Government of NCT of Delhi

ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17
VOLUME - II

Planning Department

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CHAPTER – 1

MEDICAL

INTRODUCTION

Delhi is emerging as a major health care hub in the country, with a robust urban health care system and a vibrant private sector presence. Delhi Government has developed an extensive public health infrastructure with 39 hospitals including 6 super specialty hospitals providing more than 11000 beds and a chain of 260 allopathic dispensaries including 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres (PUHC) and 150 AYUSH dispensaries comprising of 35 Ayurvedic, 17 Unani and 98 Homeopathic Dispensaries. The health care delivery services are being managed by over 25000 doctors and allied health workers. Ten Hospitals have Blood Bank and Blood Storage facilities. Government has increased focus on preventive and promoting aspects of healthcare and endeavor to make the healthcare delivery system accessible and affordable to all through a holistic, humane and patient centric approach, for which, targeted programmes are planned for greater out-reach to every section of the society.

Government is striving to enhance the number of hospitals beds. Renovation of already existing hospitals located at different parts in Delhi with increase in number of beds to provide total 4000 beds in next 2 years.

The health infrastructure / institutions and beds capacity of various agencies in Delhi is as under (as on 31 March 2014):

Sl. No.	Agencies	Institutions	Beds Sanctioned
1	Delhi Government	39	10994
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	63	3797
3	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	200
4	Government of India(DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, AIIMS, LRS Inst.)	27	10801
5	Other Autonomous Bodies (Patel Chest Inst.)	1	128
6	Private Nursing Homes/ Hospitals/ Volluntary Organizations	973	22176
	Total	**1105**	**48096**

The Approach to health sector planning during 12th Five Year Plan

- To provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the people of Delhi.
- To strengthen and expand the healthcare delivery infrastructure.
- To have a comprehensive approach for improving preventive, promotive and curative health care services.

- Improvement of IMR, MMR and Sex Ratio to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
- Expansion of qualitative and affordable curative services to achieve the target of 05 hospital beds per thousand of population.
- Promotion of preventive health care services with improved IEC programmes, NGOs / VOs / peoples participation.
- New Monitoring System for health programmes based on outcome and accountability matrix for each Hospital/Institution.
- Health Care Delivery System to be restructured with the convergence of all related programmes in consultation and feedback from targeted groups.
- Convergence of all related programmes within the broad Policy Framework to be designed for prevention and curative services for each of major prevalent diseases of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular, HIV, T.B., Hyper-Tension, Mental Health and Oral Health.
- Delivery of safe drugs and prevention of food adulteration.
- Health care for EWS households with the instruments of Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY), Aapka Swasthya Bima Yojana (ASBY), Delhi Arogya Kosh, Delhi Arogya Nidhi, Delhi State Health Mission etc.

Some of the key Achievements during 2015-16 are as under :

I Major projects completed / Achievement under key health programmes implemented in 2015-16

- First Aam Adami Mohalla Clinic became functional at Peeragarhi and 20 Polyclinics were also started during the year.
- Health Deptt waived user charges for diagnostic tests and allowed free medicines at all Govt Hospitals.
- Central Procurement Agency was strengthened with higher allocation of funds and its scope was enhanced with the mandate of purchase of machinery and equipment beside medicines and drugs.
- 21 bed Dialysis Centre at Lok Nayak Hospital.
- During the past year, over 10 lakh OPD patients and 32,000 IPD patients from economically weaker sections were provided free medical care in private hospitals allotted land at a concessional rates. To help them further, online facility has been launched to book beds for eligible poor patients in such hospitals.
- Hemoglobin and blood sugar screening done for 97513 and 382093 students respectively
- 23259 spectacles distributed among school students.
- 1540 HIV / AIDS beneficiaries provided monthly financial assistance.

- Construction work of dispensary building at Bindapur, Rohini Sector-4 & 21, Molarband (Gautampuri), Madanpur Khadar Ph-I & Ph-II and Shakarpur started
- Construction of D-Block comprising of OPD blocks, Blood Bank, Operation Theatres etc completed in GB Pant Hospital. The first 5 (G+_4) floors have been made functional and work of the remaining 3 floors reached to completion stages.
- Govt. of NCT of Delhi initiated steps to implement "Food Safety and Standard Act 2006" and Food Safety Rules 2011 in Delhi which envisages for mandatory licensing for all Food business operators and registration for all food manufacturers including retailers, hawker, vendor or temporary stall holder or tiny food business to ensure the safety from food adulteration.
- Online facility has been launched for Outdoor Patient Department (OPD) registration and free birth registration at the time of discharge of mother and new born from hospital has started.
- Government of Delhi decided to take over the University College of Medical Sciences, functioning with GTB Hospital, Shahdara. Accordingly, funding of the UCMS is being made by Government of Delhi from April, 2014.

II. Major ongoing projects /schemes and the Projects proposed at Budget Speech 2016-17

- To enhance the bed capacity Dwarka hospital from 700 to 1500, Ambedkar Nagar hospital from 200 to 600, Burari hospital from 200 to 800 and Deep Chand Bandhu hospital from 200 to 400.
- Three hospitals with total bed capacity of 1800 are planned at Jwalapuri, Siraspur and Madipur.
- To remodel and upgrade 11 existing hospitals so as to add 4000 more beds in next 2 years.
- 1000 Mohalla Clinics in all part of Delhi with in the current financial year.
- Dialysis machines will be setup in the current financial year under the Plan Scheme "PPP Dialysis".
- Existing fleet of CATS Ambulances is proposed to be enhanced by 100 basic and 10 advanced standard life support Ambulances under PPP.Online booking of free bed facility in 42 private hospitals for the economical weaker sections is to be made available.
- Government is supplementing the Universal Immunisation Programme by implementing the "Indradhanush Kawach" in a mission mode to cover all left out children.

New initiatives / New plan programmes and Policy Decisions proposed to be implemented during 2016-17 are as under:-

New schemes under DHS:-

S.No	Schemes	Objective/Targets	Budget allocation
i.	Re-modelling of existing hospitals	As per the relaxed FAR available for construction of hospital facilities, there is scope for further construction in the existing hospital campuses. Existing hospital like RTRM, SGMH, DDUH, RGSSH etc have been identified where renovation, expansion and construction of new blocks can be undertaken so as to have enhanced bed capacity.	₹ 7000 Lakh (Capital)
ii.	Health Insurance	The objective of the scheme is to provide Health Insurance facilities to residents of Delhi for the treatment in Private as well as Government Health sector. The premium for EWS category shall be paid by the Government and for other persons it shall be paid by the individual themselves.	₹ 5500 Lakh
iii.	Logistics, Supply Chain Management	In order to ensure 100% availability of medicines in all healthcare institutions (Hospitals, Polyclinics, Dispensaries, Seed PUHCs and Mohalla Clinics) of Delhi Govt, Deptt would outsource warehousing of medicines & consumables, their distribution and logistics chain supply management. It will lead to is savings under the heads salary/wages/remuneration of technical human resources. Associated expenses like transportation, electricity, refrigeration, IT etc. A modern logistic chain management system comprising of warehousing facilities equipped with warehouse management software & state–of–the-art storage facility and distribution network is the need of the hour for achieving the objective of the Government. The administrative control of warehouses would be appropriately linked with the functions of the CPA considering the existing set-ups in the state.	₹ 2000 Lakh

	Lab Facility through PPP	The objective of this scheme is to provide patient centric quality free equitable access to OPD laboratory diagnostic services to the vast populace of Delhi and to optimize the IPD and Emergency Laboratory Services 24 x 7 in the Delhi Govt. run Hospitals.	₹ 7000 Lakh
iv.	Tele-radiology	Tele-radiology is the transmission of radiological patient images, such as x-rays, CTs, and MRIs, from one location to another for the purposes of sharing studies with other radiologists and physicians. These facilities will be set up in PPP mode.	₹ 1000 Lakh
v.	CT Scan/ MRI in PPP		₹ 500 Lakh
vi	Setting up of University of Health Science	It has been proposed to set up a separate university for health sciences to look after medical, para medical, education as well as research in Delhi.	₹ 100 Lakh

- Construction of 100 bed Mother & Child Health (MCH) Block in Maharishi Valmiki Hospital.
- Five One Stop Centre are functional at Deen Dayal Hospital, Guru Teg Bahadur, Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital , L.N. hospital and LBS hospital for providing medical, police & counseling services to the victims of sexual assault. Two more such centres will be made functional at Dr. BSA hospital & RTRM hospital in 2016-17.
- More than 12 lakh OPD and 35000 IPD patients from EWS will be provided free medical care in Pvt. Hospitals of Delhi.
- Use of generic medicines is being promoted to provide relief to patients on purchase of medicines.
- A Plan scheme “Directorate of Health & Medical Education” has been included with an allocation of Rs. 200 lakhs so as to plan, coordinate, develop, monitor and regulate Medical Education, Training, Research and allied areas relating to health care manpower and also to implement the strategy and policies, programmes of Government in Medical Education, Training and Research

Approved Outlay in 2015-16 , 2016-17 under Medical & Public Health

[₹ In Crore]

Sector	**Annual Plan 2015-16**		**Annual Plan 2016-17**
	Revised Outlay	**Provisional Expenditure**	**Plan Outlay**
Medical	1968	1694	2725
Public Health	378	331	475
Total	**2346**	**2025**	**3200**

The Scheme wise details for Annual Plan 2016-17

1. DTE. OF HEALTH SERVICES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹117295 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 54627 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 47268 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 15400 Lakh

1.1 Opening of Health Centers / Dispensaries

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 4700 Lakh
Revenue:		₹ 1180 Lakh
Capital :		₹ 3520 Lakh

This is a continuing plan scheme with aim to provide primary health care services at the door step of citizens. The health centres are providing curative, preventive and primitive services along with MCH and family welfare. The special public programmes of Delhi Govt. and National Programmes are being implemented through these health centres.

As per the current policy of Delhi Govt, DGDs which are functional in Govt buildings are to be converted into Poly clinics to function as referral centers for specialist consultant.

Delhi Cabinet has approved implementation of Public Health Standards developed for PHC with an aim to improve the availability and access to quality health care for all citizens. During 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to implement these standards, wherein a PHC will cover approximately 50,000 populations. The population may go up to 75,000 in densely populated areas and may be as low as 30,000 in sparsely populated areas in those areas where no medical facilities of MCD or Delhi Govt. exist.

Seed PUHCs are presently running in privately ranted accommodation. It is envisaged that these would be closed in future , once AAMC are opened in vicinity of seed PUHC. So that recurrent expenditure will be discontinued and primary health services provided by AAMC.

Achievements 2015-16

- Poly clinic / Multi speciality dispensary opened at new DGD, Sector 4 Rohini and Madanpur Khadar Ph-2.
- Possession of lands taken over from Panchayat Department at Jaunti.
- Gaon sabha land allotted by Panchayat Department on no cost basis to DGHS for c/o health facilities: -

  Ghevra,Madanpur Dabas,Nizampur, Chandpur, Kutabgarh, Nijampur, Mundka, Bakkarwala, Shafipur Ranholla, Bankner, Garhi Khusro, Quadipur, Hiranki

Sanction letter issued to PWD for making payment of cost of land to DUSIB for allotted land for construction of health facilities at Sawda Ghevra Ph-II, Trilokpuri Blk-23 and Bawana Blk-B.

Target for 2016-17

- Possession and Construction work of dispensary building proposed to be started for following plots:-
- Narela A-6, Shahbad Daulatpur, Sector-24, CS/OCF-2, Rohini, Sector-23, CS/OCF-2, Rohini, Mangolpuri Indl. Area, Sector – 09, Rohini.
- Possession of DUSIB land for Multi-specialty Dispensaries/ Polyclinics at Sawda Ghevra Ph-II, Trilokpuri Blk-23 and Bawana Blk-B.
- Follow up of construction work of boundary wall of DGD Neb Sarai and CDMO (NE) office building.
- Possession of land for c/o Multi-specialty Dispensary/ Polyclinic & CDMO(NW) office and District Drug Store of the Distt.at Mukhmailpur after confirmation of the land use from DDA.
- Possession of DDA land for construction of Mother & Child hospital at Sec-22, Rohini, Chowki no. 4 Model Town A.C.
- Possession of DUSIB land for construction of Mother & Child hospital at Trilokpuri Blk-26 and for Gen Hospital at Blk-19 and Sawda Ghevra, Ph-III.
- Allotment of plots for construction of hospitals at Mahipalpur, Sawda Ghevra Ph-III, Sangam Vihar Pahari.
- Allotment of land at various places of Delhi for construction of Multi-specialty Dispensaries/ Polyclinics & hospitals
- Multi-specialty Dispensaries/ Polyclinic & Hospitals would be built in phases in due course wherever the plots are allotted by land owning agencies.

1.2 Mobile Van Dispensaries for JJ Clusters

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 475 Lakh

Mobile Health Scheme was started in the year 1989 to provide medical services to the residents of JJ clusters of Delhi at their doorstep through mobile dispensaries with the object to provide the free examination / consultation / advice to patients and free distribution of essential drugs. Initially, the scheme was started with twenty hired vehicles but later on help of various NGOs was taken so as to reach more and more JJ clusters. A brief analysis of MHS is as under:-

a) Mobile Health units are operationalized on 4 zonal basis in Delhi-, i.e, North, South, East & West with a total of 179 sanctioned posts. The present strength of staff under MHS is 145 and 34 posts are vacant. In each district the MHS is controlled by CMO. A team of 5 members includes Medical officer-01, ANM 01, Nurse -01, Attendant -01 and driver -01.

b) MHS provide medical coverage in Prison camps/Juvenile homes, Leprosy homes, Night shelters, Destitute homes/ beggar homes orphanages/old age homes, construction sites and also at various religious/ sports/national events involving mass gatherings like kanwar camps all over Delhi, Chhat puja Haj pilgrim camps, National games at school all over Delhi and Republic Day &

Independence Day duties at Chatrasal stadium . Active participation in National Health Programs like pulse polio, Measles immunization, family Welfare etc.

c) 45 dispensaries are being run by DHS with staff and medicines. DHS is also providing all required consumables, drugs and stationary items to all the 45 Mobile dispensaries from DHS funds.

d) Around 5 lakh patients were attended through this scheme during last FY.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

a) To provide health care facilities all JJ clusters and under privileged area where there is no permanent health outlet is available in Delhi. Target to get approval of 45 Mobile dispensaries as at present only 45 mobile van dispensaries were approved up to March 2016. The file for approval of 45 Mobile health clinics has already been submitted to competent authority

b) The services of all NGOs and Private Travel operators in collaboration with MHS have been discontinued w.e.f 31-05-2014.

c) Mobile Health Scheme will be fully controlled and operationalized by DHS with Govt staff and Govt vehicles purchased from plan funds.

d) 30 fully equipped vehicles will be purchased with GIS system from the plan funds of DHS and 20 vehicles will be purchased by Labour Deptt.

1.3 Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 600 Lakh

Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana was started in 2011-12 to provide the free treatment and compulsory check-ups for all children's upto the age of 14 years of Government and Government aided schools, MCD/NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board schools. With the roll out of this scheme, almost 27 Lakh School going children will be covered under universal free health facility. This is the biggest possible leap for the adoption of "Right to Health for all Children" in the NCT of Delhi. Government has already launched a weekly iron and folic acid supplementation program for all adolescents between 10-19 years of age studying in Delhi government schools in 2014-15 which is being continued over these years.

This scheme covers, Tetanus toxoid immunization as per National schedule Inj. Tetanus toxoid at age 10 yrs and 16 yrs. NIDARSHAN programme is implemented for providing free spectacles to all children with refractive error. Implementation of WIFS programme for Delhi and mass de-worming programme.

Objectives :-

- Promotion of positive health(Health education)
- Prevention including screening of school children for diseases, deficiencies and disabilities
- Early detection , diagnosis and treatment

Achievements made during 2015-16 and Targets for CFY 2016-17 are stated in table below:-

Indicators	Achievements of 2015-16	Targets 2016-17
Schools screened by SHS teams	347	406
Health Screening of students	3 lakh	5 lakh
H.B. estimation of students	0.75 lakh	2 Lakh
Blood sugar estimation of students	1.90 lakh	2 lakh
IEC Activities Awareness	11683	11000

1.4. Establishment of New Hospitals/Health Institutions in Delhi

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 13515 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 15 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 13500 Lakh

1.4.1 **C/o 800 beds hospitals (G+6) stories building at Burari**: - Govt. has decided to increase the bed capacity of Burari hospital from rxisting 200 beds to 800 beds. The CAC has appointed the consultant M/S Benjamin Benjamin & Vats for architectural and structural planning of this hospital with the consultancy fee of ₹ 2.56 crore. The target of completion of this project is 36 months after the receipts of A/A & E/s. Delhi Govt. has approved the project for construction of 200 bedded hospitals at Burari with the estimated cost of ₹ 208 crore (₹ 182.77 crore as Capital and ₹ 25.23 crore as Revenue component). The construction has already been started in Feb'13 by PWD. Physical progress of 65% has been made during last FY as per old scheme.

Target for 2016-17

- Completion of construction of Ph 1 of Burari and starting up of bed Ph-11 of Burari with extended from 200 to 800.
- Approval of local bodies.
- Approval of EFC
- Approval of drawings from local bodies

For the following 3 hospitals at Siraspur, Madipur and Jwalapuri/Nangloi, Govt has decided to enhance already decided 200 beds to 600 beds.

1.4.2 **C/o 200 beds hospital at Siras pur:-** Land possession taken from the Dte. of Panchayat on January 07, 1986. The CAC has appointed the consultant M/s Hospitech Management Consultant Pvt. Ltd for the work of Consultancy of this project with a consultancy fee of ₹148.50 lakh on 04.04.2012.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Approval of local bodies.
- Start of Construction of hospital building.

1.4.3 **C/o 200 beds hospital at Madipur**: Land handed over to PWD on 02.07.2010. CAC has appointed the consultant M/S Benjamin Benjamin & Vats for the work of Consultancy of this project with a consultancy fee of ₹176 lakh in April 2010. Planning department agreed to the proposal of the department for additional piece of land measuring 1.18 acre adjoining to the existing plot.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Approval of EFC/ Cabinet.
- Start of Construction of hospital building.

1.4.4 **C/o 200 beds hospital at Jwalapuri:** - The possession of land has been taken by DHS from the DUSIB and an amount of ₹ 52 lakh had been released to DUSIB for C/o of Boundary wall on land. Preliminary drawing has already been approved. The pending issue of change of land use has also been addressed.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To obtain clearance from DUAC, DPCC , MCD, AAI etc.

1.4.5 **C/o 225 beds hospital at Chhattarpur**: The CAC has appointed the consultant M/s Sikka Associates for the work of Consultancy of this project with a consultancy fee of ₹120 lakh. Outlay plan submitted to MCD. The matter regarding land use change with DDA is under process.

Achievements 2015-16

- Cabinet approval of estimated cost subject to change of land use by DDA

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Approval of drawings from local bodies

1.4.6 **C/o 200 beds hospital at Vikas Puri: -** This project is being undertaken by DSIDC. Approval of drawings from local bodies has already been obtained.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

EFC/cabinet approval & award of work.

1.4.7 **C/o 100 beds hospital at Sarita Vihar**: Land possession taken from DDA on 21.12.2007. The CAC has appointed the Consultant M/s Adalkha Associates for the work of Consultancy of this project with a consultancy fee of ₹84 lakh in

April 2012. EFC/Cabinet approved estimated cost of ₹ 87 crore & award of work.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Approval from local bodies to seek environmental clearance & start Construction of hospital building. L&T has been appointed for work.

1.4.8 **200 beds hospital at Dakshin Puri (Ambedkar Nagar)**

Preliminary Estimate of ₹ 125.90 crore has already been approved by Cabinet on Aug'13. Alongwith Award of work to NBCC. 90% construction work of the hospital got completed in 2014-15 and eletrical work was in progress. Govt. Has decided to expand bed capacity from 200 to 600 beds.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- EFC approval for revision of bed stength from 200 to 600 beds.
- Govt has decided to raise its beds capacity to 600 beds
- Approval of local bodies.
- Approval of drawings
- Start of construction in view of increased bed capacity.

1.4.9 **100 beds hospital at Baprola**

The hospital is at Planning stage. Additional land allotted for C/o 100 bedded hospital in place of 50 bedded hospital.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Change of land use.
- Approval of drawings.
- Preparation of EFC Memo.

1.4.10 **60/100 beds hospital at Molarbandh, Jhatikara**: The appointment of consultant and preparation of building Plans.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Change of land use
- Approval of drawings
- Preparation of EFC Memo.

1.4.11 **Construction of Office buildings for Deptt. of H&FW including councils on 9 acre land opposite GGSGH, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi.**

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Start of Construction of hospital building. & approval of EFC/Cabinet.
- 200 bedhospital at keshav puram.

1.5 C/o 700 beds Bharat Ratan Indira Gandhi

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹12658 Lakh
Revenue: ₹ 200 Lakh
Capital: ₹12458 Lakh

Cabinet vide decision No 2025 dated 6-06-21013 approved the construction of hospital cum medical college with the cost of ₹ 623.32 crore (Revenue = 56.7 crore and capital cost = 566.55 crore) . Construction work has been started in 2014-15. Till April 2016, 17 % of work has been completed. **Now, Govt has decided to raise its bed capacity from 700 to 1500 beds.**

1.6 Deep Chand bandhu Hospital at Ashok Vihar

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹4550 Lakh
Revenue : ₹3400 Lakh
Capital : ₹750 Lakh
M&E/MV : ₹400 Lakh

EFC approved on 22.01.2008 with an estimated cost of ₹ 92.68 crore for C/o 200 beds hospital at Ashok Vihar. The Construction work has been completed and OPD has been operational. **Now, Govt has decided to raise its bed capacity from 200 to 400 beds.**

Achievement of Annual Plan 2015-16

- 24 hours casualty services have become operational along with lab services.
- IPD Services for 200 bedded has Started
- Installation & testing of medical gas pipeline has been started .
- Platelet stroage facility has been created.
- CSSD services has become operational.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To obtain fire clearance from Delhi Fire Service Department for indoor services block of hospital.
- To create additional posts to start 9 bedded ICU in the hospital.
- Blood storage facility shall be set up..
- To commission 24 hours X-ray services.

