgrims from Delhi as well as from neighboring states proceed on Haj from Delhi. Delhi Haj Committee aims to serve Haj pilgrims through making facilities like accommodation, training program for Haj pilgrims, medical facilities, transport facility, supply of essential commodities, etc. Delhi Haj Committee makes all the arrangements for Delhi embarkation points in direction of Haj Committee of India.

17. GIA to Delhi Minorities Commission:-

Annual Outlay : ₹390.00 lakh

{₹200.00 lakh (General) + ₹190.00 lakh (Salary)}

The Delhi Minorities Commission was set up under the Delhi Minorities Commission Act, 1999 passed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly on 24.12.1999. The notified Minority Communities, as per the Act, are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis. To safeguard the rights and interests, as provided in the Constitution of India of religious minorities in the National Capital Territories of Delhi. Now as per the notification order dated 13/10/2008 by Chief Secretary, GNCT of Delhi "Jain" Community is also treated as Minority Community in the NCT of Delhi.

18. PRE-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority StudentS - CSS:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹650.00 lakh

The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the minority communities.

19. Merit-CUM-MEANS BASED Scholarship Scheme for Minority StudentS - CSS:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹4.00 lakh

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. The scholarship is to be awarded for studies in India in a Government or private institution, selected and notified in a transparent

manner by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned. It will cover technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post graduate level.

20. pradhan mantri jan vikas karyakram (pmjvk) – earlier multi sectoral development programme for Minority CONCENTRATION DISTRICT (msdp) - CSS:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹3000.00 lakh
{₹2850 lakh (GOI-CSS Share) + ₹150 lakh (State Share)}

In the year 2008-09, Government of India conceived the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme continued till 31.3.2018. Initially, the MsDP scheme was launched in the Minority Concentration Districts of the country. For continuation of implementation of MsDP for the balance period of the 14th Finance Commission period, a general consensus emerged for further restructuring of MsDP to identify certain focus areas to benefit the targeted communities and mitigate the problems. The restructured Programme will be implemented as “Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)” during the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission, i.e. upto 2019-20. It will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The PMJVK will continue to support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects. The PMJVK aims at improving socio-economic conditions of the minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas. The projects to be taken up under PMJVK would be related to creation of infrastructure mainly in the sectors of education, health and skill development, besides innovative schemes for improving the socio-economic and living conditions of minority communities and other communities living in the catchment area. The scheme would continue to address the development deficits only in the identified Minority Concentration Areas (MCA) through filling the gaps of existing schemes of Government.

21. National programme for capacity building for earthquake risk management - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹12.00 Lakh

Traditionally, India has been vulnerable to various natural hazards on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions especially earthquakes, which is considered to be among the most destructive with the potential of inflicting huge losses to life and property. Almost the entire Gangetic plain and some parts of Rajasthan including the Capital of the Country are in seismic zone IV. Rapid urbanization and unplanned development has led to the situation that millions of people in various parts of the country are at risk from earthquake.

The steps being taken by the Government. The approach has been translated into a National Disaster Framework [a roadmap] covering institutional mechanisms, disaster prevention strategy, early warning system, disaster mitigation, preparedness and response and human resource development. The expected outputs, areas of

intervention and agencies to be involved at the National, State and District levels have been identified and listed in the roadmap.

Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India, has formulated the national programme – “National Programme for Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management”. The programme underlines the shift of focus in disaster management from post disaster relief and rehabilitation to pre-disasters risk mitigation. The overall goal of the programme is sustainable earthquake risk reduction in the country. The project aims to enhance the preparedness of the nation to face earthquakes and to reduce the loss to life and property caused by earthquakes.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will execute the programme in collaboration with States/ UT Administrations. The national nodal agency, MHA will provide support to strengthen National Programme for Capacity Building for Earthquake Risk Management. The State Government would provide support for the successful implementation of the programme.

This CSS is 100% funded by Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely “National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces”.

22. strengthening of SDMA & DDMA - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹13.00 Lakh

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of “Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)” at a cost of ₹ 42.50 crore during 2015-17 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAs throughout the country to improve the effectiveness of all SDMAs and selected DDMAs for taking up measures for the prevention, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building to deal with the threatening disaster situation or disasters. The scheme aims at providing human resources to the SDMAs and DDMAs for technical support towards disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. 26 States and 4 UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the scheme so far and funds have already been released to 17 States & UTs.