1.7 Human Resource Training Centre (Continuing Medical Education

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 40 Lakh

The scheme meant for keeping abreast medical and paramedical personnel in the latest development in the field of medical science by conducting regular in service training of all categories of health care personnel and by deputing them to other institutions for various specialized trainings /seminars/conferences/workshops etc.

Achievement of Annual Plan 2015-16

1. "IAL-Midterm Conference of Leprosy" on 11th & 12th of April 2015.
2. "Second APPI Annual Conference – 2015" on 13th & 14th June 2015 at The Leela, Sahar, Mumbai, India.
3. Various Training Organized by NIH&W.
4. Annual Conference of NARCHI (Delhi) held on 22-23 Aug.2015 at Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
5. 55th ISAM conference held on 28th to 30th Aug.2015 at institute of Aerospace Medicine Indian Air Force Vimanapura post Bangolore, India.
6. 34th Annual Conference cum convocation IMASACON held on 10th to 11th Oct. at Vythiri village Resorts, Calicut, Kerala, India.
7. Hospital waste Management(ISHWCOM) held on 14th to 15th Nov. at Jawahar Lal Auditorium, AIIMS, New Delhi.
8. One year post ;graduate diploma course in Disaster Preparedness & Rehabilitation (Part time) for the academic year 2015-16 at Indian Rd Cross Society.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

1. Organization of CME/Workshops/trainings/programme for all categories of medical/paramedical/support staff of H&FW department.
2. Coordination with Govt. and Non-Govt. training and teaching institution for imparting latest knowledge and skill to health care professional/paramedical support staff of H&FW department.
3. Dissemination of information of various training programme being organized through premier institution to all concerned.
4. Sponsorship the appropriate medical, nursing and paramedical personnel for higher education through distance education.
5. Sponsorship the appropriate medical, nursing and paramedical personnel for higher education through distance education.
6. Reimbursement delegation/registration/workshop/course fee where ever applicable to the sponsored candidate.

1.8 Central Procurement Agency (CPA)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 41040 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 26000 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 40 Lakh
M&E : ₹ 15000 Lakh

The broad objectives of the scheme was to procure drugs centrally required by the hospitals and Health centers of Govt. of Delhi and their distribution to these institutions ensuring high quality standards with comparatively low cost. 404 items of EDL list was finalized through CPA and tender floated. 213 surgical components were finalized during 2014-15.

As per policy decision taken by H&FW Department, 75% plan outlays under M&S of most of allopathic hospitals under Delhi Govt has been reduced and the same has been added to the plan allocation of Central Procurement agency which will single headedly deal with the procurement of essential drugs and medicines to all allopathic hospitals under H&FW on need basis. Hence, ₹ 26000 lakh has been allocated under Revenue head of CPA under DHS for the CFY 2016-17. It has been decided to procure all item under EDL list.

Machinery and equipment shall have been procured under CPA with budget allocation of Rs. 15000 lakh for further supply to health institutions under GNCTD in CFY 2016-17

1.9 BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANGEMENT IN DELHI

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 30 Lakh

As per DPCC report, Delhi is generating approximate 14 tons of bio-medical waste per day from various hospitals, clinics, and clinical laboratories. The Govt. Hospital and some private hospitals have their own arrangement for treatment of bio-medical waste. The treatment of bio-medical waste and their disposal has paramount importance for prevention of environmental pollution and hazardous diseases arising out of these substances.

Small Govt. dispensaries, private nursing homes/clinics cannot make their own arrangement for treating of bio medical waste due to high cost involved in treatment facilities.

Keeping in view the difficulties faced by these smaller health institutions, Govt. took initiative to establish Centralized Bio Medical Waste Treatment Plant had been established at Okhla and Nilothi through Joint Venture Plant with the private sector/NGO.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Establishment of Cell for Bio Medical Waste Management and Environment health.
- Training of MO and para medical personnel in occupational Safety and Environment Health including Bio medical Waste Management.

- Organizing of Training, State Seminars, workshops etc.
- IEC activities through various medias like printing, outdoor and electronic etc.
- Procurement of Reporting Formats, Master Registers, Guidelines, Status report, books etc.
- Proposal for creation of posts.
- Monitoring and evaluation of Bio Medical Waste Management in Delhi Govt. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1.10 COMPUTERISATION OF DHS (HQ)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

It is required for better planning & monitoring of various health activities, generation of statistical report compilation of information / data including Morbidity and Mortality Statistics of various diseases.

Achievement of ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16

- E.Office implementation in Subordinate Officers on mandatory basis of Digital India initiative.
- Strengthing of Computer branch of DGHS(HQ) and subordinate offices through creation of outsourced posts and addition of more computers and Peripherals.
- Condemnations of 65 old computers has been done through E-waste disposal.
- Scanning of old file under implementation of E- Office.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Strengthening of E-Office Implementation in DGHS(HQ) and subordinate office through creation of posts in view of increase of work and addition of more computers and others peripherals.
- Renewal of AMC of Existing computer Hardware and Peripherals.
- Up gradation of Ram and Ups Batteries of all the old computers.
- Upgradation of lease line from 10 mbps to 25 mbps.
- Upgradation of Server Hardware to NIC Cloud migration.

1.11 Disaster Management Cell in DHS (HQ)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

One hospital has been identified as the Nodal Hospital pertaining to Disaster Mitigation and Management and the District CDMO is the Nodal Officer for each District and the medical superintendent of the Nodal Hospital is the Alternate Nodal Officer for the District. Further within the paradigm of Disaster Management Act

2005, Capacity Building by every department is a mundane responsibility and the issues to be covered are as under:

- Participation in mock drills conducted by DDMA from time to time.
- Training of HR on emergency medical response
- Information dissemination on steps of Life support through outdoor publicity medium
- Action on the issues related to rehabilitation of victims (pertains to medical response and Trauma Care) of Natural / man-made events

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Infrastructure Development
- Procurement of manikins and training equipments for emergency Medical Response Trainings, standard Disaster kits for all health centers.
- Continuation of emergency medical response training
- Training of human resources on CBRN mass casualty management.
- Dissemination of information on basic life support techniques/do's and don'ts in crisis situation through various outdoor publicity medium/electronics medium.
- Participation in Mock Drills conducted by DDMA from time to time.

1.12 RE-ORGANIZATION OF DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 800 Lakh

The Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi was established in the year 1970. It actively participates in delivery of health care services in coordination with other Govt. and Non Government Organizations in their health related activities. Recently Govt has decided to re organized health care delivery system as follows:-

a) Mohalla clinics
b) Multi Specialty Clinic(Poly Clinics)
c) Multi Specialty hospital (Secondary level hospital)
d) Super Specialty hospital (Tertiary level)

Entaired area of NCT of Delhi has been re organized in 5 regions having merged earlier 11 districts as stated below:-

S.No	Region	District covered
1	North	North, North West
2	Central	Central
3	West	West, South West
4	East	East, North East, Shahadra
5	South	South, South West , new Delhi

Thus 11 CDMOs has been re distributed in 5 CDMOs. Regional Director of Health Services are posted for 4 regions and post of Director Health Services has been upgraded as DGHS.

Achievement of ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16

- Creation and recruitment of new posts
- Training of various staff including under Delhi State Health Mission.
- Monitoring and supervision of various health programmes and activities of various health personnel including YUVA programmes in Govt. Schools in pilot project districts.
- Implementation of Nursing Home Act. Anti Quackery Act.
- Advertisement of various policy issues

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Training of various staff including staff under Delhi State Health Mission.
- Monitoring and supervision of various health programmes and activities of various health personnel.
- Creation and recruitment of new posts.
- Creation of 02 posts of AO and 06 posts of AAO in DHS(HQ).
- Advertisement of various policy issues.

1.13 CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 75 Lakh

National Cancer Control Programme of Government of India includes various issues pertaining to Preventive, Promotive, Early Detection and Treatment of Cancer. Establishment of Regional Cancer Centers for comprehensive management of Cancer is an important activity under the National Cancer Control Programme. Cancer Control programme of DHS aims to sustain level of Preventive, Promotive and Early Detection activities pertaining to commonly occurring cancers. Up gradation of diagnostic facilities in tertiary care setup and district hospitals and treatment facilities with the ultimate aim to provide adequate facilities for early detection and treatment facilities for cancer.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Screening / Early Detection and Treatment of Cancer
- IEC activities
- To involve the NGOs

1.14 Leprosy Control Programme Cell

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Leprosy is one of the communicable diseases associated with superstition and social stigma from time immemorial. Govt. of India has laid more emphasis for Leprosy Control Programme providing central assistance to State Societies. Delhi State Leprosy Control Society has been constituted since November 1998, which is functioning under active supervision of State Leprosy Control Cell. Govt. of India provides funds. District Leprosy Control Societies had been constituted in all Districts. Urban leprosy clinics through passive reporting and mobile leprosy treatment units through active search in JJ clusters / Slum are regularly detecting and treating leprosy cases.

Delhi has prevalence rate of 3.92 leprosy cases per 10,000 populations, by March 2004. With constant efforts under leprosy control programme the rate has been reduced to 0.67 per 10,000 populations by March 2013 and still this Directorate proposes to further bring down this rate during 12th Five Year Plan.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

1. Reduction of Gr-II disability among New cases by 10%
2. Further Reduction of Leprosy Prevalence
3. Strengthening of Referral System
4. Starting of RCS services in AIIMS and Guru Govind Singh Hospital.
5. Awareness generation in the community.
6. Proposal for creation of various posts.
7. Special Public awareness programme on 2nd October/30th January with other Govt. Department & NGO.
8. Capacity building through Training/Seminar/Workshop Programme.
9. Reconstructive surgeries for disability limitations and rehabilitations of leprosy cases in major hospitals of Delhi

1.15 Tobacco Control Programme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

About 8 – 9 lakh person die in India every year due to their tobacco habit. These deaths are due to hazardous effects of tobacco consumption in any form like smoking beedi, cigarettes and hukka though pipe etc. leading to cancer of lungs, larynx, oropharynix, urinary bladder, kidneys, pancreas, coronary heart diseases/peripheral vascular diseases etc. The smoke exhaled by smokers is more hazardous to non smokers.

Keeping in view of the above scenario, Delhi Govt. has enforced the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non Smokers Health Protection Act w.e.f. 26.11.97. Central Tobacco Control Act. had also been enforced in whole of India including that of Delhi w.e.f. 1st May 2004 with notification of various section under the act.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

1 To enforce Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non Smokers Health Protection Act 1996 and Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act 2003 in stringent manner
2 Apart from existing two TCC, 2 -3 more TCCs will be established in districts.
3 Tobacco free Delhi project will be continue in 04 department like Delhi Police, Transport, Health and Education department.
4 Dry day for Tobacco .
5 Conduction of 2 mass media campaign through FM radio, hoardings, railway stations & newspaper advertisements.
6 Creating Tobacco cessation facilities in health Institutions.
7 To conduct the Seminar Workshops in Schools & Colleges.
8 State Tobacco Control Cell will be strengthened.

1.16 Public Health Campaign

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 250 Lakh

Delhi Govt. organizes various state run public health programmes like Pulse Polio, Matra Suraksha Abhiyan, Shravan Shakti Abhiyan, Motia Bind Mukti Abhiyan and other National Health Programmes. The motivation of the public is also required to participate in the above programmes including Health Melas, public meetings, public lectures/Bhagidari Workshop etc. To achieve these objectives, Delhi Govt. organize various public health campaigns in form of "Munadi" workshops, Seminar, Pannel discussion, quizzes, various health awareness rallies, speech, paintings and essay competitions and exhibitions on preventive aspects of various health hazard. It is proposed that advertisement may be done for the public in form of "Munadi" by announcing the public, health activities/ the place and date of public lecture, health mela etc. through mobile loudspeaker etc. The same IEC activities may also be carried out through newspaper, print media and electronic media.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Awareness campaigns on water borne and vector borne diseases
- Capacity building trainings for various enforcement officers on water borne diseases
- Print media advertisements and outdoor awareness campaign on water and vector borne diseases
- Dengue home work card for school children's and Nukkad Natak
- Magic Show

1.17 State Award to Service Doctors & Other Serving Paramedical Staff of GNCT of Delhi

1. State Award to Doctors and paramedical staff.
2. Payment of honorarium and momentum.
3. Refreshments charges including Tent etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Doctors work in various dispensaries/health centers/hospitals in an atmosphere having distressed and ailing humanity and also involved in the

Implementation of various national/state health programmes. State Awards to Service Doctors working in Delhi was first started in the year 1997-98. Under this scheme 20 Service doctors from Allopathy, Homeopathy and Indian System of Medicine who are working under Govt. of NCT of Delhi for the last 15 years or more with excellent services to the people of Delhi are conferred with the State award, every year.

The purpose of state award is to motivate the medical and paramedical staff for better quality service to the population of Delhi. In the award function held on 29th August 2006, Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that this award should also be given to Paramedical staff. Each awardee is given a memento, Citation certificate and cash award. The award seeks to recognize work of any distinction and is given for distinguished and exceptional achievements/service in all fields of activities/disciplines, such as Medicine, Social Work, medical research, Public health, etc.There ought to be an element of public service in the achievements of the person to be selected. It should not be merely excellence in a particular field but it should be excellence plus. All Government Doctors and paramedical staff who fulfil the criteria without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- State Award to Doctors and paramedical staff.
- Payment of honorarium and momentum.
- Refreshments charges including Tent etc.
- Newspaper Advertisement displaying list of State Awardees.

Grant in Aid to Indraprastha Vyavasyik Evam Paryavarneeya Swasthya Samiti (IVPSS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 18 Lakh

A society under the name IVPSS had been constituted under Society Act of Delhi Govt. in 1999 with a view to creating a healthy working environment for the workers and preventing occupational hazards. The occupational hazards heat, cold, stress, noise, radiation, vibration, chemicals, dust fumes, aerosols, vapors, mists, biological agents such as moulds, bacteria and viruses, ergonomic, psychological and mechanical factors have adverse impact on health.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- BMW Management training and Workshops - 20
- Inspection & advisory work - 25
- Research in Occupational & Environmental health - 02

1.19 Special Programmes for Geriatric Population

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Delhi being mega city the geriatric population (above 60 years of age) has tripled in last 50 years. There are 13 lakh Senior citizens in Delhi. These elderly people need good shelter, balanced diet, clean surroundings and proper medical facilities. Anemia, osteoporosis diabetes, cancer, hypertension, heart ailments and chronic respiratory diseases, multi organic disorders, Alzheimer's diseases, dementia and mental disorders are major problems amongst geriatric population and need timely intervention. With gradual decline of joint family system in society especially in Delhi, it becomes the responsibility of the state to take care of the health of old people. Delhi Govt. had started Sunday Clinics for senior citizens in some hospitals and some special health check up for these people in Bhagidari Mahotsav.

Achievements 2015-16

- Sunday clinic in all multi specialty hospital of Delhi Govt hospital.
- Help desk for Senior Citizens have been set up in all Delhi Govt. hospitals.
- Support to hospitals and Districts in organizing camp.
- Scheme for the inmates of old Age home.
- Observation of International day for elderly people.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Awareness Generation Programme through Strategic media Plan/ IEC through Delhi Metro premises, Metro feeder bus services, Unipole, Bus Q Shelter, Newspaper Advertisement, Website Advertisement, Rent Free Hoarding , other hoardings, Public Utility etc on regular basis through out the year
- Support to Hospitals and Districts in organizing camps, providing IEC materials etc
- Observation of International day for elderly people on 1st Oct 2016 through awareness generation campaign, health campaign in hospital, IEC material etc.
- Community based programme / Health camp for elderly in the communities.
- Provision of vehicles for supervision / monitoring of Geriatric clinic / Sunday Clinics especially on Sunday.
- Procurement of one Computer, Printer for Geriatric Cell.
- Strengthening the Geriatric Cells with required manpower.

1.20 Financial Assistance to affected/infected AIDS/HIV persons and double orphan Children (DSACS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 600 Lakh

The Govt. of NCT of Delhi decided "to provide the financial assistance to people living with HIV/AIDs on ART treatment and double orphan children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in Delhi" in 2012-13. The Cabinet has also approved that destitute /abandoned Children less than 18 years of age and infected with HIV/AIDS in the care of NGOs/other Institutions and taking treatment in ART centers in Delhi will be included for financial assistance as given to double orphan Children infected with HIV/AIDs. As per survey/study done by DSACS, there are approx. 4500 poor persons living with HIV/AIDS in Delhi and 35 Double Orphans children affected/ infected by HIV/AIDS.

(i) Financial Assistance to People living with HIV/AIDS (4500 poor persons)

- Annual family Income should not exceed of ₹ 50 thousand.
- Should be a resident of Delhi for last 03 years (on or 1st December 2008)
- Proof of residence will be as per existing Delhi Government Schemes for the weaker sections.
- Should be on regular anti retroviral treatment at any of the nine ART Centers in Delhi.
- Financial Assistance to eligible PLHA's will be provided @ ₹ 1000/- per month.
- The assistance to the eligible people living with HIV/AIDS will be continued till they live.

(ii) Financial Assistance to orphan children either infected or affected HIV/AIDS

- Both parents have died.
- At least one of the parent have died due to HIV/AIDS
- Proof of death of the parent due to HIV/AIDS to be ascertained from the ICTC/ART Centers.
- The proof of child being infected by HIV/AIDS to be checked from ICTC/ART Centers.
- Eligible double orphan children may be staying with grandparents / close relatives (extended family) or may be in institutional care.

(iii) Financial Assistance to:

- Double orphans Children infected by HIV/AIDS (Age- 0-18 years) = ₹ 2050/-
- Double orphans Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (Age- 0-18 years) = ₹ 1750/-
- The assistance will be routed through the guardian or in-charge of the institution where the child resides.

- Received amount is to spend only for the purpose of the said orphan child.
- Financial assistance to the double orphan children will be continued till they attain the age of 18 years.
- Infected double orphan child, as long as he/she gets assistance in this category will not be considered for assistance in the category of people living with HIV/AIDS, However once the child attains the age of 18 years, he/she will be considered for assistance as a PLHA subject to fulfillment of the laid down criteria for the same.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Persons/Children Living with HIV AIDS - 2500
- Orphans Children infected by HIV/AIDS (OCI) - 35
- Orphans Children infected by HIV/AIDS - Destitute 35
- Orphans Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (OCA) - 30

As per cabinet decision no. 2044 dated 15/07/2013 Delhi Govt has to make payments of the remuneration of contractual employees of DSACS due to hike in the rates under the scheme Financial assistance to HIV/AIDS affected persons.

1.21 Delhi State AIDS Control Society (CSS- National AIDS & STD Control programme)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3500 Lakh

Delhi State AIDS Control Society is an autonomous body of Delhi Govt. It became functional from 1st November,1998 and a nodal agency which is responsible for implementing the National AIDS Control Programme funded by Govt. of India. The main objective of the society to prevent and control HIV transmission and to strengthen state capacity to respond to long-term challenge posed by the epidemic. The society is implementing various components through various departments/ institutes of Govt. and Non-Government.

The Society was established towards fulfilment of following aims and objectives:

- To prevention HIV transmission and to control its spread in Delhi
- To reduce morbidity and mortality associated with HIV infection.
- To reduce the adverse social and Economic impact resulting from HIV infection.
- To coordinate and strengthen STD/HIV/AIDS surveillance in Delhi.
- To provide technical support in HIV/AIDS prevention and control to Government and Non-governmental Organisation.
- To enhance the community awareness about HIV/AIDS for its prevention and control.
- To develop materials for distribution and adoption by agencies working in AIDS prevention and control.

- To promote, canalize and integrate the activities of Non-government Organizations for AIDS prevention and control.
- To promote safety of blood and blood products and undertake, support and catalyze voluntary blood donation movement.
- To provide facilities and to strengthen Sexually Transmitted Diseases control services in Government and Non-government sector and Private Medical Sector.
- To develop counselling services on the disease of HIV/AIDS and related issues.
- To mobilize support social, financial or otherwise for management of HIV infected person and AIDS patients.

The Society is entrusted with the task to reduce spread of HIV among all sections of the population. It has evolved a strong multi-sectoral response towards the epidemic by involving Public Sectors and Private Sectors, various Govt. Departments and NGOs etc. to seek their co-operation in strengthening the implementation of the programme. The Society has involved in implementation of National AIDS Control Programme phase-II (1999-2007) for Delhi which was prepared by the Society and approved by the World Bank/NACO. NACP Phase-IV is being under implementation.

The project has following components :

- Targeted Intervention, STI Control & Condom Promotion
- IEC, Blood Safety & VTC
- Surveillance Training, Operational Research and Institutional Strengthening
- Low Cost Community based Care for HIV/AIDS Inter-Sectoral Collaboration & Coordination.

1.23 <u>Establishment of new Medical College, Medical University and Paramedical Institution</u>:

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The aim of the project is to increase the availability of trained Doctors, nurses and paramedical staff in NCT of Delhi through creation of Universities and Colleges. Land has been allotted by DDA for which payment has been made. Possession of land was taken on 15.6.11.

<u>Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17</u>

- C/o building – civil, electric & sanitary work of development work, bulk services, c/o boundary wall , green building provisions ,staff quarters, boys & girls hostels and faculty rooms etc.
- Appointment of Consultant

1.24 PPP Dialysis

T o provide access to high quality haemo dialysis under PPP mode at low pricing to the entire populace of Delhi and free of charge services to the poor and other identified patients.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 700 Lakh

Achievements 2015-16

Dialysis centre (PPP) have been set up in 3 hospitals in cluster– I with 105 machines set up in LNJP Dr. Hedgewar and Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

To set up Dialysis centre (PPP) in cluster –II.

1.25 Opening of new Primary Health Centers (AAMC)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10000 Lakh (Capital)

Delhi Government operates 262 dispensaries. In addition, the Deptt wants to set up PHCs in such localities which are not properly covered by existing hospital/dispensary. It has been proposed to set up 1000 such PHCs/ Mohalla clinics. Following are the specific features of proposed AAMCs :-

Concept- The Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinic has been conceptualized as a mechanism to provide quality primary health care services accessible within the communities in Delhi at their doorstep. The setting up of AAMCs has been envisaged in the form of Pre-Engineered Insulated Box Type Re-located Structures which are to be manufactured and installed through PWD. 1000 such clinics are proposed to be opened.

Set up :- The clinics will be set up in about 50 to 60 sqm built up area, in a plot of about 100 to 150 sqm in a semi-permanent structure built with modern technology and latest design in an economic way. Each AAMC shall be staff with one Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, a ANM and a Lab Attendant

Services to be delivered:- Basic medical care based on standard treatment protocols which include curative care for common illnesses like fever, diarrhoea, skin problems and referral services. Basic investigations such as haemoglobin, blood sugar, pregnancy test will be carried out in the clinics and for the other tests, the facility will be linked to mother lab/centralized labs where the samples drawn will be transported and the report sent to the patient electronically. All drugs as per the essential drug list shall be provided free of cost to the patients. Preventive services such as immunization, antenatal and postnatal care of pregnant women, assessment of nutritional status and

counselling and preventive and promotive component of National/State Health Programmes.

Targets for 2016-17

1. 1000 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics in all over Delhi with the target of completion in 2016-17.
2. 100 AAMC in rented buildings on pilot basis.
3. 250 AAMCs in phase 1 with date by August 2016
4. 250 AAMCs in Ph 11 by October 2016.
5. 500 AAMCs in Ph 3 by March 2017
6. These clinics will be established by constructing porta cabins.
7. Appointment of manpower by contract basis.

1.25 Health Project Division

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50.00 Lakh

The health Department, GNCTD has decided to set up a Health Project Division for Planning and execution of all health sector projects of Deptt of Health & Family Welfare, GNCTD. This will ensure timely, efficient and cost effective delivery of health services by coordinated and synchronized planning, execution and commissioning of health sector projects.

Target for 2016-17

Engagement of consultants for working out the feasibility of process for restructuring in hospitals of Delhi Govt.

1.24 Directorate of Health & Medical Education

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The objective of the Directorate is to plan, coordinate, develop, monitor and regulate Medical Education, Training, Research and allied areas relating to health care manpower and also to implement the strategy and policies, programmes of Govt. in Medical Education, Training and Research.

The other objectives of the directorate include the following:-

- To set up a common university of Medical & allied sciences under GNCTD to affiliate, manage & regulate medical education colleges & schools.
- For taking steps to develop the existing hospitals and to standardize the various medical education programmes in the hospitals
- DHME will play leading role to setup or strengthen medical college and develop them as centers of excellence in R&D (research and development)

and to plan, coordinate, develop, monitor and regulate Medical Education, Research and allied areas relating to healthcare man power.

2. Institute of Liver and Billary Sciences (ILBS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 12000 Lakh (₹ 7000 Lakh for capital assets)

Construction of building Phase-I was completed by PWD with an estimated cost of ₹ 83.66 crore with a provision of 155 beds. The estimated cost of the Ph-II project revised from ₹ 223.29 crore to ₹ 389 crore as per Cabinet decision No. 1609 dated 18.01.2010. Against the revised cost of ₹ 389 crore, Delhi Govt. has already paid the total cost of ₹ 389 crore for construction of 2nd Phase of ILBS building. The total beds capacity will be around 550 beds (Ph.I + II). The construction of Ph-II of ILBS was undertaken by DMRC.

Achievements 2015-16

- Strengthened OPD and Indoor services.
- Procurement of Research lab facilities.
- Establishment of ICTC
- Medical and surgical equipments procured
- Centre for Research on Dengue and Vector borne disease established.
- Various courses have been started i.e D.M(Hepatology), M.Ch (Hepato-pancreato-biliary-surgery), PhD (Biomedical Sciences), DM (Organ Transplant Anaesthesia and critical care)and DM (Pediatric Hepatology)
- PDCC cources and other short courses have been started i.e. Liver Transplant Anaesthesia, HPB interventional radiology , Pediatric Hepatology, Hepatopathology and certificate courses in Renal Replacement.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Completion of construction work of Phase – II of Building of ILBS through DMRC.
- Creation & filling up (220 additional) of posts.
- Strengthening of OPD and Indoor services.
- Procurement of medical and surgical equipments.
- To Strengthen Laboratory & Other investigation facilities.
- Planning for construction of Residential block for the Faculty and other staff.
- Establishment of Radio onco -therapy facility for treatment of various type of Gastro-intestinal cancer.

3.1. Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital at Pitam Pura

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2725 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 2125 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 500 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

200 beds Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital at Pitampura was established in 10th Five Year Plan to provide comprehensive medical care facilities and secondary level health care to the residents of North-West Delhi.

Achievements 2015-16

- Up gradation of existing services of hospital with round the clock casualty, Labour room, Level III Nursery, ICU & Operative Services .
- The proposal to HLL through Procurement Coordination Cell (PCC) for finalization of specifications, installation and commissioning of medical gas pipeline initiated

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Up gradation of existing services of hospital with round the clock casualty, Labour room, Level III Nursery, ICU & Operative Services.
- Setting up of Blood bank facilities
- Setting up of laundry
- Setting up of Central Gas Pipeline system
- EFC approval for expansion/remodelling of hospital with 477 additional beds.

3.2. Jag Parvesh Chandra Hospital at Sashtri Park (SCSP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1450 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1050 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 300 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

200 beds Jag Parvesh Chandra Hospital at Shastri Park was established in 10th Five Year Plan to provide comprehensive medical care facilities and secondary level health care to the residents of North East.

Achievements 2015-16

- ICU is functioning with 10 beds.
- Separate Male & Female IPD wards.
- Major OTs.
- Started Eyes, ENT, Ortho, Laparoscopic, and Gynae & Obst. Surgeries.
- Started computerized registration of OPD.
- Separated DOTS centers.
- Started Saturday Special Clinic
- Started OPDs in Dental, ENT, Eye

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To Start Histopathology and Microbiology Deptts.
- Cytopathology and Thyroid functions to be started.
- Up gradation of existing ICU
- To start Blood Bank.
- To Start the Medical Gas pipeline in nursing & paedtrics.
- To start minimal invasive surgery department
- To start Lab services for 24x7.
- To start the round-the-clock emergency and maternity service.
- To start a dedicated Ortho OT for Hip & Knee replacement surgery.
- To start NRC (Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre) and adolescent clinic.
- National program for prevention & control of deafness.
- EFC approval for expansion/remodelling of hospital with 300 additional beds.

3.3. Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichripur (SCSP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1950.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1350.00 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 400.00 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 200.00 Lakh

100 Beds Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital situated at Khichri Pur in Trans-Yamuna area of East Delhi was commissioned in Dec. 1991 to provide medical facilities to poor , weaker section of more than 14 lakh population of Trans Yamuna area in east Delhi in all major disciplines like Labour Room and Maternity facilities, round the clock Emergency, Casualty, I.C.U. service, Blood bank facility, Swine Flue Centre with 6 Beds, clinical and investigative facilities round the clock.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- C/o building for additional 470 beds on the vacant plot adjacent to LBS hospital, redesigning/ construction of accident & emergency block etc.
- Proposal for skill lab in gynae deptt.
- Component Separation Unit Blood Bank , procurement of Maruti Eco Van with AC.
- Procurement of digital Radiography system and USG machine.

3.4 BJRM Hospital at Jahangirpuri

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1700 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1300 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 300 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

100 beds BJRM Hospital is a secondary level multi specialty general hospital situated in the North-West district of Delhi. Current daily average OPD attendance is between 2000 approximately and IPD bed occupancy is approximately 120%.Hospital is providing the service in OPD and IPD in all clinical departments like General Medicine, General Surgery, Ophthalmology, ENT, Orthopedics, Gynae & Obst., Peads. In addition to that , hospital is also providing other supportive medical services like Radiology services, Lab facilities, Nursery facility, Casualty & Emergency facility, ECG facility(24 X7), Mortuary services etc. Hospital also arranges special clinics each for diabetes/ Hypertension, Cancer, Asthma, Neonatal, Rectal and Geriatric clinic for senior citizen.

Achievement of 2015-16

- 47 new posts of various categories filled up.
- Supply, installation, testing & commissioning of 50 LPH RO system, providing & fixing 23 window ACs in hospital.
- To strengthen the state and national programmes run by different departments of Govt e.g ladli, mamta janani shishu suraksha, EWS plus various health programmes is already being implemented.
- Establishment of round the clock laboratory services.
- Establishment of CCTV.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Establishment of additional 50 beds (Maternity & Nursery ward)
- Renovation of Gynea OT Block in phased manner.
- Providing of additional space for strengthening of Unani services.
- To start round the clock Maternity and Neo-Natology services.
- Renovation of MRD and mortuary block.
- Up gradation of diagnostic facilities
- Renovation and dual water supply (Delhi Jal board supply + underground water supply) of residential complex of hospital.
- EFC approval for expansion/remodelling of hospital with 277 additional beds.

3.5. R.T.R.M. Hospital at JAFFARPUR, DELHI

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1250 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 550 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 600 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

This 100 beds hospital is providing medical facilities in all the major discipline to the people residing in the rural belt of Najafgarh Block in the South West District of Delhi.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Expansion of hospital from 100 beds to 200 beds:- i) Tendering by PWD , (ii) Start of construction and approx. 30% civil work completed.
- Completion of the reaming works of expansion of laparoscopic and Cario care facilities.
- Commissioning of gas manifold system with centralized gas supply for indoor, OT etc.
- Establishment of ICU.
- Procurement of high frequency 100 m A mobile X-ray unit for radiology department.
- Strengthening of ENT, ophthalmology, Gynae, OPD,OT services and family welfare services.
- To make function one stop centre for victims of rape/sexual harassment.
- EFC approval for expansion/remodelling of hospital with 270 additional beds

3.6 Maharishi Balmiki Hospital at Pooth Khurd

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2100 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 700 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 1200 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 200 Lakh

Maharishi Balmiki Hospital **i**s a 150 beds multispecialty hospital providing primary secondary and tertiary level of treatment to the residents of rural area. The OPD services were started in 29th September 1998.

The hospital facilities are required to be upgraded upto 200 beds. Hospital is providing the secondary level medical care & services in allopathic, ISM & Special clinic. Also 24 hours of causality & emergency services, Diagnostic services, Operative Services, Special Clinics, Maternity & nursing and other facility.

Achievements 2015-16

- Upgradation of Medical Gas pipe line.
- Strengthening of Bio – Medical waste management
- Microbiology centre, Sensitivity services.
- Implementation of JSSK scheme.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Up-gradation of Hospital from 150 beds to 200 beds
- Establishment of Blood Bank
- Up-gradation of different clinical services of the hospital.
- procurement of Machinery & equipments and drugs & Medicines

- Up-gradation and strengthening of Disaster Management and preparedness. of different clinical services of the hospital.

3.7. Guru Govind Singh Hospital at Raghubir Nagar

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2500 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1300 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 1000 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 200 Lakh

Guru Gobind Singh Govt. Hospital is a 100 beds hospital established in the resettlement colony of Raghubir Nagar, West Delhi under SCSP scheme of Delhi Govt. with a view to provide secondary level health care to an approximate population of 5-7 lakh, which has now been doubled. The hospital is now fully functional with round the clock emergency/casualty, Maternity / Labour room, Operation Theatres. Functioning with outdoor services in 1995 and indoor services in 2001.

OPD registration raise from 1800 to 2000 patients per day and of IPD lies in range of 60 to 70. More than 200% bed occupancy in the Indoor especially in maternity and paediatrics wards. This hospital has 03 beds in the paeds ward od SAM (Several Malnourished Children) 10-15 children per month were admitted and provided free diet during the stay in the hospital. The hospital services have been strengthened and up-graded on regular basis and also started Geriatrics clinic on Sundays and Commissioning of Blood Storages Unit. The aim of the scheme is to provide the best health care facilities to the general public of the area free of cost. The hospital has been notified an approved center for medical certification of disability for West district.

Achievements 2015-16

- Rain water harvesting system installed.
- Labour room and OT block renovated.
- Blood storage unit, post operative ward with 14 beds and Anesthesia machine procured.
- Audiometry room into new setup have renovated.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Increase the bed strength from 100 to 200 beds.
- Modified Plan for c/o new 150 bedded Mother & Child block.
- Expansion of Medical services through addition of new equipments.
- Strengthening different OPD and casulty services
- To start the facility of Auditry Steady State Response in ENT Deptt and Shoulder Arthroscopy.
- Upgradtion of SNCU to level III by adding ventilators and expansion of NRC to 10 beds from the existing 3 beds.

3.8. Dr. N.C. Joshi Hospital at Karol Bagh

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 750 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 600 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 50 Lakh

Dr. N.C. Joshi Hospital, 100 beds Orthopedic Hospital is situated in Karol Bagh with providing the 24&7 Maternity and Neo Natal services, Emergency Services, and others major disciplines.

Achievements 2015-16

- Up gradation of hospital from 60 to 100 beds.
- All posts are approved by the AR Department. Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- OPD and Lab services strengthen.
- Strengthen of nursing services.
- 12 hours emergency services started.
- Upgraded Diagnostic & Lab Services

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

1. Strengthening of enquiry & registration services.
2. Strengthening of OPD services
3. Strengthening of OT Services
4. Providing round the clock Maternity Services
5. Upgradation of Diagnostic & Lab Services
6. Expansion of Dr.N.C. Joshi Memorial Hospital at DB Gupta Road with 200 beds
7. Creation of posts of all the categories
8. Increasing of outsourced security, Sanitation, N.O. services for expended hospital
9. installation of ETP, Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Recharge System
10. Clear all the pending cases (4) including to acquire the land of the hospital

3.9 Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan at Karkardooma

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 5035 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 4575 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 460Lakh

200 beds Dr. Headgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma was established in 10th Five Year Plan to provide comprehensive medical care facilities including secondary level health care to the residents of East Delhi over a radius of 12 Kms. The hospital is providing various medical services like OPD, IPD, Blood Bank , Casualty, Surgeries, OBS, Maternity, Eye, ENT, Ortho, Skin and VD, Pathology, Radiology, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic System of medicines Average daily OPD attendance of patients is 2500.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Purchase of machinery, equipments and medicines to be continue.
- Computerization of OPD, IPD and record of MRD department to be continue.
- Stg. of the existing medical services.
- Conduct of pilot study through Health Project Division.

3.10. Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hosptial at Narela (SCSP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1100 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 775 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 250 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 75 Lakh

200 beds Satyavadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital at Narela was established in 10th Five Year Plan, to provide comprehensive medical care facilities and secondary level health care to the residents of North- West Delhi, particularly of Narela and its adjoining areas like Lampur, Bhorgarh, Sanoth, Holambi Kurd, Holambi Kalan and nearby re-settlement colonies. Total sanctioned posts are 422 in this hospital. Hospital is providing OPD services in all major discipline, diagnostic services, 24&7 Pathology service, Pharmacy & Physiotherapy and also started 24&7 Emergency services, Sunday clinic for Senior Citizens, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram , Ambulance services.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Expansion and strengthening of surgeries / major O.T. services in eye, ENT, Ortho, surgery, Obs. & Gynae
- Strengthening of pathology lab services round the clock 24x7 after filling vacant posts of Lab Technician/ Lab assistant.
- To start of ICU services and mortuary services
- Strengthening of OPD/IPD/Emergency services.
- Strengthening of Dental Deptt.
- Computerization of IPD services.

3.11 Attar Sain Jain Eye & General Hospital (SCSP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 215 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 115 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 50 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 50 Lakh

Attar Sen Jain Hospital was donated by President of Jain Trust to Govt. of NCT of Delhi and taken over by DHS on 19.4.1999 with a view to strengthen the hospital and provide preventive and curative services in the field of ophthalmology and general medicine. This hospital will provide comprehensive eye care and general

medical services to the residents of Lawrance Road, Shakur Basti, Ashok Vihar, Keshav Puram and adjoining areas.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Strengthening of Retina Clinic and Glaucoma Clinic.
- Procurement of equipments like Phaco Machine, SLIT LAMPS-2, Digital imaging system for eyes.

3.12 ACHARYA BHIKSHU GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AT MOTI NAGAR

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1250 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 950 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 150 Lakh
M&E/MV : ₹ 150 Lakh

ABGH is 100 beds general Hospital providing secondary level health care to the residents of Moti Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Maya Puri, Rajori Garden, Panjabi Bagh & Vishnu Garden etc.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

- C/o of hospital block for ICU, Blood Bank, Pathology and physiotherapy
- Installation of ETP.
- Introduction of audiometric and ICU services

3.13 PT. MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA HOSPITAL AT MALVIYA NAGAR

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 975 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 675 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 200 Lakh
M&E/MV : ₹ 100 Lakh

The basic objective of the scheme is to provide secondary level health care to the residents of Malviya Nagar, Begam Pur, Ber Sarai, Hauz Rani, Hauz Khas, Kalu Sarai, Khirki etc. This hospital is fully functional 100 beds catering to the population of 30 lakh.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Procurement of one whole body CT scan under PPP
- Procurement of coagulation analyzer
- Up gradation of operation theatre to modular operation theatre
- Advanced laparoscopic and neuro surgery
- Establishment of 6 bedded HDU and strengthening of ICU.

3.14. Shri Dadadev Matri Avum Shishu Chikitsalaya at Nasir Pur (SCSP)

It is a 64 bedded hospital situated at Dabri, New Delhi. It is providing on mother & child health care services.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2675 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 2375 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 200 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

Achievements 2015-16

- Blood bank storage with lab services has been stated with 24x7.
- JSSK, JSY schemes implemented.
- Disaster beds already functional.
- Ambulance services, Lab services and Labour room with nursery functional with (24x7).
- Registration cum help desk is functioning around the clock.
- To develop a full fledge nursery with out born and in born ventilators is under process.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Procurement of X-Ray machine 800 MA with CR system.
- Up-gradation of library services.
- To provide OPD services daily upto 1,000-1500
- ICU and OBS and Gynae proposed.
- To provide the ambulance services to needy patients for 24x7.
- Centralized Medical Gas Pipeline along with other infrastructures strengthening the medical facilities.

3.15 Health centre Cum Maternity Hospital at Kanti Nagar (SCSP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 720 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 600 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 20 Lakh

Target for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Extension of indoor services from
- Procurement of Machinery & Equipments.
- Computerization of OPD registration
- Facility of level-II NICU

3.16 Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel Hospital at Patel Nagar

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 525 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 375 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 50 Lakh

The colony hospital at Patel Nagar is one of the 3 colony hospitals which were taken over from MCD in 1996 for up-gradation into full-fledged 50 beds hospital for providing secondary level health care for the adjoining areas of Prem Nagar, Pandav Nagar, Baljeet Nagar, Ranjeet Nagar, DTC Colony etc.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

Starting of endourology

- Procurement of machines & equipments
- License for narcotic drugs
- Up gradation of CSSD
- Advanced spine surgery and histopathology services

4. Directorate of Family Welfare

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2740 Lakh

4.1 Expansion of Directorate of Family Welfare including TQM

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

- Provision of essential drugs including IFA, calcium, de-worming tablets and ante-natal referral cards along with up-gradation of knowledge of mothers as regard nutrition & safe delivery practices through IEC so as to provide essential obstetric care to all needy pregnant women.
- To provide and upgrade knowledge about PNDT Act and MTP Act of all stakeholders including Govt. officials, private health professionals, community leaders, opinion makers and public at large so as to implement these acts in transparent and effective manner and to abolish female feticide.
- To provide safe and hygienic abortions as per law.
- To improve the status of girl child and woman in society.
- To keep pace with information technology and to utilize the latest of the technology (hardware and software) so as to channelize the flow of information and data from different sections of headquarter and the plan implementing units to maximize the benefits to the public and programme.

- To strengthen physical infrastructure of the Directorate's building and its annexure like medical stores, training centre, MEM Wing etc. by repair, maintenance, provision of furnishing etc. so as to improve the physical work environment for maximum efficiency and good outlook to the general public as well as visitors.
- Surveillance of vaccine preventable diseases i.e. Polio, Measles, Diphtheria, Neonatal tetanus, Mumps etc so as to control/ eliminate/ eradicate these diseases which may result in reduction in infant and child mortality rates.
- Financial assistance of₹ 600 will be given to the pregnant women belonging to vulnerable sections of societies under Janani Suraksha Yojna who deliver in a govt. institution to bring down MMR, NMR and IMR . In Delhi, there are approx. 30,000 beneficiaries would be benefitted under JSY

4.2 Rural Family Welfare Centre

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 190 Lakh

Rural Family Welfare Centers provide primary health services including maternal care, child care, prevention & management of reproductive tract infections including sexually transmitted diseases, provision of family welfare services. There has been marked improvement in the family welfare and immunization services in the state of Delhi. It is evident from NFHS-III data.