NDMA initially proposed to provide ₹27.60 lakh to Delhi in FY 2015-16 and ₹38 lakh in FY 2016-17. The scheme is proposed to cover all the SDMAs and 40% of DDMAs for each State/UT. The scheme was earlier planned to start from 1st October, 2015 and to end on 31st January, 2017.

The Revenue Department has prepared vulnerability profile of districts as per the approved State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP). East, South East, Central and North West districts has to be selected for the scheme. The deliverables of the project include activities such as review and updating of disaster management plan, carrying out mock drills and capacity building programmes for various stakeholders and other mitigation and preparedness activities, etc.

As per the draft MoU, to be signed between GNCTD and GOI, States/UTs will continue the scheme from their own resources after 31.01.2017.

23. Disaster management projects under Natural disaster plan in disaster prone area - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹23.00 Lakh

24. Financial Support to States/UTs for conduct of State/UT/District Level Mock Exercise - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹11.00 Lakh

25. Computerization of land records - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹150.00 Lakh

National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) envisages computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps, updation of survey and settlement records, computerization of property registration and setting up of modern record rooms etc. Computerization of land records of all villages of Delhi is under progress and will be completed in a phased manner.

This CSS is 100% funded by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)".

Objective:

- i. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) for training of all the revenue Staff in the digitization process, recruiting a team of Data Entry Operators (DEOs) and purchasing requisite infrastructure (Servers, PCs, UPS, Printers, Scanners, biometric devices etc) for making the project functional at the Tehsil level.
- ii. Digitization of Khasra Girdawari/crop statements and Field Measurement Book (FMB) through the Khasra Girdawari Module of DLRC and FMB module of DLRC.
- iii. Digitization of the cadastral maps of the rural villages maps/Sizra of all the villages for better planning and records which will be integrated with the computerized land records so that there will not be any confusion of identifying the concerned Khasra Number/property.
- iv. Availability of Khatauni/RoR, Khasra Girdawari/Crop Statements and Cadastral Map of each Khasra number/property on the Website of Delhi Govt.
- v. Taking up this programme in all the Revenue Villages of all Districts of Delhi.
- vi. Finally to integrate the computerized land records with the Sub-Registrar offices for initiating automatic mutation process for continuous updating of records by making necessary amendments in the Delhi Land Reforms/Revenue Acts and ultimately move towards a clear title system from the current presumptive title.
- vii. The targeted numbers of villages (i.e. 192), whose land records was to be computerized, has been achieved.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & TAXES

The motto of Department of Trade and Taxes is "PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST".

Its mission is:

- A courteous, helpful and citizen-friendly attitude towards people.
- Sustained efforts to improve the standards and quality of service.
- To seek cooperation of citizens for obedience and implementation of the laws.

Trade and Taxes Department works with a vision that tax payer's money contributes to the growth and development of Delhi, so as to make it a world class city

Annual Outlay : ₹400.00 Lakh (Capital)

(1) Vyapar Bhawan Annexe

Annual Outlay : ₹50.00 Lakh (Capital)

To construct new building on the land adjacent to Vyapar Bhawan. No expenditure is incurred till date. Construction will start after approval from MCD and completion of other codal formalities.

(2) Renovation and Maintenance of Building

Annual Outlay : ₹150.00 Lakh (Capital)

The work for Renovation / Maintenance of building has already been started. Renovation/replacement of lifts, renovation of floors, installation of CCTV and misc. repairs etc.

(3) Motor Vehicle

Annual Outlay : ₹200.00 Lakh (Capital)

Provision of ₹200 lakh has been made available for fulfilling the need of motor vehicle of the department.

DELHI FIRE SERVICE

Annual Outlay : ₹13500.00 Lakh (Capital)

Delhi Fire Service came into existence in the year 1942 after the amalgamation of two fire stations, which were separately functioning under the control of Delhi Municipal Committee and New Delhi Municipal Committee. After the

World War-II, the establishment of Delhi Fire Service was approved as a provincial force.

At that time, Delhi Fire Service had in all 4 fire stations with 14 appliances and total staff numbering to 186 only. The administrative control of Delhi Fire Service, which was previously with Municipal Corporation of Delhi, rests with the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi since 10th November 1994. The fire service continues to make sincere endeavor by responding to approximately 30,000 fire/rescue calls per annum on an average to serve the people of the National Capital Territory of Delhi with the sole motto 'WE SERVE TO SAVE'.

The fast pace of urbanization and industrialization with the extensive use of hazardous materials and increased construction of multi-storied buildings has not only enhanced the risks due to fire accidents but has also put tremendous strain on the operational abilities of Firemen. In addition, in the aftermath of any disaster, the immediate mobilization and deployment of trained fire personnel for search and rescue operations is critical for the survival of disaster-affected victims.