Target for 2016-17

For Maintenance of Rural Welfare centers run by MCD Plan fund will be released as grant- in- aid to MCD towards salary, rent, and contingency of sanctioned staff of RFWC's as per Govt. of India's guidelines.

4.3 P.P. Units in Hospitals (Post Partum Units at District Level and Sub-district level)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 770 Lakh

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The objective of PP Units is to improve the health of Mother & child. For the maintenance of PP Units, release of Grant in Aid as per Govt. of India guidelines and pattern of assistance to the MCD for running 5 Rural Family Welfare Centers and meeting the salary as per State Govt. of the staff sanctioned and other expenditures. It also includes provision of adolescent health services, prevention and management of reproductive and sexually transmitted infections.

There has been marked increase in acceptors of Tubectomy, Vasectomy, Intrauterine contraceptive device & oral pills contraceptive amount the community. Immunization acceptance has been increased in the community, maternal mortality

rate have decreased due to good antenatal coverage. Marked Improvement in health indicator such as Total fertility rate, Birth rate, maternal mortality rate.

4.4 Directorate of Family Welfare - CSS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh

The provision under this head is kept to cover routine expenditure on salary of staff, Purchase, maintenance & repair of computer & accessories, Improvement of environment & infrastructure in the newly shifted office complex.

4.5 Health& Family Welfare Training Centres - CSS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

Health and Family Welfare Training Centre (HFWTC) was established in 1968 in Delhi. It is a part of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India and is being implemented through Directorate of Family Welfare under Govt. of NCT of Delhi. It is a state level training institute imparting training to Medical Officers and para-medical personnel of different health agencies of Delhi. Trainings are mainly focused on Rural Child Health (RCH) issues i.e. Maternal Health, Child Health, Contraception, Adolescent Health, Prevention and Management of RTI/STI/HIV etc.

4.6 Urban Family Welfare Centres (CSS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh

Nearly 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. Urban migration over the last decade has resulted in rapid growth of people living in urban slums. The massive inflow of the population has also resulted in the deterioration of living conditions in the cities. In many towns and cities the health status of urban slum dwellers is worse than that of the rural population. The Department of Family Welfare has been trying to extend the family welfare services to the urban population. Department of Family Welfare is supporting a network of urban family welfare centres with the objective of extending the family welfare services. Besides, externally aided projects like IPP-VIII were aimed to provide the family welfare services to the urban population in selected cities. Similarly, the urban component of externally aided Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) Programme provides family welfare services to the urban population.

i. There are 1083 centres functioning in various states under the scheme to provide outreach services, primary health care, MCH and distribution of contraceptive.
ii. There are three types i.e. i,ii,iii of these centres depending on the population covered by these centres i.e i covers a population of 10000 to 25000 to type ii cover 25000 to 50000 and type iii covers more than 50000 population.
iii. These are manned by 2 para medical staff in type i &ii centres and by 6 persons including Medical Officers in type III centres.

iv. The financial assistance under this component is given for the salary of staff, contingency and rent as per approved norms.

v. 43 UFWC sanctioned to different NGOs and MCD as per previous column for the year 2005-06 by GOI.

vi. The staffing pattern of UFWC is 1 MO (preferable female) 1 LHV, 2 ANMs, 1 Family Planning Field worker, 1 store keeper cum clerk

vii. Population to be covered by each UFWC is 50000 and above.

viii. Salary to the staff as per state scale admissible according to GOI, contingency ₹ 25000 per annum, Rent ₹ 25000 per annum.

ix. The function of the UFWC is to provide the essential RCH services including family welfare immunization to 50000 population.

4.7 Revamping Urban Family Welfare Centres – CSS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

- The main focus is to provide services through health posts mainly in slum areas.
- The services provided are mainly outreach of RCH services, first aid and referral services including distribution of contraceptive.
- Four types of Health posts are set up depending on the allotted population in the catchment's area of the centre covered.
- For type A, the criterion is less than 5000 population. For type B it varies between 5-10 thousands whereas for type C it is 10-20 thousands. For type-D the limit is 25-50 thousands population. Only type D health posts have a post of Medical officer.
- The staffing pattern of each post is 1 Lady Doctor, 1 PHN, 3-4 AMNs, 3-4 Male multiple worker, 1 class four women.
- Population covered by each health post is 50000 or above.
- Salary to the staff as per the scale admissible in the scale, contingency ₹ 25000 per annum, Rent ₹ 25000 per annum as per GOI guideline.

4.8 Sub Centre (CSS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 70 Lakh

- Each sub centre has 1 ANM and 1 Male health worker. 1 LHV (Lady health visitors) for every 6 sub centres. The salary of ANM & LHV to be borne by GOI and that of Male worker by State Govt.
- Other funding for each sub centres is ₹ 3000 for rent, ₹ 2000 for contingency, ₹1200 for voluntary workers per annum.
- Scheme of sub centres is now 100% centrally sponsored for sanctioned 43 sub centres.

5. Directorate of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy,Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 5045 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 4560 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 470 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 15 Lakh

The Directorate of ISM was set up on 1.8.1996 to augment education, research and health care services of ISM & Homeopathy. At present directorate operates 139 dispensaries (32 Ayurvedic, 15 Unani and 92 Homeopathic dispensaries).The Directorate Oversees the work of various autonomous bodies viz.,Delhi Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad, board of homoeopathy and Delhi Homoeopathic Anusandhan Parishad working under its administrative control.

5.1 Development and Strengthening of ISM

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1970 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1800 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 170 Lakh

Achievement for 2015-16

- One Ayurvedic and one Unani dispensary have been opened.
- 6 Pharmacist (Ayurvedic) have been appointed through Delhi Subordinate Service Selection board.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To integrate and expand Ayurvedic and unani services in existing health care infrastructure.
- Opening of at least 5 new Ayurvedic and 2 Unani dispensaries.
- Completion of process of filling up 11 posts of Pharmacists (Unani) with DSSSB.
- Activities for further integration and main streaming of AYUSH at state & District level shall be organized.
- To improve the quality of health care facilities in existing dispensaries.
- To strengthen drug control unit of ISM.

5.2 Chaudhary Barham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur :

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:₹ 2400 Lakh (₹ 300 Lakh for Capital Assets)

The Ayurved Hospital was started in Dec'09 on a trial basis and the Ayurved Medical college started in Nov'10 for UG courses with 100 sanctioned seats recognized by the Deptt of AYUSH, Min. of H&FW Govt. of India & CCIM and affiliated to GGSIP University. In the year 2010, only 17 students were admitted. In 2011, 86 students were admitted including 4 foreign students and one from Deficient North – East States and in 2015 , 90 students admitted including 4 foreign students and 2 students from Deficient North- East states. At present total strength of staff is 243 employees. Hostel facilities for boys & girls and nursing are available in the sansthan. Herbal Garden is being developed in 70 acres of land by department of AYUSH, Govt. of India. The proposal to set up Herbal Garden of International Standards is to be examined by a Joint Committee. At present there are more than five thousand medicinal plants in the Herbal Garden.

Achievement for 2015-16

- CCIM wanted permission to take admission for PG course in 3 Deptt.
- 1st Ayurved hospital to reach record average of more than 1000 patients a day in India.
- 1st Ayurved Hospital to 20 OPDs with specialties OPD in super specialties like neuromuscular disorders, geriatrics, panchkarma etc.
- 1st Ayurved Medical college with intake of 100 students.
- 1st Ayurved college in India to have e-library facility for the faculty and students.
- Ayurved Hospital also provides "Hospital at your doorstep" in different villages every month.
- Development of herbal garden/ plantation of 20 thousand plants and plantations of leech farming.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To start PG course and to develop mess facility in hostel for students.
- The Sansthan will further develop Panchakarma unit, Physio- therapy unit , super specialty, CMEs treatments etc.
- Creation of new post as per CCIM norms.
- NABH Accreditation
- 06 clinical Deptt such as Balrog, prasuti & stree rog, punch karma, salyatantra and Kaya chikitsa will be developed as per CCIM norms.
- Projects funded by Govt of India viz Herbal Garden- M/o H & FW and of Ayurgenomics.
- To installed BMD machine to assess bone density.

5.3. Grant-in-Aid to ISM Institutions / NGO's

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20 Lakh

The basic aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to NGOs/Institutions working for the development of Ayurveda/Unani,Yoga, Prakritik Chikitsa therapy in the field of health education ,orientation and re-orientation programmes, health awareness camps, health promoting activities, clinics research etc.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To provide GIA /Financial Assistance to society like Delhi Bharatiya Chikitsa Parishad, Examination body and Jamia Hamdard.

5.4 Development of Health Care Services of Homeopathy

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 150 Lakh
M&E/MV : ₹ 15 Lakh

The Directorate of ISM & Homoeopathy was setup under Govt. of Delhi on 01/08/1996 for development to augment education, Research and Health Care Services of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. At present there are 92 homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in Delhi and Central Homoeopathic Drug Store at Himmat Puri caters to the supply of drugs, medicines, and sundries to homoeopathic dispensaries. Under the policy of Govt. of Delhi, homoeopathic dispensaries shall be established in each upcoming health center and hospitals.

Achievement for 2015-16

- Three training programmes organized for GDMOs(Homeo) and two Pharmacists (Homeo) through UTCS.
- Observational studies in Homeopathic units have been started on various diseases**.**

Target for Annual plan 2016-17

- Opening of 5 new homoeopathic dispensaries and creation of Posts of GDMO, Pharmacist and class IV.
- To Strengthen the Administrative set up of homoeopathic wing and store and creation of posts.
- To conduct the reorientation programme/seminar for GDMO, Pharmacist staff .
- To improve the quality of Health care in homoeopathic unit.
- Appointment of 11 GDMO (Ayush) by UPSC and 01 post of Pharmacist by DSSSB.

5.5. Grant-in-Aid to Homeopathic Institutions – DELHI HOMEOPATHIC ANUSANDHAN PARISHAD

Annual Plan Outlay 2015-16 : ₹ 10 Lakh

The Grant in Aid to Dilli Homoeopathic Anusandhan Parishad (DHAP) an autonomous body for undertaking the research in the projects of psychiatry, MDRTB, Sub clinical Hypothyroidism, Gall Stone &Renal Stone, Skin disorders including Psoriasis, Vitiligo, Life Style Diseases, Geriatric diseases, pediatric disease , Female disease, Drug Proving, Respiratory and Arthritis.

Project of Sub clinical trial on Hypothyroids has been completed with the financial assistance of Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India and final report has been submitted.

Achievement for 2015-16

- To appoint 02 Sr. Research fellow for research work of DHAP and to appoint 01 DEO for DHAP.
- The ethical committee has been constituted.

Target of ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17

- To Stg. the administrative set up of Dilli Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad
- To undertake new research activities of life style diseases, skin diseases etc, proposal will sent to GoI for assistance
- To organize seminar, workshops and conferences in Homeopathic.

5.6 Grant-in-Aid for providing Homoeopathic Services under PPP in Delhi

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To strengthen/establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries under Bhagidari Scheme and establishment of Homeopathic Clinics as Public Partnership Project and improve the quality of the Homeopathic Services in charitable Homeopathic Clinic being run by NGO's in Delhi. Grant-in-Aid released to 10 dispensaries under Bhagidari Scheme.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- GIA to 20 new NGO's per year for establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries under Bhagidari Scheme
- GIA to establishment of 100 Homeopathic Clinics under PPP project
- Approval of pattern of assistance.

5.7 Essential Medicines to AYUSH Dispensaries

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 350 Lakh (CSS)
: ₹ 120 Lakh (State Share)

- As per the scheme, Essential drugs and medicine required for implementation of the Scheme will have to be procured from M/s Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (a Central Public Sector Undertaking) or from Public Sector undertakings, pharmacies under State Governments and Co-operatives, keeping in view the need for ensuring quality of AYUSH drugs and medicines

- Essential non drug items like dressing items for first aid etc. may be provided out of the amount sanctioned for medicine/ essential drugs under different components required for achieving the desired objectives

- List of the essential Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic drugs to be supplied as notified by the Department of AYUSH

5.8 Development / Strengthening of Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College and Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1350 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1000 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 250 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

The college is affiliated to the University of Delhi. At Under Graduate level Tibbia College offers five and half years duration degree courses in Ayurveda and Unani System of Medicine. Besides under Graduate level, College offers 3 years Post Graduation Degree Courses in 06 disciplines. The annual admission capacity for Under Graduate degree courses is 40 students in Ayurveda and 40 students in Unani whereas in Post Graduation Courses (02 students in Ayurveda and 06 students in Unani). Under this scheme various categories of posts required for college and hospital are proposed to be created as per Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) norms. A 300- bedded hospital is attached with the College. Presently hospital is running 07 OPD in Ayurvedic & 08 in Unani and also running specialized clinics of deities' geriatric & dental.

Targets Annual Plan 2016-17

- Introduction of PG courses in 02 specialties namely shalya tantra, drivya guna.
- Introduction of Para medical courses in Ayurved & Unani, Panchkarma tech. cources.
- C/o Academic block for 28 Deptts (14 each in Ayurved & Unani)
- C/o information –cum- documentation centre building.
- C/o Girl's hostel.
- C/o Mini stadium, sports facilities centre and cafeteria.
- Establishment of Hakim Ajmal Khan Academy and Museum.

5.9 Dr. B.R.Sur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 575Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 450 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 25 Lakh

Dr. B. R. Sur Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre ia an old homeopathic institution situated in Nanak pura, Moti Bagh, New Delhi and is built on a piece of land measuring one acre and has 36000 sq ft covered area on four floors. It was estabilished in November, 1985 by Dr. B.R.Sur, who was a great Philanthropist and a leading homeopath of Delhi. The hospital started functioning in the year 1986 with its diagnostic facilities like X-ray, ultrasound, ECG and Pathology. Dr.B.R.Sur donated the institution to the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 2nd October , 1998. The IPD was started on 12 September, 2000.

The Institution is affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi and is imparting five and half years degree course in Homoeopathy, awarding Bachelor of Homoeopathic System of Medicine and Surgery (BHMS). The Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi admitted its first batch of students in August 1999 imparting degree level teaching course in Homoeopathy. The Institution is recognized by the Central Council of Homoeopathy.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

C/o Additional building with a view of increase in admission capacity.

- Up gradation of existing teaching departments.
- To procure the machinery and equipments.
- To start the Computerization of Hospital service.
- Up-gradation of Library
- To Develop the Herbal Garden.

5.10. Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 560 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 510 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 50 Lakh

Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital was established in 1972, affiliated to Delhi University and imparting five and a half year BHMS with an admission capacity of 100 students per year (including 50 seats added in 2005-2006).Three year P.G. Course in Homoeopathy has also been started with admission capacity of 4 students in each year.

The college has a 100 beds attached hospital which provides medical care facilities and is running its OPD with approx 520 patients per day. The Institute is equipped with modern diagnostic laboratories like, semi-auto analyzer, ultrasound machine, Elisa reader and computer aided library. 44 Posts for Professor and Asstt. Professors and 18 Post of J.R have been created to start PG in 03 new subjects

Achievement for Annual Plan 2015-16

- Fire safety system has been completed.
- Water Coolers and ROs have been installed
- Bio-metric Machine installed.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To start 03 new PG course.
- Repair and renovation as per the need of institution.
- New block to be equipped with furniture

6. DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5300 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 4250 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 800 Lakh
M&E : ₹ 250 Lakh

The main aim of the Hospital is to provide medical facilities to the people living in West Delhi in Janakpuri, Uttam Nagar, and Vikaspuri and adjoining rural areas of West Delhi.

6.1 Expansion of DDU Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Procurement of essential drugs , surgical items machine and equipments.
- To renovate and give new look to existing old & new ward by HSCC (India) Ltd. (Govt. of India Enterprise)
- Strengthening of various departments
- To extend the indoor bed strength from 640 to 1000 in near future.
- To establish Medical College under DDU Hospital in near future.

6.2 C/o of Building for Medical College in DDU

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

6.3 Hospital Waste Management

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 15 Lakh

This hospital has already installed incinerator autoclave and shedder, and successfully followed the guidelines/instructions issued by DPCC in the management of hospital waste.

Achievement of 2015-16

- Procured necessary items as per requirement and to get necessary approvals from appropriate authorities**.**

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To procure necessary items to implement DPCC guidelines.

6.4 Computerization of Hospital Record and Services :

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 15 Lakh

DDU Hospital is a 640 beds hospital generating huge data base and multiple levels interface with patients. Digitalization of Hospital records and services is required.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Implementation of HIMS
- Procurement of more computers as per guidelines and requirements received time to time.

Thalessemia Control Programme under Pathology deptt.

Thalessemia project is already in function since September 1999. Further as per direction of Health & Family Welfare Deptt, GNCTD the activities to be carried out under this programme are as follows:-

1. Screening of ante-natal mothers.
2. Confirmatory diagnosis by HPLC.
3. Confirmatory diagnosis of the couple by HPLC.
4. Genetic counseling
5. Antenatal diagnosis of affected foetus.
6. Comprehensive case (24x7) of registered Thalessemia children in Thalessemia ward by the couple.

The total financial implication on the Thalessemia project as well as its expansion in DDU mainly comprised for the Man power availability, Laboratory expenses (which includes recurring and non recurring costs on HPLC for Thalessemia confirmation).

- Total 6710 patients have screened for Thalessemia and 7 cases found positive.

Target 2016-17

1. Augmentation of Thalassemia control programme in DDU hospital to referred patient from other peripheral hospitals. Approx 3000 antenatal mothers, their spouses and family studies.
2. Comprehensive case (24x7) of registered Thalassemia children in Thalessemia ward, Department of paediatrics (additional Manpower required)
3. PCR with genetic testing
4. IEC activities such as Training Programme for doctors, Lab Technician.

7. JANAKPURI SUPER SPECIALTY HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 5500 Lakh (₹ 2500 Lakh for Capital Assets)

The 300 beds Super Specialty Hospital; Janakpuri is constructed on 3.6 Hect. of land. The facilities and services to be provided in this Super Specialty wing will be on the same line as are being provided in G.B. Pant Hospital plus Cancer treatment facilities, as no such facilities are available especially in Government sector in West part of Delhi. Total number of proposed beds strength is 300, which will include private wards & Nursing home facilities. The hospital will provide both indoor and outdoor services. Only referral cases will be entertained in this hospital i.e. this hospital will function as purely tertiary care hospital. The hospital is running its OPD services in the field of Cardiology, neurology, oncology, nephrology along with its supportive services like Diagnostic, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, pharmacy, labs, radiology, etc.

Achievement of 2015-16

- Establishment of Blood Bank
- Lab. Services started.
- Procurement of ambulances.
- Creation and filling up of posts initiated.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- All Super Specialty OPD services to function
- Commissioning of Cardio-diagnostics, gastro- diagnostic and nephro-diagnostic services.
- Commissioning of cath lab for cardiac procedures.
- NABH accreditation of lab services.
- Strengthening indoor services.

8. G.T.B. HOSPITAL-CUM-MEDICAL COLLEGE

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 9330 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 6930 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 2000 Lakh
M&E/MV : ₹ 400 Lakh

GTB Hospital is the biggest in Trans-Yamuna Area/East Delhi. It is catering to the Medical needs of East Delhi and adjoining area with attendance of more than one lakh patients per month in OPD and more than six thousand patients in IPD. At present there are 1196 functional beds in this hospital which is still inadequate to meet the ever increasing patient load. Construction of new building for 500 bedded new MCH block is already completed and it is almost ready to accommodate patients for providing better care.

Achievements 2015-16

- New MCH Block with additional 500 beds completed.
- Inauguration of Two floors as private wards.
- New building for endocrine and metabolic.

Target for Annual plan 2016-17

- C/o Kidney Centre, PMR centre, Casualty block, Trauma centre (250 beds), Dental college and community centre.
- C/o of Effluent treatment plant (ETP)
- Expansion of Diabetes, endocrinology and metabolic unit/ centre at GTB hospital and university college of Medical Sciences.
- Starting of 24 hours Neurology Emergency services.
- Expansion & Modernization of patients care activities like expansion of medical services, modernization of mortuary, increase the IPD/private beds facility
- Purchase of machinery and equipments, furniture for diabetic centres.
- Medical Gas Pipe line system to be established for new block & rest of hospital,

8.1 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (CSS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 30 Lakh

The important objectives and components of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) are as follows:-

- Surveys to assess the magnitude of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
- Supply of iodated salt in place of common salt.
- Resurvey after every 5 years to assess the extent of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and the impact of loaded salt.

- Laboratory monitoring of iodated salt and urinary iodine excretion.
- Health education & Publicity.

8.2 University College of Medical Sciences

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 700 Lakh

- Govt. of NCT of Delhi has decided to take over UCMS during CFY.

Thalessemia Project :

In GTB Hospital, Thalessemia project is already functioning. Further as per direction of Health & Family Welfare Deptt, GNCTD the activities to be carried out are as follows :

- Screening of ante-natal mothers.
- Confirmatory diagnosis by HPLC.
- Genetic counseling.
- Confirmatory diagnosis of the couple by HPCL.
- Antenatal diagnosis of affected fetus.
- Comprehensive treatment of registered Thalessemia children.
- Total ANC cases screened 46000 and 86 cases of couple found positive and 37 cases of fetuses found positive

9. RAJIV GANDHI SUPER SPECIALITY HOSPITAL, TAHIRPUR

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 8000 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 4500 Lakh (₹ 3500 Lakh for Capital Assets)

GNCT Delhi approved the proposal for construction of a 650 beds Super Specialty Hospital at Tahirpur on 19-12-2000 at an estimated cost of ₹ 86.66 Crore and the construction of this building at a cost of ₹ 99 crore has been completed. Hospital is providing the OPD services for Gastroenterology, Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery & Neurology with supportive disciplines Anesthesia, Radiology, Lab Medicine-(Biochemistry, Pathology, Microbiology, Blood Bank).

The approved allocation under Revenue head includes provision for the creation of new posts of various categories, purchase of Equipments and machinery for different units of the Hospital.

Achievement of 2015-16

Endoscopy services and Non Invasive Cardiology services started.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Two Cardiac cath labs, 04 Modular Operation theaters, 60 ICU beds and 200 ward beds shall be operationalized.
- All clinical departments such as Cardiology, Cardiac surgery, Thoracic surgery, Vascular surgery, Nephrology, Urology etc. will become functional.
- To purchase the machinery and equipments

10. DELHI STATE CANCER INSTITUTE

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 7500 Lakh (₹ 2500 Lakh for Capital Assets)

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

Delhi State Cancer Institute is an autonomous institution of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, established under Societies Registration Act of 1860. Strengthening / augmentation of services under this scheme has been continuing to achieve the defined objectives of creating world class facilities.

DSCI will be developed into a role model centre of excellence to provide state-of-art facilities for comprehensive management of all types of cancers including screening, early detection, rehabilitation and outreach services under one roof and at affordable cost matching with the standards maintained by some of the best institutions in the field in India and abroad. The institute will commence high-end Academic and Human Resource Development Programme along with dedicated research labs in collaboration with international fraternity. DSCI aims to set up matching infrastructure to meet all the defined objectives by amalgamating the academic skills of Universities, clinical acumen of the super-specialists, research skills of the international institutions, managerial skills of the corporate world and technology development skills of the industry.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Commencing of Community outreach and Mobile Cancer Detection units.
- Commissioning of latest technology digital Imaging facilities (X-rays, CT Scan, Mammography and Ultra sonography) networked through PACS and LAN
- Commissioning of modern surgical facilities
- Commissioning of additional linear accelerators with IGRT & IMRT facility.
- Construction of additional block for expanding the inpatient facility to 500 beds with matching increase in OPD services, surgical facility, radiation treatment facility, day-care facility and ICU facility.
- Establishing the chain of DELHI STATE CANCER INSTITUTEs in other regions of Delhi (WEST/SOUTH/NORTH/CENTRAL)

11. CENTRAL JAIL HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 350.00 Lakh

The Central Jail Hospital located in Jail No. 3 is having 150 beds. Besides this, about 90 observation beds are also functional in other jails.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Central jail hospitals & dispensaries provide primary health care to around 11500 prisoners lodged in Central jail complex.
- The total work load consists of around 2000 OPD patients, 40-50 emergency calls in evening in jail.
- In addition, there is 10 bedded medical observations cum inspection room in every jail except Jail no. 1&2.

12. ARUNA ASAF ALI HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 560 Lakh

Revenue	:	₹ 420 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 40 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

ARUNA ASAF ALI HOSPITAL is 100 beds hospital situated at Rajpur Road . This Hospital is providing services like OPD and IPD, 24&7 Casualty services, Labour Room services, Investigation facilities, ENT, Ortho, Eye, dental, Gynae & Obst. Mortuary, Dialysis facility etc. and 60 beds Hospital known as Poor House Hospital situated at Sewa Kutir, Kingsway Camp is also a branch of this hospital.

Achievement for 2015-16

- Two beds ICU started in casualty.
- Blood Storage centre is functioning for patients.
- Various OPD like Medicine, Ortho and Surgery renovated.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Opening of New Deptt. Like Skin & VD, Microbiology, Psychiatry
- Procurement of new equipments for Blood bank, Anesthesia and X-Ray deptt. etc.
- Addition / Adulteration in the existing buildings.

13. I.H.B.A.S

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 9000 Lakh (₹ 400 Lakh for Capital Assets)

Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences (IHBAS) is one of the largest super specialties, tertiary care centers in Delhi for neurological and psychiatric illness with equal emphasis on teaching, training and research. Institute provides holistic care to patients through multidisciplinary approach where patients are attended on by a team of experts. It involves not only patient care but also includes rehabilitation, education caregivers and the community. The total number of sanctioned beds in IHBAS is 500. Functional beds are 346 [Department of Psychiatry – 262 beds, Department of Neurology – 54 beds and Department of Neurosurgery – 30 beds].

A. NEUROSURGERY

- Expansion of Ph-II of IHBAS
- Special Clinic in OPD like Child and Adolescent Psychiatric, Mental Retardation, Marital and Psychosexual, Tobacco Cessation, Neuro behavior, Drug Abuse Treatment, Movement Disorder, Epilepsy Clinics.
- To start OPD Services catering to all neurosurgical disorders with 54 bedded wards for general neurosurgical, post traumatic and pediatric neurosurgical patients.
- To develop 24 hours emergency services with Operation Theatre.
- Purchase of equipments for Neurosurgery and Anesthesia.
- To start Occupational therapy, Neuro ICU Services and Day Care Services.
- Installation of Digital Radiography System, Digital Mobile X Ray Unit, PET CT Scanner, Echo Color Doppler Machine, PACS, TESLA MRI.
- To start geriatric psychiatry ward (20 beds) to apply for increase in MD (Psychiatry) seats to DU/MCI/GOI.
- To Increase seats in DM (Neurology).

B. Medical Genetic Laboratory

To set up a medical genetics lab and to perform molecular biology procedures required for the diagnosis of Neurological and Psychiatry disorders.

C. Starting of new centers:

- Centre for human behavior research
- Centre for Ayurvedic and Yoga Research

D. Emergency Services

The institute offers 24-hours emergency services in both psychiatry and neurology. More than 20 thousand patients availed the emergency services during the year.

E. Out Reach Services for Homeless Mentally ill Persons

More than ten thousand patients attended the mobile clinic during last financial year. IHBAS provides most of the medicines to the patients attended the clinic, free of cost. Currently community outreach services are extended to five districts across Delhi State i.e. Chattarpur (South), Jahangirpuri (North-West), Dwarka (South-West), Timarpur (North), Motinagar (West) and Mobile Health Clinic for homeless near Jama Masjid.

14. GURU NANAK EYE CENTRE

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :	₹825 Lakh	
Revenue	:	₹ 325 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 300 Lakh
M&E	:	₹ 200 Lakh

The Eye department was administratively separated from LN hospital on 01/03/1985 with completion of new ward block. At present the total bed strength is 212 which includes 184 general beds + 28 private beds.

14.1 Expansion of GNEC

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

Achievements 2015-16

- 100 patient were treated under Motia Mukti Abhiyan Camp
- Started functioning of new OT and administrative block.
- Started functioning of private ward with 28 beds (A.C & NON A.C)
- Procurement of equipments like microscope, Slit Lamps, Pacoima Machines.
- Upgraded investigation Lab.
- Started functioning of auditorium.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Renovation of OPD block
- Installation of ETP
- C/o Waiting hall for patients
- C/o GNEC PH-IV Building.

14.2 Staff & Equipments

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Procurement of equipments

14.3 Establishment of new units / courses

Targets for 2016-17

- Setting up of EDP cell
- Computerization of OPD, IPD, OT Eye Bank and Medical Record of GNEC
- Eye Care Training Centre

14.4 Eye Donation Project

(A) Eye Bank Services Blindness prevention

Myopia and other refractive errors are the cause of visual deficiencies in young individuals. One fourth of the patients at OPD, GNEC have poor vision due to refractive vision.

(B) Stg. of Eye Donation awareness project

Eye donation project for Delhi is proposed to motivate and to increase the awareness of the need for the eye donation after the death. This may process facilities for actual donation of the much needed eyes and corneas for the Corneal Transplantation.

14.5 Cataract Free Delhi [Motiabindu Mukti Abhiyan)

The main objective of the project would be to reduce prevalence of blindness by culminating the cataract backlog in Delhi. Basically, the scheme is governed by the Deptt. of H&FW, GNCT of Delhi and the same is executed at the end of this Centre after receiving a direction in this regard from H&FW Department.

To improve the quality of cataract surgery and to strengthen the capacity to provide high volume, high quality and low cost cataract surgery through government, non-government and private sector collaboration. The Cataract operations camp is to be organized across Delhi to provide free lenses and surgical facility for cataract eradication.

15. LOK NAYAK HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :		₹ 6450 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 3900 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 2000 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 550 Lakh

Lok Nayak Hospital, formerly known as Irwin Hospital, was established in the year 1936 with bed strength of 320. The present bed strength of this hospital is 1847. The Medical Care facilities in Lok Nayak Hospital have developed from general to specialized and super- specialized.

15.1 Direction & Administration (Strengthening of staff inclusive TQM and System reforms)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 380 Lakh

Creation & Filling up of posts under the various categories for all deptts. and upgrade the records and different departments of hospital.

15.2 Purchase of Machinery & Equipment

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 550 Lakh Capital

Due to advancement of medical science, it has become necessary to equip with the latest technology and machinery so that qualitative and efficient services may be provided to the patients. With the use of sophisticated machinery and equipments, the hospital stay of the indoor patients can be reduced substantially resulting the size of waiting list. With the use of latest Equipments, operating time is also reduced.

15.3 Addition and Alternation/Renovation of the Existing Building

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Capital)

The hospital is functioning in a very old structure, which requires regular maintenance to accommodate new specialties and installation of new machinery and equipments. Thus the alternation/Renovation of the Existing Building is essential.

15.4 Transport System

Motor vehicles are required for transportation of patients, Blood donation camps & other administrative purpose. It is therefore proposed to purchase one ALS Ambulance and one Quails to strengthen transport system of the hospital.

15.5 Computerization of Hospital Services

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 45 Lakh

The hospital proposes to computerized Central admission Counter and Medical Record Deptt for better management information system, processing of data, generating various periodical reports and returns. By computerization, inquiries about the patients can be entertained efficiently. Reports returns will also processed timely on the system.

15.6 Projects for Waste Management

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 85 Lakh

As per the directions of Supreme Court of India, all Govt. hospitals of Delhi, should install incinerator, but the techniques, which are not acceptable standard by the Central Pollution Control Board. Therefore, it is necessary to moderate the above system of hospital waste management in the hospital.

15.7 Prevention Of Hearing Impairment to School Going Children

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

Assembling the magnitude of the problem on relating to hearing impairment among school going children or elderly persons 60 years and above poverty line in the NCT of Delhi, it is essential to treat those children or elders people already suffering from ear disease and to prevent further deterioration in hearing impairment among children/people below 60 years and above.

15.8 Library and Re-Creation Club for Welfare of Hospital Staff

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

Set up library and recreational club in the hospital campus in LNH as it is the demand of Unions of the hospital staff for welfare of employees by reading books, daily newspaper etc. Staff can exchange their views in relaxing time. Some indoor and outdoor games can also be arranged in this scheme

15.9 Construction of Orthopedic Block & Advance Trauma Care Facility

This facility will have about 100 trauma bed including ICUs and OTs. It will have dedicated sport injury rehabilitation facility. It will also have its advanced radiology centre.

15.10 Thalessemia Project/Pediatrics Genetic Research Laboratory

In Lok Nayak hospital, Thalessemia project is already functioning. Further as per direction of Health & Family Welfare Deptt, GNCTD the activities to be carried out are as follows :

1. Screening of ante-natal mothers.
2. Confirmatory diagnosis by HPLC.
3. Genetic counseling.
4. Confirmatory diagnosis of the couple by HPCL.
5. Antenatal diagnosis of affected fetus.
6. Comprehensive treatment of registered Thalessemia children.
7. Total screened cases was 47511 and 46 cases found positive & 42 cases of couple found positive.

16. MAULANA AZAD MEDICAL COLLEGE

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 5150 Lakh

Revenue :₹ 2850 Lakh
Capital :₹ 2300 Lakh

Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated Hospitals complex consist of four integral units, namely Maulana Azad Medical College, Lok Nayak Hospital, Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Centre. This College was established 23 years after the commissioning of the Irwin Hospital, a well established general hospital drawing patients mainly from Delhi and from neighboring states. The college made its humble beginning in hospital block of Irwin (Lok Nayak) hospital in 1958. In 1964, Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital was added to the complex to provide training facilities for Super specialties. The Guru Nanak Eye Centre came into existence on 20th December, 1977 with the commissioning of separate out patient department for ophthalmic diseases. The ward for the indoor patients was added in 1986. The long awaited demand of the residents of Union Territory of Delhi for Dental Wing was met with the establishment of separate Dental Wing in 1983.The steady growth of MAMC is the outcome of sound tradition established by the leadership in the formative years, reinforced with a relentless and continuing struggle by the dedicated faculty and the disciplined students.

16.1 Additional Staff in MAM College

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1712 Lakh

The Scheme aims at providing adequate additional staff in MAM College according to the norms laid down by Medical Council of India. Since new labs, clinical services etc. have been added, it had thus necessitated proportionate increase in the staff proposed under the scheme. This scheme also covers domestic travel expenses and medical treatment of staff of MAMC. During 2015-16, it is targeted to seek approval of creation of 21 additional posts of different categories in IVF center. It is planned to obtain approval for 03 new PG courses namely fellowship in high risk pregnancy, fellowship in re-productive medicine & MD family medicine with 02 seats for each course in MAMC after seeking the permission from NBE, DU and MCI.

16.2 Expansion of existing facilities

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 650 Lakh

- To start Mch Course in MAMC, and creation of 09 faculty posts for starting MCh. Course.

- To start two new PG courses namely Fellowship in High Risk Pregnancy, and MD Family Medicine with 02 seats for each course in MAMC .
- To create of some new departments in MAMC and associated LN Hospital.
- To create various faculty and other posts for different departments of college to cope up with the additional burden of increased PG/UG seats as per MCI guidelines and increased workload in different departments of MAMC.

- To procure Journals & E- Journals, Books & E-books, magazines, newspapers for the Central and Departmental Library after completion of the required codal formalities.
- To install full version of LIBSYS Library Automation Software
- *For upgrading the services in mortuary, efforts will be made to procure the necessary hi-tech machinery & equipments*.

16.3 Up-gradation / Modernization of MAM College

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 350 Lakh

Under this scheme, provision is made to undertake various welfare activities and to procure items for providing recreational facilities to all under graduate & post graduate students.

Targets for 2016-17

- To set up new CAL(Computer Aided Lab.) for skill teaching training for UG/PG students of MAM College.
- To move fresh proposal for purchase of hardware/software
- Establishment of video conferencing Facility (Virtual Classroom) at MAMC.
- To make MAMC campus 'wi-fi' enabled.
- AMC of LAN and existing hardware & network.
- Procurement of hardware and software

16.4 Strengthening of Medical Education and Training

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 82 Lakh

Medical Education and Training cell organized training programmes in clinical skills like resuscitation, trauma, needle punctures, suturing etc for medical and surgical post graduates students. Clinical skills training of under graduates should be included in the clinical skill training of the Interns which was until now lacking in their training curriculum .

Targets for 2016-17

- To increase the number of workshops for under-gradutates / post Graduates and Residents due to increase in number of MBBS students.
- To introduce new three type of workshops

16.5 Expansion of Medical Research

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 40 Lakh

To continue with the research work being under taken by the faculty / PG students in different departments of the college.

Targets for 2016-17

- To obtain the sanction of Delhi Govt. for the Research Projects

- To obtain the sanction of Delhi Govt. Research Activities(Thesis/ studies) to be undertaken by the Faculty member and PG Students of various departments during the year.

16.6 Additional / Alteration / Renovation of Buildings

Annual Plan Outlay 2015-16 : ₹ 2200 Lakh (Capital)

Achievements 2015-16

- Construction of new Lecture Theatres has been started in MAMC Complex through PWD.

Targets 2016-17

- Construction of two new hostel, new building for Child Development Centre and to carry out addition alteration and renovation work through PWD for which Building Maintenance Committee will accord its approval.

16.7 Setting up new Neonatology Deptt.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2 Lakh

To create facilities for training in super specialty of Neonatology and to provide tertiary level care to the new borns , there is a proposal for starting DM Neonatology Programme. Affiliation for Delhi University has been obtained.MCI inspection is due in CFY. Procure of some diagnostic kits & some equipment required for the upgrading of the Deptt.

Achievements 2015-16

- Kits procured for the department.

- MCI inspection is carried out for starting DM Neonatalogy

Targets for 2016-17

- To procure equipment spares consumable and books for the Deptt.

- To make efforts for starting DM Neonatology and affiliation from DU/MCI

16.7 Setting up new Pulmonary Deptt.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

- Filling up of newly created posts
- To procure some equipments and diagnostic kits required for the upgradation of the Department of Pulmonary medicine.

16.8 Expansion of MAMC

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 101 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh

The college was established way back in the year 1958 with an annual intake of 50 undergraduates which has now gone up to 250 MBBS students. The Annual intake capacity in MAMC for MBBS Courses has been increased from 180 to 270 for under graduate course. For this purpose, the additional inputs will have to be provided in terms of expansion of college building i.e. construction of more Lecture Theatres, Laboratories, Hostels, Auditorium/Conference or Seminar Halls etc. and additional faculty in accordance with the MCI norms.

The aim is to create medical facilities and teaching infrastructure to meet the growing demand for increase in the no. of seats in the college and to offer optimum training facilities to young medical professionals.

Targets 2016-17

- To make efforts for obtaining the architectural drawings and estimated cost from PWD for construction of the additional buildings for the increased MBBS students and also to seek the necessary EFC approval for the same from Delhi Govt.

16.9 Child Development Centre

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh

To establish a child development and early intervention centre at MAMC and associated Hospitals for providing the treatment to the children who are suffering like mental retardation, cerebral palsy, ADHD etc. CDC will become centre of training to under graduate MBBS, PG students in pediatric in the field of psychologists, Physiotherapists, occupational and speech therapists, etc.

- C/o building for Child Development Centre.
- Procurement of Equipments like dynamic stair trainer and some Psychological Tests for CDC through HLL (HLL Lifecare Ltd.) is under process.

16.10 STG. & UPGRADATION OF MAMC FOR INCREASE OF PG SEATS IN VARIOUS DEPTTS. OF MAMC UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF GOVT OF INDIA, MIN. OF H&FW

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

The budget provision will be made after obtaining the sanction of Govt. of India, M/o H&FW, for central grant under CSS for the proposed project. Under the new scheme, Govt. of India, Minister of Health & Family Welfare has proposed to provide central grant to all State Govt. Medical Colleges in the country , with a view to upgrade the teaching facilities for Post Graduate studies by increasing in PG seats/starting of new PG courses in various disciplines in the medical colleges.

As per the funding pattern of Central grant the financial support upto₹ 50.00 Crore is provided to each Govt. Medical College to upgrade the infrastructure required for increase of PG seats/starting of new PG course which includes the procurement of modern equipments, up gradation of labs, salary component of additional manpower required under the above Centrally sponsored scheme. The number of PG seats in MAMC have already been increased from 90 to 161, in different departments.

16.11 Up gradation of Department of Community Medicine (Setting up of school of public health)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

The community Medicine Deptt of MAMC which is involved in training of under graduates, post graduates and interns has health centers, 02 rural, 01 urban and 02 slum health centers, under its umbrella. Training of medical students and interns using such a system will help develop better family physicians

Achievement 2015-16

- Sanction has been obtained from Delhi Govt. to conduct 6th series of 04 skills development workshop in HIV medicine to upgrade knowledge and skills of Doctor working in the filed HIV care and for better management of HIV cases during the year

Targets for 2016-17

- To set up new Bio-statistics unit under department of Community Medicine and to move the proposal for additional manpower required to run the unit.

17. Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 6600 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 6200 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 400 Lakh

Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya is being developed as 216 beds Super Specialty Pediatric hospital to provide preventive and curative services to children up to age of 12 years. As per Cabinet decision, the hospital has been registered under society mode in 2013-14. The hospital is planned to be a teaching hospital affiliated to MAM College. In phase-I, Post Graduate students in Pediatric Medicine (10 MD + 5 DCH) and Pediatric Surgery (MCH 2) to be enrolled. Recently Delhi University has affiliated CNBC and given permission to start post graduate courses in MD Pediatrics, MCH Ped surgery. CNBC has been granted NABH accreditation. Every year, hospital is providing the medical services to about 1 lakh patient in OPD and 6000 patients in IPD. Hospital is also providing Round the Clock Emergency services, IPD with 216 beds with. PICU, NICU, OT , Lab facility with 24&7 , EEG & BERA , Blood storage facility , Dialysis services and all kinds of Neo natal & Pediatric surgeries.

Achievements 2015-16

- Maintenance of NABH accreditation status of the hospital.
- Providing quality care to the pediatric patients of Delhi & neighrhood
- Installation of CR system in Radiology Department.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- C/o on additional plot of land 1250 sq.m allotted by DDA.
- Commissioning of utilized operational theatre and round the clock emergency surgeries after recruiting staff of various categories
- Commissioning of additional NICU beds after recruitment of additional Staff Nurses.
- Up gradation of existing Blood storage centre to Blood Bank.
- A new plot measuring 5000 Sqm will be purchased from DDA with the aim to expand the existing CNBC.

18. Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 3500 Lakh (₹ 300 Lakh for Capital Assets)

The Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences is situated in MAMC complex. It began its humble journey in 1983 as a Department of MAMC when the first BDS batch was started. In 2003, The Dental Wing was separated from MAMC and was granted independent department status under Government of NCT of Delhi and named **'Maulana Azad Institute of Dental College and Hospital'** . It shifted to its newly constructed eight stories building in 2005. In October 2006, it was made an Autonomous Organization of Govt. of Delhi with the name "**Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences**". It celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2008.