The Delhi Fire Service is providing fire prevention and safety services to the people of national Capital territory of Delhi through 64 fire stations and functioning under the Administrative Control of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. However, the growth in population and infrastructure besides trades / industries, high rise buildings has resulted in the extension of the urban area and increase in the quantum of fire risk. Ever high standard of living has further increased the fire load, total number of vehicles on road thereby requiring a bigger infrastructure for the fire service to cope up with the increasing number of fire accidents. Keeping in view, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to increase the number of fire stations from 64 to 66 and strengthen & modernize the existing resources to cope up with the complex operational requirements.

(1) Capital Works of Fire Stations / Buildings through PWD

Annual Outlay : ₹6000.00 Lakh (Capital)

Construction and maintenance work of fire stations & staff quarters, beside renovation, addition & alteration of existing fire station buildings and staff quarters, is in progress / likely to continue at various locations. Apart from this it is proposed to re-construct the Delhi Fire Service Headquarters Building at Connaught Place, New Delhi. Proposal is in planning stage.

Delhi Fire Service also proposes to construct a Fire Training Centre to fulfill its statutory obligation under section 29 of Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 (Delhi Act 2 of 2009) at Budhanpur Mazra, North-West district, Delhi. A piece of about 14 acres of land, belonging to the Goan Sabha, has been allotted to Delhi Fire Service for setting up of Fire Training Centre/College at Budhanpur Mazra, North-West district, Delhi. The proposed training facility shall have state-of-art training facilities including several indoor and outdoor training to prepare the firemen for the likely future challenges in industries, high-rise structures, malls & multiplexes, large hospitals, multilevel parking, underground and elevated metro rail stations, oil & gas fires etc.

During the year 2020-21, construction of fire stations / training academy and staff quarters is likely to commence at the following locations:-

- i. Budhanpur Mazra
- ii. Anand Parbat
- iii. Jasola – Badarpur
- iv. Geetanjali Enclave (Malviya Nagar)

In addition, the land allotment is done by DDA at following locations for construction of fire stations and staff quarters, as per order of Hon'ble High Court:-

- I. IFC, Narela
- II. IFC, Ghazipur

(2) Motor Vehicle

Annual Outlay : ₹500.00 Lakh (Capital)

Provision of ₹500 lakh has been made available for fulfilling the need of motor vehicle of the department.

(3) Machinery and Equipments

Annual Outlay : ₹7000.00 Lakh (Capital)

A number of fire fighting appliances and equipments have been proposed for condemnation and are out of the fleet. It is proposed for procurement of various fire fighting vehicles and equipments for fire fighting and similar other purposes against the condemnation of ten years old vehicles.

It is proposed for procuring the Global Positioning System (GPS), Computers and Software, digitization of personnel & fire risk data, deployment of resources data, personnel protective fire resistant gears viz. fire resistance protective clothing, fire fighters gum boots, helmet with visor, FR gloves, foam compound, dry powder, small gears & other materials required for firefighting along-with day-to-day repairs and maintenance of fire fighting equipments including re-furbishing.

DIRECTORATE OF HOME GUARD

The Delhi Home Guards Rules were framed in 1959. To facilitate working, the Delhi Home Guards Organization has been divided into fourteen districts, co-terminus with the Delhi Police Districts. The services of Home Guards are provided to the Delhi Police and other Government agencies to the extent possible against their requisitions.

Motor Vehicle

Annual Outlay : ₹30.00 Lakh (Capital)

Provision of ₹30 lakh has been made available for fulfilling the need of motor vehicle of the department.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JUDICIAL

The Department of Law, Justice & Legislative Affairs is one of the important segment of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi . Amongst other functions allocated to this department under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Transaction of Business Rules), 1993 the department is more importantly engaged in the functions such as tendering legal advice on variety of issues referred to by various departments of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and also performing consultative role in regard to proposals for legislations, framing of statutory rules/regulations, notifications, byelaws and finalization of important MOUs etc.