The MAIDS has become the first Dental College & Hospital in India to get the very prestigious 'Accreditation' of NABH. It is also the Second Delhi Government Hospital in Delhi to achieve this distinction. MAIDS has also received the **'FICCI**

Excellence Award' for 2011. MAIDS has also planned for expansion with construction of IInd Phase building.

Achievements 2015-16

- Construction work completed for the electric sub-station
- MAIDS has got 6 "Mobile Dental Clinics " under NRHM Programme

Targets for the ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17

- To purchase required equipments and machines
- To purchase Materials and supplies & consumables.
- To establishment of Satellite Dental Centres.
- To purchase simulators and other equipments for Establishment of continuing Dental Education department.
- Maintenance and renovation of existing building.
- Construction work for 2nd Phase building.

19. G.B. Pant Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 6400 Lakh

Revenue	:	₹ 4700 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 900Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 800 Lakh

Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital was established in the year 1964 with bed strength of 229 beds as a Tertiary Care Referral Center for Cardiac and Neurological disorders. The present bed strength of the hospital is 622 beds and the bed capacity will be increased from 622 beds to 782 beds which includes 211 ICU beds. G.B. Pant Hospital is the only Delhi Govt. teaching institution for post Doctoral training Programs affiliated to University of Delhi till date. The institution offers Post – Doctoral D.M. Degree in Cardiology, Neurology, and Gastroenterology. Similarly ,it also offers M.Ch. Degree in Cardio thoracic Surgery, Neuro Surgery and Gastrointestinal Surgery.

19.1 Direction & Administration (Strengthening of staff inclusive TQM and System reforms)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2245 Lakh

Creation & Filling up of posts under the various categories for all deptts. of the Hospital

19.2 Expansion / Renovation of Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 900 Lakh (Capital)

Construction of OPD block (G+7) has been completed with an estimated cost of ₹ 64.02 Crore. Now the Beds capacity will be increased from 601 beds to 700 beds.

Achievements 2015-16

- Construction of OPD block cum Admn. Block, additional parking and connecting corridor are almost completed.
- Up gradation of existing services.
- Completed renovation of ward no. 11
- New 16 slice and 256 cardiac CT have been installed and fully functional.
- New private wards 33 ,34 and 35 made functional.
- Procurement of computers, Machinery and equipments.

Targets for the ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17

- Construction of nurses Hostel cum Training Centre
- Construction of Community Centre.
- Setting up of Sump well for ETP plant

19.3 Expansion of existing services

To create additional manpower for strengthening the different deptts. as well as for addition of other facilities in the hospital.

Achievements 2015-16

- Posts have been created for new OPD Block, Radiology and Dietary Deptt.

Target for 2016-17

- Renovation / addition/alternation of the existing structure of the hospital.

19.4 Setting up of EDP Cell

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

To provide better management and infrastructure system of the hospital.

Achievements 2015-16

Procurement of computers for faculty members and established Academic LAN including Hostel area had the establishment for leased line connectivity with VSNL.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

Continuing of networking component of nodels , UPS & other peripherals and installation of software, implementation of 1st and 2nd phase, formation of HIMS for PIS, Dietary, Patient Admission, MRD, Accounting, Housekeeping, hospital waste management CSSD, Laundry etc.

19.5 Purchase of Machinery & Equipment:

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 800 Lakh Capital

To procure various type of material supply & machinery equipment to keep abreast with the scientific development & ultramodern technical invention in the field of diagnosis & patient care.

Achievements 2015-16

Being a super specialty hospital cum referral centre, various type of machinery/ equipments have been procured as per the need of hospital.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

To purchase Material, machinery and equipments to upgrade the facilities of hospital

19.6 Security Cell, Pvt. Sanitation & Laundry

Achievements 2015-16

Continued private security system as per AR approvals

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

Deployment of remaining new posts as per AR approval in new ODP Block. To outsource the sanitation services for OPD cum emergency and other areas as per requirement.

19.7 Setting up of Liver Transplant Unit

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 453 Lakh

AIM, OBJECTIVE & JUSTIFICATION:

Liver transplantation is an established mode of treatment of advances and end-stage liver disease. Thousands of liver transplants have been done with excellent results all over the world. With the “Brain-Death” law being passed by the Indian Government in 1995, liver transplantation has become possible in India too. There is no established Center for liver transplant in India though few case have attempted all over the country. G.B. Pant Hospital has the infrastructure required for starting such a programme. A trained surgical team, intensive care experience and laboratory service exist.

Achievements 2015-16

- C/o Modular OTs for Liver transplantation Programme.
- Training of various personnel for liver transplantation Programme.
- Procurement of various equipments for liver transplantation Programme

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

To process for creation of posts and procurement of equipments.

19.8 24 Hr. Emergency Services (including CT Scan & MRI Unit)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 120 Lakh

Achievements 2015-16

- New 16 Slice and 256 cardiac CT has been installed and fully functional.
- CT Scan and MRI are an ongoing investigation services.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Creation of additional posts and procurement of other equipment.

19.9 VIP Care Center and Red Alert Department

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 15 Lakh

Routine maintenance and up- gradation of VIP care centre.

19.10 Bio Medical Waste Management Cell

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

Process for creation of additional manpower & procurement of machines/ equipments.

19.11 Tele-Medicine project Under National Medical College Network –GOI

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 650 Lakh

20. Centralized Accident Trauma Services

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 5500 Lakh (₹ 500 Lakh for Capital Assets)

Centralized Accident and Trauma Services started pre hospital care ambulance services under Government of NCT of Delhi in the year 1991. It was constituted as a registered society receiving 100% Grant-in-Aid from Delhi Govt. Before Common Wealth Games 2010, CATS was operating with 35 Ambulances only. However, as of now total available Ambulances with CATS is 152 which includes 31 force motors ambulances comprising of 10 BLS force motors &21 ALS plus 121 Maruti EECO care ambulances.

110 more ambulances consisting of 100 BLS and 10 ALS will be inducted into CATS in the current financial year.

The Central Control Room of CATS work on 24&7 and connected with Delhi Police and Fire Control Room through Wireless connectivity. Each BLS Ambulance is manned by two AAO with wireless communication & Emergency First-Aid. In order to provide the safe and comfortable transportation to pregnant women and to promote institutionalized deliveries CATS had made a special arrangement with DFW under Janani Suraksha Schemes and ASHA. Under these schemes, pregnant women are transported to the hospital of their choice free of cost. For better operation and management of new fleet, the control room of CATS has been upgraded with IT enabled and GPS features.

Achievements 2015-16

- CATS has launched a mass awareness programme with a special focus on school all over Delhi.
- Up gradation of Control Room with state of art technology.

Target for ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17

- Induction of 110 ambulances (100 BLS and 10 ALS)
- Reducing call response time from 10 to 15 minutes to 6 -8 minutes
- To provide first-aid and to do emergency management at the site of accident.
- A modern CATs control room will be set up to operate and control 265 Ambulances at laxmi Nagar.
- Operation and maintenance of CTAS ambulance services will be outsourced.

21. S.G.M.HOSPITAL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 4900 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 3800 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 1000 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 100 Lakh

300 bedded Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital is under special component plan with the objective to provide medical facilities to nearby inhabitants of J.J. Clusters and resettlement colonies of Mangol puri, Sultan puri, Nangloi and many unauthorized colonies. Hospital is providing medical facilities in all major discipline, Round the clock emergency services along with Labour Room, ICU, Nursery, Casualty, Pathological Radiological, and Blood bank OTs etc. Deptt of H & FW has approved for up gradation of this hospital upto 500 beds. The Consultant Appointment committee has appointed the Consultant M/s Hospitech Management Pvt. Ltd to provide the consultancy for c/o additional block of 200 beds in this hospital.

Achievement of the year 2015-16

- Starting of OST (opiod Substitution Therapy) centre in collaration with DSAC.
- One Stop centre (Single door) for sexual assault victims)

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To start the construction of new block for up gradation of hospital to 650 beds.
- To start Computerization of Hospital services through HIMS
- Up gradation of ICU facility
- Procurement of high technical equipment through PPC
- Provision for Medical Gas Pipe Line System

22. DR. BABA SAHEB AMBEDKAR HOSPITAL, ROHINI

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 8900 Lakh
(₹ 3135 lakh for Hospital {M&E ₹ 450 Lakh} + ₹ 4150 Lakh for Medical College)

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital is a 500 bedded multi-disciplinary general hospital with facilities of super specialties. The hospital is located on 29.4 acres of land situated at Sector-6, Rohini for providing health care services to the residents of North and North West Delhi. At present the hospital is functioning with 540 beds including 12 bedded ICU & CCU, OTs, Labs, and Blood Banks etc. The House Keeping services, Kitchen services, Security services, Laundry services, Pest control services, Class IV and OPD Registration are being provided through out sourcing. The hospital is providing services like, Out Patient Department, Afternoon Clinics, Emergency Services, Laboratory Diagnostic Facility, Radio Diagnostic Facility, Blood Bank, OT Services with 6 OTs, ICU & CCU, Dialysis Services, Mortuary Services, Ambulance Facility.

Achievement of the year 2015-16

- Computerization of OPD registration has started in the Hospital .
- Pulmonology Deptt has started in May 2014.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- To start the Pediatric surgery, Gasteroentology services.
- To install the C T Scan
- To establish E-Office in hospital
- Re- organisation of labour room+nursery
- To establish one stop centre in current finical year 2016-17.

22.1 C/o 100 seats Medical College in Complexes of BSA Hospital, Rohini

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

The temporary pre fabricated structure for Medical College has been constructed. To obtain the NOC from MCI for starting the Medical college from next calendar session.

Setting up of Metro Blood Bank

National AIDS Control Program (NACO), GOI, will be coordinating with Delhi State AIDS Control Society (DSACS) for setting up Metro Blood Bank in Delhi. The project will be fully funded and supported by the NACO. Total capital cost for Construction, Manpower, Equipment and consumable and recurring grant for five years is ₹ 117crores. Out of which the Construction & Architecture cost is ₹ 22crores, cost of equipments is ₹ 20 crore and rest ₹ 75 crore is the operational cost for five years. Delhi Govt. has to provide land (total area 65000sq ft) alongwith the required utilities like water, electricity, regulatory clearances etc. This Blood Bank will have 21 divisions with a staff of around 190 persons and the main objective of this includes:

- To collect blood from willing voluntary blood donors
- To collect blood entirely from voluntary non remunerated blood donors.
- To establish academic centre of excellence in the field of Transfusion Medicine for Post graduate courses in Transfusion Medicine, besides teaching program for other undergraduate and post graduate medical students. Etc.
- Full time Blood Bank training to interns, JR, resident physicians etc

23. PLANNING & MONITORING CELL IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 450 Lakh

Medical & Public Health Department, now also known as Health & Family Welfare department, is a part of Delhi Government Secretariat and functioning within the administrative control of GAD like other Department of the secretariat. Keeping in view the massive increase in work load of the medical and public health department with the increase in health care infrastructure, a separate plan scheme “Setting up of Planning & Monitoring Unit” was initiated in the year 1995-96.

The work of the Planning & Monitoring Cell has increased manifold due to increase in the number of hospitals/Dispensaries. One post of Joint Director in the pay scale o₹15600-37900+ GP 7600/- along with other supporting staff is also required to be created.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF DELHI

24. North Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 7700 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 4700 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 3000 Lakh

North Delhi Municipal Corporation has been providing comprehensive health care facilities to the population of Delhi through its vast network of general hospitals, specialized hospitals, and dispensaries of Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Unani

and Naturopathy etc. The Health Department of North Delhi Municipal Corporation also implements various National Disease Control Programs like T.B. Control, AIDS control, Blindness control etc. and other programs under the Five Year Plans.

24.1 Hindu Rao Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2330.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1364.50 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 965.50 Lakh

It is a 980 bedded multi-specialty major referral hospital managed by **North Delhi Municipal Corporation** and it provide tertiary health care facilities to about 20 lakh population of the surrounding areas. It has all the major specialties and specialized departments like a well-equipped C.C.U., Cardiac Lab., I.C.U., N.I.C.U., Renal Dialysis Unit, Burns & Plastic Unit etc. The hospital provides Curative, Preventive and Rehabilitative care in addition to training and teaching.

Achievement of the year 2015-16

- Medical College has been started with a batch of 50 Students and got affiliated to GGSIPU.
- Upgraded pathology Deptt. with new equipments like Hematology Analyzer, and Microtome
- Up graded ENT, neurology and skin deptt. with new equipments.
- Established Round the clock separate Emergency for Obst. & Gynae Casualty .
- Computerized OPD Registration, Admission & Discharge, Lab Investigations etc.
- Procurement of equipments and Machines.
- Started New CT Scan Services under PPP.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Medical College hostel for students, ramps for various wards, new OT Block with provision of 60 Operation Theatres
- To start the Construction of Super Specialty Block (estimated of ₹ 160 crore).
- To setup a modern coronary care unit
- Up-gradation of technology for diagnostic & therapeutic and also improvement of examination sections in OPD/indoor and nursing homes etc.
- Augmentation of water supply and Sewage management system of the hospital
- Strengthening and up gradation of existing medical services.
- Setting up Integrated Cancer Clinic with Pathology & Radiology.

24.2 Kasturba Gandhi Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1050 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 550 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 500 Lakh

This is 480 bedded, fully equipped women's and children hospital managed by covered under North Delhi Municipal Corporation. It is a recognized hospital for post graduation courses (D.G.O. & M.D.) in Obs. & Gynae & D.C.H. courses in Pediatrics, D.N.B. in Obs. & Gynae and also for I.C.M.R. projects. It has a recognized Nurses' Training School too. It is proposed to upgrade the various services of the hospital by provision of equipment and man-power.

Achievement of the year 2015-16

- New OPD Block Started with facilities for Gynae ,Medical and Pediatrices OPD
- Started 04 bedded HDU in Medicine Deptt.
- Started New OPD services in Ophthalmology ,ENT, Skin, and General Surgery.
- Started ICU services in children ward.
- Started services for patients suffering from Celiac disease.
- Up graded the existing medical services

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Construction of 11 story multi-specialty block. This will have about 300 beds.
- Installation of Central AC for various departments.
- Purchase of equipments in various departments.
- Improvement of Labor Room
- Up gradation /expansion of existing services.
- Improvement of existing medical department.
- Setting of integrated Cancer Clinic with Pathology & Radiology.

24.3 G.L.M. Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 350 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 160 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 190 Lakh

GLM Hospital situated at Ajmeri Gate, a maternity hospital with 97 beds managed by **North Delhi Municipal Corporation**. It is planned to convert this hospital to Multi specialist General hospital with 250 beds. It conducts a large number of deliveries and Obs. & Gynae surgeries.

In the continuing process of up-gradation of services, N.I.C.U. set up in the hospital so that new born babies who need nursery care may be admitted. Presently these babies have to be sent to other hospitals.

Achievements 2015-16

- Started NICU services
- Extended OPD services in medical deptt.
- Started the functioning of Casualty for 24&7 hours.

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- The indoor & outdoor services will also be upgraded by acquisition of equipments like multi para monitor, 500 MA X-Ray Machine, Intensive Labor Monitor, 5 Part Hemetology Analyser, Fully Automated Biochemistry Analyser etc.
- Up-gradation of rain water harvesting system, sanitary and water supply system, ware house roof, old kitchen building, passage to 4^{th} & 5^{th} Floor etc. will be taken.
- Up gradation and expansion of hospital services.

24.4 Rajan Babu Instt. of Pulmonary Medicines and T.B. Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1600 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 900 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 700 Lakh

The Rajan Babu Institute of Pulmonary medicine and Tuberculosis (Formally RBTB Hospital) established in 1935, is an 1155 bedded referral hospital. under North Delhi Municipal Corporation. Now patients of respiratory disease other than TB such as Bronchial asthma, COPD, Carcinoma Lung, Respiratory allergy etc. are examined and treated. Management of MDR-Tuberculosis has also started. It is also providing diagnostic & curative services to cases of Tuberculosis and other chest diseases. Various services are available like OT, X-Ray. Pathology Lab, PFT Lab, Physiotherapy etc.

It also provides teaching and training facilities for undergraduate students of various medical colleges of Delhi, and post graduate students of M.D.(T.B. & Chest), D.T.C.D. of Delhi University. RBIPMT is a nodal center under RNTCP for management of DOTS plus program of Govt. of India.

Achievements 2015-16

- New OPD block particularly cases of COPD, Br. Asthma , Allergic RHINITIS.
- Completion of renovation of 2 male, 03 female wards and bronchoscopy unit

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- Up gradation of Radiology deptt, PFT Lab, bronchoscope unit
- Purchase of latest equipments like anesthesia work station, Bipap Machine, Ultrasound machine, PFT machine , Video bronchoscope, Automatic hematology analyzer
- Installation of oxygen pipeline.
- Renovation of Bronchoscope room, Conference room- I etc.
- Up gradation of Nursing Room
- Construction of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP).

24.5 Infectious Diseases Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 250 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 100 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 150 Lakh

This 227 bedded hospital for isolation of various infectious diseases like Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria, Rabies, Measles etc. also serves as a training centre for undergraduate medical students of various medical colleges of Delhi. It also conducts training programs for medical officers and paramedical staff under National Surveillance Program for communicable diseases.

Achievements 2015-16

- Hospital Information system has been commissioned
- Procured the equipments like Cardiac Monitor, ECG Machine, Pulse Oximeter,

  CCTV, PCR system for Lab, Ultrasound machine, HDU for critically ill patients Installed
- ARV Center is fully functional for the animals bite cases.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Up gradation and expansion of existing medical services.
- Setting up of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP).
- Construction of ramp
- Improvement of ward nos 2,3,4,5,8,and 9
- Construction o f roads
- Renovation of nurses hostel

24.6 T.B. Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 265 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 220 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 45 Lakh

M.C.D. implements the Revised National T.B. Control Program (RNTCP) in Delhi. This program is implemented through a network of Chest Clinics, DOTS Centers and hospitals. It is proposed to set up Chest Clinics at Shahbad Daulatpur, Najafgarh and Badarpur area so that patients from these areas do not have to travel long distances.

Achievements 2015-16

- Procured the equipments like bronchoscope, spirometer to chest clinics.
- New Chest Clinic at Bijwasan is ready

Targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- C/o Chest Clinic at Shahabad , Moti nagar, Holambi , Sultan puri
- C/o new chest clinics at SPM Marg, Jhandewalan.
- To upgrade the investigative, training and infra-structural facilities by procurement of equipment like Digital X-ray machines, Bronchoscope, Bactec, Computerization of Chest Clinics, Computerized Labs in the Chest Clinics & procurement of 2nd Line TB Drugs for Multi Drugs Resistant Cases and other equipments.

24.7 Colony Hospitals/Polyclinics Primary Health Centers / Dispensaries Etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 800 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 650 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 150 Lakh

Achievements 2015-16

- New polyclinics opened at Shakarpur, Nangloi,Masjid Morh,Narela & Alipur.
- Reconstruction of Bara Hindu Rao Polyclinic, Burari Polyclinic & Bawana Polyclinic. Nursing school at Narela is under construction.
- Dispensaries opened at Siddharth basti, Sarai Kale Khan, Singalpur, Kasturba Nagar, Rajeev Nagar and Hamidpur.
- Shahbad PHUC got constructed and it will be opened in CFY

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Expansion of Balak Ram Hospital.
- Up gradation of existing dispensaries / polyclinic/ PHC building.
- Procurement of equipments.
- New dispensaries are being established at Shahbad Dairy, Azadpur, Kashmiri Gate, Lal Quan. Fire Fighting system is being installed in all Polyclinics.
- It is proposed to construct 500 bedded modern hospital with multiple speciality at Haiderpur. Land for this propose is already available and feasibility study is carried out.

24.8 School Health Scheme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 20 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 10 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 10 Lakh

To provide comprehensive health services to all (about 9.00 lakh) children studying in the schools run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi with the aim to promote positive health ,create health awareness and provide a healthy environment to prevent communicable diseases by organizing check-up of the children for early diagnosis, quick referral, follow- up and treatment. The Department provides its services by virtue of 12 peripheral units, one in each zone of MCD.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Expansion of Services through Purchase/hiring of Mobil Vans
- Strengthening of existing Zonal Units
- Purchase of new equipments and public education through extensive IEC (Information Education and Communication) .

24.9 Maternity & Child Welfare Centers

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 400 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 300 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh

MCD provides Maternal & Child Welfare services viz. Antenatal care, Post natal care, Infant care including complete immunization from 0-5 years, institutional deliveries, domiciliary midwifery services, toddler care and R.C.H. program through a large network of Maternity Homes and M.& C.W. Centers.

To provide the I.E.C. component in all the Maternity Homes, prepare Audio/ Video publicity materials and conduct educational activities through seminars, C.M.Es and workshops etc.

Primary health services are being provided through MTY Home/M&CW Centers of M&CW section. There are 34 Meternity Home, 151 M&CW health centers , 38 Sub-centers , 11 Mobile , 6 PP units, 28 FW Centers , 27 ICDS projects in operation from which the services are being provide i.e Instructional deliveries, Immunization, Family planning methods, Diarrhea/ARI prevention , outreach services at door step.

Achievement for 2015-16

- Construction work of M&CW Cetnre at Nilothi, Jahangir Puri A Block (MH), Jahangir Puri D Block, Nangloi (MH), Jawalapuri (Integrated Centre) is under process.
- Upgradation at MH Gulabi Bagh, Rana Partap Bagh, Bharat Nagar, Shakurpur, Mangol Puri and Tri Nagar is under process.

Target 2016-17

- Upgradation of existing services
- IEC activities
- Upgradation of lab facility, installation of CCTV Cameras
- Power back up will be provided through purchase of inverter, etc.

24.10 Development of Hospital Information System & Computerization of MCD Hospitals

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

In order to streamline the functioning and to increase the efficiency of the hospitals, all records of patients, pharmacy, medical stores and other departments are being computerized. Funds would be required for the expansion, maintenance, up-gradation, deployment of manpower etc.

24.11 Project IPP-VIII

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 10.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 0.50 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 9.50 Lakh

A plan outlay is required, for capital works on account for up-grading and expansion of existing health institutions.

24.12 Augmentation of Power, Water supply & Sewerage Treatment capacity in MCD Medical Institutions

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 25 Lakh (Capital)

24.13 Indigenous System of Medicine (AYUSH)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 500 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 345 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 155 Lakh

It is proposed to upgrade the services in existing dispensaries and Ayurvedic hospitals at Ballimaran, Haiderpur and Panchkarma hospitals at Rohini, Rajender Nagar and Rajouri Garden, Karam pura. And also proposed to operationalise dispensaries at Ayar Nagar, Deputy Ganj under the Homoeopathy. Opening of Unani Dispansary at Jhilmil Colony, Lal bagh Azad pur , Okhla PH-1.

Targets for 2016-17

- To strengthen and up gradation of existing AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals.
- construction of AYUSH Complex at Neelwal, Mundka, Begam Pur
- Construction of Ayurvedic building Tulsi Nagar, Jahangir Puri,
- Establishment of Unani Dispensary at Suleman Nagar, Mundka, Rani Khera, Majlis Park and Shakur Pur.
- To upgrade the existing Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani centres through reconstruction, purchase of equipment & medicines.
- Strengthening & Upgradation of existing AYUSH dispensaries/hospitals

25. South Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 1300 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 650 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 650 Lakh

25.1 T.B. Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 59 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 30 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 29 Lakh

Revised National T.B. Control Program is implemented through a network of chest clinics, DOTS centres and hospital at Nehru Nagar.

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- C/o wards in chest clinic at Nehru Nagar
- Upgradation & Strengthening of OPD Block of TB and Chest hospital, Nehru Nagar
- Training/procurement of equipments/computerization of chest clinic and activities under RNTBCP

25.2 Colony Hospitals / Polyclinics Primary Health Centers / Dispensaries Etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 564 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 200 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 364 Lakh

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- To set up 100 bedded hospital at Tilak Nagar, Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji.
- Up gradation of existing dispensaries at Uttam Nagar / polyclinic / PHC building.
- Procurement of equipments
- C/o Polyclinics at Mehrauli, Munirka, Fatehpur Beri
- Upgradation and augmentation of existing services
- Setting up of central medical store at Colony Hospital, Kalkaji

25.3 School Health Scheme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 43 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 40 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 3 Lakh

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Prevention of communicable diseases by organizing regular check up of children and follow-up
- Inclusion of mobile vans, IEC activities

25.4 Maternity & Child Welfare Centers

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 359 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 200 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 159 Lakh

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- To set up at least 15 Maternity & Child Welfare centers .
- Up gradation of existing services
- Procurement of equipments.

25.5 Development of Hospital Information System & Computerization of MCD Hospitals

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 50 Lakh

25.6 Stg. of Bio-waste Management Facilities

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

25.7 Augmentation of Power, Water supply & Sewerage Treatment capacity in MCD Medical Institutions

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

25.8 Indigenous System of Medicine (AYUSH)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 140 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 45 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 95 Lakh

To established total four new dispensaries of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic.

26. East Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1900 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 900 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 1000 Lakh

26.1 Swami Daya Nand Hospital

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 866 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 300 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 566 Lakh

This is a 230 bedded general hospital in the trans-Yamuna area and covered under **East Delhi Municipal Corporation**. It provides Medicare services not only to population of East Delhi, but also from the neighboring areas of Uttar Pradesh. It has all the major specialties e.g. Medicine, Surgery, Obs. & Gynae, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Eye, E.N.T., Dental, Pathology & Radiology services including C.T. Scan. Recently, adolescent clinic & Skin Deptt. have been set up and Blood Bank services have also been upgraded.

Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Expansion and Up gradation of existing services
- Opening of Nursing school
- To install the Medical Gas pipe line
- Completion and Commissioning of 120 beds ward Block (OBG)
- Up gradation of Blood bank
- Construction of Multipurpose block.
- Purchase of equipments.

26.2 T.B. Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 95 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 50 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 45 Lakh

- Up grading & strengthening of Chest Clinic at Pahar Ganj.
- Procurement of equipments for Chest Clinic for Shahdara and Pahar Ganj.

26.3 Colony Hospitals/Polyclinics Primary Health Centers / Dispensaries Etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 350 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 200 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 150 Lakh

- Establishment of allopathic dispensary at Balbir Nagar, Mayur Vihar, Gamari and Sugndha Nursing home .
- To strengthen the facilities in the existing dispensaries, polyclinic and PHC buildings.
- Procurement of equipments.

26.4 School Health Scheme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 26 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 20 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 6 Lakh

26.5 Maternity & Child Welfare Centers

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 250 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 200 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 50 Lakh

Targets of Annual Plan 2016-17

- To set up at least 15 Maternity & Child Welfare centers .
- Up gradation of existing services
- Procurement of equipments.

26.6 Development of Hospital Information System & Computerization of MCD Hospitals

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 19 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 10 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 9 Lakh

26.7 Project IPP-VIII

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 12 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 10 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 2 Lakh

26.8 Bio Medical Waste Management

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2 Lakh (Capital)

26.9 Augmentation of Power, Water supply & Sewerage Treatment capacity in MCD

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 30 Lakh (Capital)

26.10 Indigenous System of Medicine (AYUSH)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 250 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 110 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 140 Lakh

To established total four new dispensaries of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic.

CHAPTER – 2

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health is the practice of preventing disease and promoting good health and is of prime importance in the health care management system. The focus of public health intervention is to improve health and quality of life through the prevention and treatment of disease and other physical and mental health conditions, through surveillance of cases and health indicators, and through the promotion of healthy behaviors. Public health combats threats to health by implementing educational programs, developing policies, administering services, and conducting research. Over the last century, public health has lead to increased life expectancies, world-wide reduction in infant and child mortality, and the elimination or reduction of many communicable diseases.

This sector includes programmes for control on Malaria, Hepatitis B, Dengue, Leprosy, T B and plus polio pragramme, special immunization programme, various health campaign, water born diseases. Implementation of FSSA 2006 and Food Safety Rules 2011 to ensure the safety from food adulteration, Drug Control, Forensic science Laboratory and improvement & development of cremation grounds.

New initiatives / New plan programmes and Policy Decisions proposed to be implemented during 2016-17 are as under:-

- **Introduction of Hospital information Management System (HIMS)**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3899 Lakh

Introduction of E-governance in health sector will ease the difficulties patient faces while approaching different health institutions as well as improve the performance of health functionaries and output. Accordingly it is proposed to introduce Hospital Information Management System in primary, secondary and tertiary health care. The project “AAM Aadmi Health Management system” will be implemented through ICT enable to hospital management system after consultation by IT Department.

- **To introduce Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS)**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

In view of less number of radiologist available as compared to the demand, a new technology called Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS) is available which allow a health care organization/ hospital to capture, store, view and share all types of images internally and externally. It has been decided to start PACS in 5 hospitals.

- **Swasthya Slate tablet to peripheral health workers in two high priority districts**

  Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

It is proposed to strengthen the peripheral health workers called ASHA by introducing tablet based technology which will allow capturing information at the field, making diagnosis of certain illnesses as well as monitoring the performance of the peripheral health workers.

1. Department of Food Safety

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1421 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 1380 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 41 Lakh

The Cabinet has approved to introduce the new act i.e Food safety and standard Act 2006 in place of Prevention of Food and Adulteration act 1954 w e.f 5th August 2011 in the NCT of Delhi for laying down science based standards for article of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. As per the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules as well as Regulation 2011, it is mandatory to get registration/licenses for all Food Business Operators.

The department is to prohibit the manufacturing, distribution or sale of any article of food which is substandard, adulterated or misbranded. The department also organizes awareness programmes on food safety. The food samples/articles lifted by the Food Safety Officer. If sample found misbranded, adulterated or substandard the adjudication proceeding/enquire is started against the offenders (Rule 3.1). The offenders can be imposed penalty and/or any suitable punishment in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

1.1 Direction and administration for implementation of FSSA 2006

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 800 Lakh

For Implementation of new laws under Food Safety and Standard Act, AR Deptt has recommended 66 posts of various categories. About 1 lakh registration and 30,000 licenses are to be issued online to the Food Business Operators (FBO) (FSSAI had already developed the online software for this project).

Achievements 2015-16

- Number of registration issued : 12210
- Number of licenses issued : 5430
- Number of legal samples lifted : 1473
- Number of surveillance samples lifted : 71

Target 2016-17

- Licenses /registration to be issued : 25000

- Legal samples to be lifted : 2000
- Surveillance samples to be lifted : 200
- Public Awareness Campaign to be launched regarding safe food.

1.2 Strengthening and up- gradation of Mobile Food testing Laboratory

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Quality Council of India conducted a gap study as per guidelines of ISO 17025:2005. Renovation /Upgradation work suggested by QCI in Food laboratory to be completed by PWD.

Targets for 2016-17

- Creation and filling up of the new posts.
- Procurement of lab equipment after filling up of the technical posts.
- Procurement of mobile food lab.
- Up gradation of food laboratory at Lawrence road.

1.3 EDP Cell

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 530 Lakh

The Deptt. has to start licensing of Food Business Operators, operating in NCR Delhi. Infrastructure in each of the 9 districts with the designated Officers will be required. Further, infrastructure (Computers Systems, Chairs, Tables, UPS, Almirah etc.) will also be procured for implementation of the FSS Act.

Achievement 2015-16

- Online licensing and registration has been opened at 8th floor, Mayur Bhawan.
- Bio metric attendance machines are installed.
- Implementation of E-office.
-

Targets for 2016-17

- Enhancing IT infrastructure of food lb.
- Strengthening IT infrastructure for various administrative activities which may occur due to the merger of deptt of food safety and drug control deptt.
- Providing IT support and infrastructure to the officers to be posted against newly created posts.

1.4 Addition & Alteration of Existing Building

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 41 Lakh (Capital)

Under this scheme, expenditure on electrical and civil works for food lab for its NABL accreditation & cost of running of DG set, fire fighting equipment etc. is also incurred in addition to further renovation works by PWD.

2. Drug Control Department

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 560 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 540 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 20 Lakh

Under this scheme provisions have been made for creation of posts of different categories, for strengthening of the Drug Control Department including Drugs Testing Laboratory and for computerization of the Department. Drug control department enforces :-

- The provision of "Drug Remedies Act and Rules made their under" and "Drug (price control) order 1995.
- Intensive inspection and raids for violation of drug and cosmetic act.
- Licensing for surgical and medical devices.
- Approval for private drug laboratory.

Achievement 2015-16

- E-SLA system for grant of sales licenses has been successfully implemented
- Independent web site of this department on the web portal of Delhi Govt. is being updated regularly.

Targets 2016-17

- Filling up of vacant posts on regular basis.
- Strengthening and up gradation of Drugs Testing Laboratory.
- To provide the Laptops with data cards to all the officers of the Department for on line working.

3. Directorate of Health Services

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 505 Lakh

3.1 State Health Intelligence Bureau

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

The prime objective of this Bureau as recommended by Central Health Intelligence Bureau (branch of DGHS) is to maintain the proper data base of various medical statistics, and publish various Health bulletins and booklets containing concrete report which could evaluate the impact of health related programme and subsequently provide a frame work of future plan which would be more useful for planners to plan future strategies for achieving cherished goal of "Health for All".

Achievements of 2015-16

- Online monthly reporting of Communicable & Non-communicable diseases received from various hospitals of Delhi to CBHI, Govt. of India.
- Collection & compilation of Morbidity & Mortality report (ICD-10), Mother Lab Report and status report of Health Institutions of Delhi.

Targets Annual Plan 2016-17

- Collection & compilation of Morbidity & Mortality report (ICD-10), Mother Lab Report and status report of Health Institutions of Delhi.
- Collection & compilation of monthly Communicable & Non-communicable diseases report and online submit to CBHI.
- Preparation of Annual Report.
- Collection data for Preparation of Health Facility publication.
- Collection, compilation & preparation of annual data of Allopathic Doctors & Dental Surgeons from various hospitals/ health outlets of Delhi and submit to the CBHI.
- Citizen Charter of DHS is under process.
- Publication of Health Facilities is under process.

3.2. Medical Facilities for Govt. Employees and Pensioners of Delhi

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh

Delhi Govt. has introduced the Delhi Government Employees Health Scheme for its Employees/Pensioners on the CGHS pattern. The scheme is fully operational. Option was given to the employees to opt or not to opt for contribution to this scheme in the year 1997 and monthly subscriptions are being deducted since then from the salaries of these employees who had opted for the scheme.

Aims and Objectives

The scheme is aimed at providing comprehensive health care services to the employees/pensioners of Delhi Govt. & their dependent families. The scope of

provision of facilities is now extended to employees/pensioners residing in National Capital Region.

DGEHS was approved by Delhi Cabinet in July 2010, which envisages employment of hospitals that will provide cash less credit facilities to the beneficiaries during emergency treatment. The scheme is now available to pensioner's w.e.f. 01.08.2010.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

Issue of Smart Cards.

3.3. Public Health Services

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

Introduction, Need and Justification

In Delhi control of communicable diseases and other public health activities are being undertaken by MCD under MCD Act. Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi is coordinating with all implementing agencies like MCD, NDMC and other local bodies for control measures of epidemics and communicable diseases. Other public health programmes which are not dealt by local bodies are being undertaken under plan scheme "Public Health Programmes by Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi". However, the increasing trend of risk of non-communicable diseases like heart diseases, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, thalassamia, genetic disorders, flurosis, mental disorders, drugs addiction etc. also require proper attention and timely intervention for health in full swing. The issues related to organ transplantation also need to be addressed by Delhi Govt. as and when asked for.

Aims & Objectives

1. To identify magnitude of problems in the city through collection and analysis of data pertaining to different non-communicable diseases.
2. To develop suitable strategies / programmes against these health problems so identified with a view to prevent/control them to improve health of the population.

Achievements of 2015-16

- Review meetings were held regularly under the Chairmanship of Secretary (H&FW) GNCTD.
- Awareness campaign on water borne and vector borne diseases carried out.
- Secretary (H&FW) GNCTD & Chief Secretary GNCTD & SPO also reviewed the situation periodically.
- Better control water and vector born diseases.

- General public awareness through media mix strategies/ACSM
- Capacity building of officers and officials on Vector and water born diseases.
- The infectious disease situation remained within normal limits.

Target of Annual Plan 2016-17

- Awareness campaign on water borne and vector borne diseases by media mix strategies (Hoardings, banners, BRT corridor advertisement, Magic show, Nukkad Natrak, Health talk etc.)
- Capacity building of officers and officials ;on Vector ;and water born diseases.
- ACMS on water and vector borne diseases.
- Issue based approach for genetic/familial/degenerative diseases.

4. DTE. OF FAMILY WELFARE

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 23515 Lakh

4.1. Special Immunization Programme including MMR , typhoid and Pentavalent

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 510 Lakh

The objective of the scheme is to reduce the MMR & IMR. The Pentavalent vaccines is 5 into one vaccine. Under this scheme it is proposed to immunize approx. 3.5 lakh children below 1 year against 5 vaccine preventable diseases viz. Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hemophilus Influenza B and Hepatitis B and also to immunize approx. 3.5 lakh children between 18 to 60 months against Typhoid, Measles, Mumps and Rubella.

4.2. Pulse Polio Programme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

The aim & Objective of the scheme to Eradication of Poliomyelitis in Delhi. Delhi being the capital city of the country and also the leader in the initiation of the Pulse Polio Programme in the country, ₹ 5 lakh is kept as provision from State Budget for activities for which no funds is available from SCOVA (Govt. of India). Such as honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, Honorarium to Delhi Govt. Staff, Ice and Casual Labour and Social mobilization. Focused areas are JJ clusters, resettlement colonies, urban slums and transit points. 24-25 lakh children under the age of 5 years has been immunized in every Phase of IPPIP.

25-26 lakh children under the age of 5 years will be immunized in every Phase of IPPIP. Approx. 6 to 8 phases are to be conducted under this scheme in the year 2016-17.

4.3 Delhi State Health Mission

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3000 Lakh (State share)

Delhi State Health Mission started in Delhi from October, 2006. As per Govt. of India guidelines for implementation of National Rural Health Mission the funding ratio of Centre and State was 75:25 till last year which may be revised as 100 % center assistance from CFY 2016-17. Apart from important programmes targeted to improve maternal and child health, other activities connected with public health are also covered with in DSHM.

- For the implementation of various schemes under Delhi State Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are selected and women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/community toilets.

- 5450 ASHAs have been approved for 109 Lakh population. There are 5018 ASHA working in Delhi as on April 2015 . One ASHA is being selected on 2000 population. For their training, master trainer was identified from Health Department who will train 222 units' level trainers. Each unit will have 50 ASHAs and 5 trainers. The trainers will give training to ASHAs. The fund for training/selection/supporting structure is provided by GOI under NRHM. The State specific is to be funded from the State fund. Various Health prog/schemes being implemented by DSHM includes Construction of new Dispensaries, Repairs and renovation of Delhi Govt. Dispensaries, Stg. of Maternity Home, Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension in JJ Clusters , School Health program, C/o Hospital under NRHM, Procurement of Mobil dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NHRM and Health management Information system etc.

Target 2016-17

Under ASHA Scheme-Revised target for 2016-17, number of ASHAs is 5567. All ASHAs should be trained in Induction module, Module 6, 7 & round-3 and all ANMs to be trained as ASHA facilitators. Developing the various IEC material for ASHAs to make her interactive in the field. Updating in ASHA MIS System for generating reports of all activities under ASHA Scheme. CUG Connection for all ASHAs. Continuation of Study Sponsorship to ASHAs.

4.3.1 National Health mission (Including NRHM) –CSS

Delhi State Health Mission - CSS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 20000 Lakh (Central Share)

National Health Mission :- The broad principles and strategic directions of the National Health Mission (NHM) encompassing two Sub-Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). It is both flexible and dynamic and is intended to guide States towards ensuring the achievement of universal access to health care through strengthening of health systems, institutions and capabilities.

- Delhi State Health Mission is imparting various health activities such as Janani Suraksha Yojna , Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) etc for reducing Infant Mortality . Under Janani Suraksha Yojna cash incentive of Rs 600/- for urban Areas and Rs 700 /- for rural areas is given for delivery and post delivery care for BPL/SC/ST Categories for all births in an accredited public medical institution. The benefit under the scheme is admissible upto two live births.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) provides free and cashless services to all pregnant women, irrespective of any caste or economical status including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and to sick infants (from birth to 1 year of age) in all Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas. JSSK supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under Janani Suraksha Yojana and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick infant.

Present Scenario

Various National Health programmes /schemes are being implemented.

1. Construction of new Dispensaries
2. Repairs and renovation of Delhi Govt. Dispensaries
3. Stg. of Maternity Home
4. Screening of JJ Cluster for Diabetes and Hypertension
5. School Health program
6. C/o Hospital under NRHM :- (Under this scheme, c/o 200 bed hospital at Ambedkar Nagar has been initiated)
7. Procurement of Mobile dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NHRM
8. Health management Information system
9. Mapping of all health Facilities and their catchment areas.:- under this program, 680413 pregnant women and 644884 children have been registered till date.(As on July 2014)

Achievements of DSHM 2015-16:-

- Setting up of State Programme Management Unit.
- Setting up of eleven District Programme Management Unit.

- Setting up of 62 seed PUHC- The rents, running cost and manpower.
- Health Management Information System (HMIS)- HMIS has been operationalised in all 900 healthcare facilities (primary & secondary) belonging to GNCTD, MCD, CGHS, ESI, Railways and some private facilities. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been opreationalised in 410 facilities of GNCTD & MCD.
- Many modules of state MIS has been functionalized in GNCTD health facilities and a dedicated DSHM website has been setup and operationalised.
- Family planning- Incentive to beneficiary as per programme.
- 02 Dental Mobile clinics and 04 Mobile IEC vans are being operationalised.
- 286679 registrations of pregnant women and 231488 registrations of children to immunization.
- Quality assurance initiated to ensure minimum quality standards in primary and secondary health care services.
- Kayakalp initiative for improving the cleanliness of health facilities.

Targets 2016-17:-

- Training of ASHA workers
- 100% registration of pregnant women & registration of children to immunization
- Covering of unserved areas through Mobile Health Units
- Health management Information system
- Quality assurance initiated to ensure minimum quality standards in primary and secondary health care services

5. FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 7500 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 3100 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 2500 Lakh
M&E/MV	:	₹ 1900 Lakh

Forensic Science Laboratory plays pivotal role in the administration of Criminal Justice system. In modern era, the criminals are becoming more and more wise and well informed and thus the *modus operandi* being adopted by them is often new and also of advanced nature. Investigating Agencies, therefore, are not only required to act swiftly, wisely and decisively to apprehend them but also to find scientific evidence/clues to apprehend and get them convicted in the Courts of Law.