Annual Outlay : ₹6650.00 lakh

{Revenue: ₹6645.00 Lakh + Capital: ₹5.00 Lakh}

(1) High Court

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹100.00 lakh

The components of the scheme are as under:-

- 1) Digitalization of old records
- 2) Gbps LAN / Up-gradation of existing LAN
- 3) e-Court / e-Filing Project

(2) Computerization of District Courts

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹100.00 lakh

Government of Delhi has been providing funds for the computerization of District and Session Court. The computerization of Delhi District Court was initiated in the year 2003-04. In order to centralize the database, a Local Area Network and Server Room was established. Digitization Project initiated in January 2012 to have records in digitized manner. National Informatics Centre has developed custom software based on requirements of District Courts, Delhi for providing IT based infrastructure and quick reference to Judges for speedy justice. Case-list, judgments and daily orders were made available on the District Court Website. Provision of real-time web casting of e-courts trials and TFT/LCD monitors on dias to monitor and correct the evidence judgments/orders.

First ever paperless model e-court started functioning at Karkardooma Court Complex and now one such court has already been established in each District. The projects e.g. 'Centralized Filing Counter', 'E-kiosks' and 'De-duplication of Cases U/s 138 N I Act' have been accomplished. It is further proposed to implement new plans

e.g. Interconnectivity of Courts for implanting central database, SMS Case Enquiry System, Digital Archiving of Judicial Records and its metadata, hiring of manpower, purchase Dictaphones, purchase of digital signatures for judicial officers, purchase of computers, and enhancement of leased line, etc.

(3) Delhi Dispute Resolution Society (DDRS)

Annual Outlay : ₹250.00 lakh (as GIA)

{Revenue: ₹245.00 Lakh + Capital: ₹5.00 Lakh}

Delhi Dispute Resolution Society (Regd.) (DDRS) under the Department of Law, Justice & L.A., Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi, came into an existence in November 2009 with the objective of providing alternative forum for resolution of disputes of the public at large before approaching the Court of Law.

The components of the scheme are as under:-

- 1) Setting up of District Mediation Centers in all remaining District of Delhi
- 2) Hardware, software for office computerization
- 3) Advertising and Publicity
- 4) Awareness, Seminars for RWAs, NGOs and Public personalities and persons working in the field of mediation for awareness
- 5) Short-term programmes for community mediation
- 6) Organizing of Mediation Training Programmes to train mediators
- 7) Refresher courses for the Mediators every month

At present 10 Mediation Centers, including one mediation clinic at TDSAT, have been functional. Further DDRS intends to set-up more Mediation Centers in various parts of Delhi. Year-wise physical achievements in terms of number of cases resolved against the number of cases received by DDRS in last few years is as under:-

FY	Cases Received (cumulative)	Cases Settled (cumulative)	Achievement (%)
Upto 14-15	27,977	10,865	38.84
Upto 15-16	36,889	14,241	38.61
Upto 16-17	45,624	17,579	38.53
Upto 17-18	56,200	22,682	40.36
Upto 18-19	76,900	34227	44.50

(4) Chief Minister Advocate Welfare Scheme

Annual Outlay : ₹5000.00 lakh (Rev.)

A scheme, namely, "Chief Minister Advocate Welfare Scheme" was proposed in FY 2019-20 for ensuring social security for Advocates and their family.

The Council of Ministers vide Cabinet decision no. 2794 dated 18.12.2019, had approved the proposal regarding “Chief Minister Advocate Welfare Scheme” for the practicing Advocates who are enrolled with the Bar Council of Delhi and are also in the Voter’s List of Delhi with the following features:-

1. Group (Term) Insurance for practicing advocates providing life cover of ₹10 lakh per advocate.
2. Group Medi – Claim coverage for the advocates, their spouse and two independent children upto the age of 25 years, for a family floater some insured of ₹5 lakh.
3. E-Library with ten computers loaded with e-Journals and web additions of e-Journal, alongwith printers in all six district courts.
4. Creche facility for advocates and staff employees in each of the six district courts.

(5) Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for expeditious disposal of cases of Rape & POCSO Act (Nirbhaya Fund) - CSS:-

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1200.00 lakh
 {₹720 lakh (GOI-CSS Share) + ₹480 lakh (State Share)}

A scheme “Setting up of Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)” for expeditious trial and disposal of Rape & POCSO Act pending cases in pursuance to implementation of the provisions stated in “The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018”. It aims to set up a total of 1023 FTSCs throughout the country to dispose of pending cases of rape and POCSO Act in a time bound manner.

Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) are proposed to be set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts in accordance with Article 233 of the Constitution of India for a fixed operation time frame covering only operational expenses on cost sharing basis by using existing physical infrastructure. The role of Union Govt. will lie in providing financial support to cover the salaries of specified staff and flexi grants for operational expenses on the cost sharing basis (i.e. 60:40 in case of UTs with Legislature and full central funding for other UTs) as followed in other CSS.

So far as the State of NCT of Delhi is concerned, in the first phase 16 FTSCs are proposed to be setup bases on the pendency of rape and POCSO Act cases followed by more FTSC to be set up in subsequent phases. The scheme will initially operate for one year, spread over two financial years (2019-20 & 2020-21). The total fund required for setting up and functioning of 16 FTSCs for one year is ₹12 crore (which includes central share of ₹7.2 crore, i.e. 60%) @ ₹75 lakh per court per year. The in-principal approval of Hon’ble Chief Minister, GNCTD, for the scheme is said to be obtained by Law Department, GNCTD.

DELHI SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD (DSSSB)

On the 50th Anniversary year of the Indian Independence, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has instituted the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board. The Board has been incorporated with the purpose of recruiting capable, competent, highly skilled individuals by conducting written tests, professional tests and personal interviews wherever as desired. The Board shall hereby committed to develop selection and recruitment procedures that confirm to the global standards in testing, and promise selections by all fair means, of the most competent, capable, and skilled individuals for user departments.

Repair and maintenance of DSSSB office building through PWD:-

Annual Outlay : ₹50.00 Lakh (Rev.)

Budget provision under revenue section of PWD is for repair and maintenance of the existing DSSSB office building for better working environment.

General Administration Department (GAD) / Home Department

The General Administration Department is a key department of the Government of NCT of Delhi situated in the Delhi Secretariat which is managing establishment and administrative matters of Council of Minister of Delhi Government and 700 Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers and officials along with organization of important functions, protocol matters, management of Canteen and Library apart from handling the administrative matters of 5 Departments (PWD, Finance, Home, Services & Language) under its administrative control.

(1) Shaheed Kosh

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹150.00 lakh

This is scheme introduced in 2017-18. The main objective of this scheme – celebration of Shaheed Utsav, awareness/seminar/workshop and all India conference of historians / research scholars related to freedom fighters / martyrs.

(2) GIA to Delhi Computerisation of Police Service Society for Crime & Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) - CSS

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹71.00 lakh

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project was introduced in 2004-05 which aimed at digitization of crime and criminal records on a standalone basis

taking police station as a unit. It was felt that there is a need for inter-linking all Police Stations in the country for aiding investigation and for providing citizen services that involve verification of antecedents, which cannot be achieved unless data is shared across the board and aggregated centrally. Hence, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project was started in 2009. The CCTNS was conceptualized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in detailed consultation with all stakeholders. The scope of the CCTNS project has been further enhanced to integrate the Police data with other pillars of the criminal justice system namely- Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger Prints.

Objectives of CCTNS:

- Achieve computerization of Police Processes (FIRs, Investigations, Challans)
- Provide pan India search on National database of Crime & Criminal records
- Generate Crime and Criminal reports at State and Center
- Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal
- Sharing of Crime and Criminal data among Police Stations, Courts, Prisons, Forensics and Prosecution for more effective justice delivery

(3) GIA to Delhi Police for National Emergency Response System (NERS) - CSS

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1.00 lakh

(4) GIA ~ "Salary" to Delhi Police for setting up of Investigation Units for Crimes against Women (IUCAW) – CSS

Annual Outlay (Rev.) : ₹28.00 lakh

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Setting up of Investigation Units for Crimes against Women (IUCAW)” was conceptualized by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol aimed at effective investigation for quick prosecution of crime. The scheme is to be implemented by Delhi Police.

(5) GIA to Delhi Police for Safe City Project for safety of Women (Nirbhaya Fund) - CSS

Annual Outlay : ₹28450.00 lakh (as GIA)

{Revenue: ₹6500.00 Lakh + Capital: ₹21950.00 Lakh}

M/o Home Affairs, GOI launched implementation of Safe City Project for safety of Women by Delhi Police in Delhi aimed to create a safe, secure and empowering environment for women in public places and also to prevent and curb all forms of crimes against women and girl children. The implementation of Safe City Project for Women Security in Delhi is a project under the Nirbhaya Fund initiative of the M/o Wimen and Child Development in collaboration with M/o Home Affairs, Gol. It is a

Central Sector project with 100% cost sharing by Govt. of India through Nirbhaya Fund and MHA Budget provisions.

The Safe City Project for safety of Women is to be implemented by Delhi Police in Delhi. Some of the major components under the scheme/project are : Hardware on Field Surveillance, Hardware & Software for Regional Police Station / District Command Center, Mobile Command Center, Technical & Operation Services, etc.