FSL has already started providing DNA Fingerprinting facility for the investigating agencies. Since this technique is able to individualize, the samples of blood, semen, saliva, hair and other body fluids particularly in cases of murder, rape, disputed paternity and shall make the laboratory's findings increasingly more useful in the dispensation of criminal justice. It is also proposed to include the new scientific techniques to detect modern crimes like computer frauds, fraudulent credit cards and forged currency notes various types of explosives etc. and as such

proposed to start new division viz. Computer Forensics/Cyber crime, Narco analysis, Acoustics (Speaker identification), lie detection, brain finger printing.

It is also proposed to provide round-the-clock forensic facility for crime scene visits by the experts of the laboratory to assist the Investigating Officers for the detection of minute scientific clues / physical evidences at the scene of crime. Similarly it is also proposed to start full-fledged Physics including speaker identification & audio video tape authenticate, Lie Detection and modern Photo Section which are indispensable & integral part of any FSL.

Targets 2016-17

- To start Forensic Crime Division.
- Strengthening of FSL at Rohini and RFSL Yaswant Place , Chanakya Puri.
- To conduct the proficiency tests/collaborative exercises at international /national level.
- To provide training to the scientific staff in their respective fields for enhancing competency.
- Networking for Inter-operable-Criminal Justice System under project ICJS sharing of data between stakeholders of CJS i.e. Court, Police, FSL, Prosecution and Jail Authority.
- Keeping in view the urgency for setting up of Forensic Science labs in three different zones of Delhi, allocation of ₹ 75.00 crore which includes ₹44.00 crore under Capital and ₹31 crore under Revenue has been made. This allocation is also meant for purchase of machinery & equipments, consumables and rental expenses of the office space taken on rent by FSL. A new RFSL is also proposed to be started in DGD Building, Bindapur, Dwarka in the year 2016-17.

6. North Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 4400 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 4050 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 350 Lakh

6.1 Programme for Control of Vector Borne Diseases Malaria, Dengue etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 3800 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 3700 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 100 Lakh

Vector borne diseases like Dengue and Malaria are endemic in the Delhi. The objective is to reduce morbidity and avert mortality due to vector borne diseases. Environmental conditions and urbanization in Delhi are such that there is a continuous threat of outbreak of diseases like dengue and malaria. It is proposed that the Program should be strengthened with providing new infrastructure, manpower, supplies of consumables, vehicles, machines, equipments, communication and establishment.

Its aim to reduce morbidity and avert mortality due to vector borne diseases.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Establishment expenses as emoluments to Domestic Breeding Checkers , Malaria
- Beldars engaged on contract basis.
- Purchase of Insecticides & consumables for vector control
- Execution of IEC and out door publicity activities
- Purchase of equipments/ lab articles & other consumables required for the programme
- Auto-workshop- Repair/maintenance of fogging machines(Vehicle mounted and Hand operated), Power sprayers, vehicles of the department etc.

6.1.1 Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit & Health Education

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 130 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 130 Lakh

Epidemiology Division of the Health Department is implementing the plan scheme “Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit and Health Education”. Under the scheme principal activities of the Epidemiology Division include surveillance of the communicable diseases, preventive & control measures for communicable diseases, outbreak investigation and management, health education, training of field staff and international inoculation services. Control of water borne diseases entails the distribution of chlorine tablets or any other disinfectant for water and ORS packets in colonies where DJB water supply does not exist, areas from where cases are reported and also during outbreaks of water borne diseases. The water and ice samples are tested in Public Health Laboratory for which the department has made provision for purchase of equipments, chemicals, reagents, field kits for testing of water samples in the field for cutting down response time in case of suspected contamination and outbreak of water borne diseases. Two vehicles will be purchased for strengthening field surveillance and rapid response team. The department has made provision for meeting the expenditure towards POL for the vehicles of the Epidemiology Division.

Provision has been made for training and capacity building of the personnel involved in field control of communicable diseases and other public health

emergencies, Yellow Fever vaccination for the International Inoculation Centre. Health Education is a critical component for control of communicable diseases. This activity will be under taken through various publicity modes media like, DTC Bus-Q shelters, Kiosks on Electric Poles, Outdoor Hoardings (Rent Free), Ornamental Railings on road dividers, Cable TV, Radio Slots, Metro Rail, Cinema Slides, Electronic Sign Boards, Newspaper advertisements and Public Notices, field campaigns, munadi, exhibitions, street plays, audio-visual shows in the field, IEC campaigns through agencies and/or NGOs, hiring of vehicles and public address systems etc. The emphasis is to reach the communities in the vulnerable colonies. Construction of entomological lab in each of 12 Zones.
In this financial year disease surveillance activities, water quality surveillance activities, health education activities will be further strengthened and PH Lab will be improved.

Provision will be made for training and capacity building of the personnel involved in field control of communicable diseases and other public health emergencies. Civil works will be carried out for improvement of office building and field units.

6.2. Strengthening and upgradation of Registration of Births and Deaths

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 5 Lakh

There is a need to sustain the effort made in organizing registration of Births & deaths record through strengthening and up-gradation. North DMC has proposed to engage the consultant of birth & death in the cfy 2015-16 to counter the problem of shortage staff i.e Sub-Registrar.

Objective

- Preservation of records
- Binding of records
- Up-gradation of software through C R
- Procurement of hardware
- Training of staff in vital statistics

6.3. Development & Improvement of Cremation Ground

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 252 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 2 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 250 Lakh

It is one of the obligatory functions of MCD under the DMC Act to maintain and develop cremation grounds free from pollution and to provide infrastructural facilities like boundary wall, approach roads, water and electricity supply, toilet blocks, office

blocks etc. Although some of the bigger cremation grounds have been handed over to N.G.O's, a large number of Cremation Grounds still remain with MCD.

New traditional cremation grounds will be set up on C.N.G. based crematorium, which is eco-friendly.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Development work and Up-gradation of cremation grounds
- Up-gradation of general public facilities like toilets, water supply, sitting facilities etc.

6.3.1 Rabies Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 213 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 213 Lakh

Target for 2016-17

- Purchase of Anti-Rabies vaccine and anti sera
- Health education through IEC materials and outdoor publicity
- Capacity building for doctors and paramedical staff

7. South Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3400 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 3136 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 264 Lakh

7.1 Programme for Control of Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria Dengue etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3000 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 2950 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 50 Lakh

Vector borne diseases like Dengue and Malaria are endemic in the Delhi. The objective is to reduce morbidity and avert mortality due to vector borne diseases.The environmental conditions and urbanization in Delhi are such that there is a continuous threat of outbreak of diseases like dengue and malaria. It is proposed that the Program should be strengthened with providing new infrastructure, manpower, supplies of consumables, vehicles, machines, equipments, communication and establishment.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Purchase of power sprayer tankers for Anti Larval Measures.

- To procure hand operated fogging Machines for vector borne disease control program.
- Construction of entomological lab in each Zones
- Construction of Auto workshops for major & minor repairs of machine
- To prevent and control mosquito breeding through IEC activities
- Capacity building for doctors and paramedical staff

7.1.1 Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit & Health Education

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 82 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 77 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 5 Lakh

Epidemiology Division of the Health Department is implementing the plan scheme "Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit and Health Education". Under the scheme principal activities of the Epidemiology Division include surveillance of the communicable diseases, preventive & control measures for communicable diseases, outbreak investigation and management, health education, training of field staff and international inoculation services. Control of water borne diseases entails the distribution of chlorine tablets or any other disinfectant for water and ORS packets in colonies where DJB water supply does not exist, areas from where cases are reported and also during outbreaks of water borne diseases. The water and ice samples are tested in Public Health Laboratory for which the department has made provision for purchase of equipments, chemicals, reagents, field kits for testing of water samples in the field for cutting down response time in case of suspected contamination and outbreak of water borne diseases. Two vehicles will be purchased for strengthening field surveillance and rapid response team.

Provision has been made for training and capacity building of the personnel involved in field control of communicable diseases and other public health emergencies, Yellow Fever vaccination for the International Inoculation Centre. Health Education is a critical component for control of communicable diseases. This activity will be under taken through various publicity mode media like, DTC Bus-Q shelters, Kiosks on Electric Poles, Outdoor Hoardings (Rent Free), Ornamental Railings on road dividers, Cable TV, Radio Slots, Metro Rail, Cinema Slides, Electronic Sign Boards, Newspaper advertisements and Public Notices, field campaigns, munadi, exhibitions, street plays, audio-visual shows in the field, IEC campaigns through agencies and/or NGOs, hiring of vehicles and public address systems etc. The emphasis is to reach the communities in the vulnerable colonies.

7.2. Strengthening and upgradation of registration of births and deaths

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 8 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 5 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 3 Lakh

There is a need to sustain the effort made in organizing registration of Births & deaths record through strengthening and up-gradation.

Objective

- Preservation of records
- Binding of records
- Up-gradation of software through C R
- Procurement of hardware
- Training of staff in vital statistics

7.3 Development & Improvement of Cremation Ground

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 210 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 4 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 206 Lakh

It is one of the obligatory functions of MCD under the DMC Act to maintain and develop cremation grounds free from pollution and to provide infrastructural facilities like boundary wall, approach roads, water and electricity supply, toilet blocks, office blocks etc. Although some of the bigger cremation grounds have been handed over to N.G.O's, a large number of Cremation Grounds still remain with MCD.

New traditional cremation grounds will be set up on C.N.G. based crematorium, which is eco-friendly.

7.3.1 Rabies Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Purchase of Anti-Rabies vaccine and anti sera
- Health education through IEC materials and outdoor publicity
- Capacity building for doctors and paramedical staff

8. East Delhi Municipal Corporation

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2150 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 1607 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 543 Lakh

8.1 Programme for Control of Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria Dengue etc.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1510 Lakh

Revenue	:	₹ 1422 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 88 Lakh

Vector borne diseases like Dengue and Malaria are endemic in the Delhi. The objective is to reduce morbidity and avert mortality due to vector borne diseases. The environmental conditions and urbanization in Delhi are such that there is a continuous threat of outbreak of diseases like dengue and malaria. It is proposed that the Program should be strengthened with providing new infrastructure, manpower, supplies of consumables, vehicles, machines, equipments, communication and establishment.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- **Anti Larval Measures**: - Purchase of insecticides.
- Larvivorous fishes as biological control at various sites. Hatchery will be established in each Zone.
- Procurement of Machines and other equipments.
- To prevent and control mosquito breeding through IEC activities
- Capacity building for doctors and paramedical staff

8.1.1 Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit & Health Education

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 150 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 80 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 70 Lakh

- Epidemiology Division of the Health Department is implementing the plan scheme “Strengthening of Epidemiological Unit and Health Education”. Under the scheme principal activities of the Epidemiology Division include surveillance of the communicable diseases, preventive & control measures for communicable diseases, outbreak investigation and management, health education, training of field staff and international inoculation services. Control of water borne diseases entails the distribution of chlorine tablets or any other disinfectant for water and ORS packets in colonies where DJB water supply does not exist, areas from where cases are reported and also during outbreaks of water borne diseases. The water and ice samples are tested in Public Health Laboratory for which the department has made provision for purchase of equipments, chemicals, reagents, field kits for testing of water samples in the field for cutting down response time in case of suspected contamination and outbreak of water borne diseases. Two vehicles will be purchased for strengthening field surveillance and rapid response team. The department has made provision for meeting the expenditure towards POL for the vehicles of the Epidemiology Division.

- Health Education is a critical component for control of communicable diseases. This activity will be under taken through various publicity mode media like, DTC Bus-Q shelters, Kiosks on Electric Poles, Outdoor Hoardings (Rent Free), Ornamental Railings on road dividers, Cable TV, Radio Slots, Metro Rail,

Cinema Slides, Electronic Sign Boards, Newspaper advertisements and Public Notices, field campaigns, munadi, exhibitions, street plays, audio-visual shows in the field, IEC campaigns through agencies and/or NGOs, hiring of vehicles and public address systems etc. The emphasis is to reach the communities in the vulnerable colonies. Any disease of Public Health importance will be looked after by the Epidemiology Division.

- Water & Ice sample will be got tested at Public Health Lab. Situated in North-MCD.

8.2. Strengthening and up-gradation of Registration of Births and Deaths

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 5 Lakh

There is a need to sustain the effort made in organizing registration of Births & deaths record through strengthening and up-gradation.

Objective

- Preservation of records
- Binding of records
- Up-gradation of software through C R
- Procurement of hardware
- Training of staff in vital statistics

8.3. Development & Improvement of Cremation Ground

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 370 Lakh (Capital)

It is one of the obligatory functions of MCD under the DMC Act to maintain and develop cremation grounds free from pollution and to provide infrastructural facilities like boundary wall, approach roads, water and electricity supply, toilet blocks, office blocks etc. Although some of the bigger cremation grounds have been handed over to N.G.O's, a large number of Cremation Grounds still remain with MCD.

New traditional cremation grounds will be set up on C.N.G. based crematorium, which is eco-friendly.

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Establishment of new CNG based cremation grounds.
- Development & Up gradation of Cremation grounds.

- Up gradation of general public facilities like toilets, water supply, sitting facilities etc.

8.3.1 Rabies Control Program

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 115 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 100 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 15 Lakh

Target for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Purchase of Anti-Rabies vaccine and anti sera
- Health education through IEC materials and outdoor publicity
- Capacity building for doctors and paramedical staff

CHAPTER – 3

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Delhi Jal Board is responsible for procurement of raw water, its treatment and supply of potable water in Delhi. Delhi Jal Board gives bulk supply of potable water to Delhi Cantonment Board and NDMC for distribution in areas under their respective jurisdictions. In the areas of Municipal Corporations, Delhi Jal Board is responsible for supply of drinking water through its water supply distribution network comprising of Water Treatment Plants, Transmission mains, peripheral lines and internal water distribution network.

Raw water for Delhi is drawn from Ganga River (470 cusec), Yamuna River (755 cusec) and Bhakhra Beas Management Board (495 cusec). With the intervention of the Hon'ble High Court in a public interest matter CW(P): 4931/2013, about 80 MGD raw water has become available to Delhi on account of savings in seepage losses after commissioning of Carrier Lined Channel called Munak Canal which has been constructed at the cost of Delhi. It has enabled Delhi to commission its three water treatment plants at Bawana, Okhla and Dwarka. About 80 MGD of ground water is also being drawn through Ranney Wells and Tube Wells by Delhi Jal Board to meet the water requirement.

As per Yamuna Water Sharing Agreement signed in May, 1994 among the Northern Region States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi, 0.724 BCM Yamuna water was allocated to Delhi. Uttrakhand was part of the Uttar Pradesh at that time. This share is divided into 3 blocks period of the year i.e. July to October, November to February and March to June. Delhi is getting its full share of supply for meeting its growing drinking water requirements.

Under the MoU of 1994 upstream storage dams in Upper Yamuna Basin are considered essential to conserve and utilize the monsoon flows of Yamuna in a regulated manner. Accordingly, three storage dams namely Renuka, on River Giri, in Sirmaur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh, Kishau across River Tons, a tributary of river Yamuna in Uttrakhand and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam on river Yamuna near Lakhwar village in District Dehradun of Uttrakhand have been proposed . These dams have been declared National projects and 90% funding of the construction cost shall be provided by Govt. of India and balance shall be contributed by the five Basin States.

Govt. of Delhi paid an amount of ₹ 215 Cr. to the HP Govt. for land acquisition for Renuka Reservoir. The DPR of the project has already been prepared and approved. Earlier entire cost of the construction of Renuka Reservoir was to be financed by Delhi Govt. Now Renuka Reservoir project has been declared as a national project and as such the Govt. of India will finance the cost of its construction. However, construction work of this project could not be started as clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest is still awaited. MoU regarding sharing of raw water among basin states is yet to be drafted and finalized.

The construction of Kishau Dam through Tehri Hydro Development Corporation and Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam through National Hydro Power Corporation is also yet to be started.

The ground water, the only resource available to fill the gap between drinking water requirement of the National Capital Territory and the raw water available is in a very critical condition as the pace of ground water recharge is far behind the pace of ground water exploration. Delhi Jal Board is very much concern on this scenario of very fast depleting ground water level in Delhi. Delhi Govt. prepared draft Delhi Water Board (Ground Water Amendment) Bill 2006 which is yet to be approved by Delhi Legislative Assembly.

On sewerage front NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board, the two local bodies are responsible for providing sewerage facilities in their respective areas. For the area under jurisdiction of MCD, DJB is responsible for providing sewerage facilities. Since more than 95% of the total area is within the jurisdiction of DJB, the total sewage treatment is being taken care of by DJB.

At present, the sewage treatment installed capacity of 19 treatment plants is 603 MGD. However, actual treatment capacity utilization is around 455 MGD of sewage only.

The statement showing Proposed Outlay for 2016-17 is given here under:

[₹ In crore]

Particulars	12th Five year Plan Outlay	Cumulative Expenditure 2012-16	Approved Outlay 2016-17
Urban Water Supply	6017.00	3225.88	1055.00
Rural Water Supply	70.00	37.00	5.00
Urban Sanitation	2566.00	2055.24	699.00
Rural Sanitation	550.00	49.50	5.00
YAP-II	50.00	23.00	-
YAP-III	260.00	12.60	2.00
JNNURM	1487.00	1350.12	200.00
NRCP-CSS	-	26.96	10.00
Total	**11000.00**	**6780.30**	**1976.00**

The Scheme-wise details of Water Supply & Sanitation Sector are given below:-

WATER SUPPLY

1. PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY IN UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 67600 Lakh (₹ 21600 Lakh For capital assets)

Piped Water Supply network has been extended to 1127 unauthorized colonies, where as water supply has been released in 1103 unauthorized colonies. To give immediate relief to public in pockets/ areas with water shortage, additional tubewells have been bored/ re-bored and about 414 new Water Tankers with stainless steel containers and fitted with GPS and 407 MS mounted tankers have been engaged for improving the Water Tanker Supply Delivery ssystme in the city. Water tankers will be deployed for supplying potable water to far-flung areas, JJ Clusters, rural villages; re-settlement Colonies, unauthorized colonies and deficit prone areas. An efficient mechanism developed by DIMTS is in position to monitor the movement of these tankers to ensure timely delivery. It has resulted in improving the customer satisfaction level.

It is proposed to provide piped water supply in 300 unauthorized colonies during the year 2016-17.

2. JAN JAL PRABANDHAN YOJNA

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1500 Lakh

Six colonies i.e. Gautampuri near Aali Gaon, Aya Nagar, Sainagar, Kair, Sonia Vihar A Block & Begam vihar B Block have been identified for implementing this scheme. Detailed filed survey done, estimate prepared, tenders to be invited today.
The broad scope of work comprises of following works:

1. Providing network for potable, non-potable and sewer.
2. Construction of STP upto tertiary level effluent of bathing standards.
3. Construction of storage tanks with BPS

The estimated cost of the work is ₹ 95.32 Crore

3. REPLACEMENT OF OLD DISTRIBUTION AND TRUNK TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 9000 Lakh (Loan)

DJB has undertaken major works for replacement of critical stretches of water main in leakage prone portions especially of pre-stressed concrete (PSC) in a length of approx. Km of various sizes. It is proposed to lay 250 km of new and replace old water lines in 2016-17.

4. IMPROVEMENTS OF EXISTING WATER WORKS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹10000 Lakh (Loan)

The renovation of coagulation and filtration system at Chandrawal WW no.1 and renovation of Bhagirathi Water Works have been completed. Three pilot

projects i.e. Mehrauli & Vasant Vihar, Malviya Nagar and Nangloi are in progress for improvement of water service delivery based on PPP Model.

5. RANNEY WELLS & TUBE WELLS IN URBAN AREAS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Loan)

About 80 MGD of ground water is being explored through Ranney Wells and Tube Wells of Delhi Jal Board. For augmentation of ground water supply, the work of rehabilitation and automation of tube wells and Ranney wells at Palla has been taken up which will increase water supply from 19 mgd to 35 mgd. Ranney well W1&W2 are also being redeveloped for augmentation of water supply. Numbers of Functional tube wells in different districts are 4185 nos, the details as under:-

East and North-East District	-	37
West, North-West District and Central & North District	-	1273
South and South-West District	-	2877

6. STAFF QUARTERS & OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹500 Lakh (Loan)

The work of Construction of Customer Care Centre (CCC) at G.K.-I has been completed. The proposal for construction of 4 such CCC is being prepared. A new office at Varunalya is also proposed.

7. LAYING OF WATER MAINS IN REGULARIZED UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh (Loan)

A provision of ₹ 1 crore has been kept for lying and maintaining water supply network in 557 regularized unauthorized colonies.

8. RAW WATER ARRANGEMENTS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (For capital assets)

a. To bridge the gap of around 200 MGD in raw water needs, DJB has been pursuing the matter of construction of 3 upstream storage dam projects (Renuka, Kishau and Lakshwarvyasi) on River Yamuna in close cooperation with other basin states. DJB has paid ₹ 214.83 cr to Himachal Pradesh for conducting initial studies and for land acquisition. The MoU for sharing of water among basin states is yet to be finalized. All the 3 projects have been declared National Projects recently by the Government of India.

b. CWC has submitted the pre-feasibility report (PFR) for additional barrage at Palla which is being scrutinized. Such barrage will store monsoon period flows apart from being an anti flood measure.

c. To increase the pondage at river Yamuna on up Stream of Wazirabad Bridge, the work of dredging of silt from River Yamuna is in progress.

d. Carrier Lined Canal (CLC) has been commissioned giving a saving of about 95 MGD raw water.

e. Water production has been increased from 835 last year to 895MGD this year.

f. Water Treatment Plants at Dwarks of 50MGD capacity and Bawana 20 MGD capacity have been commissioned and water supply has been improved in entire Dwarka and Bawana area.

g. Okhla Water Treatment Plant has been augmented from 8 MGD to 20 MGD.

9. DISTRIBUTION MAINS AND RESERVOIRS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 4500 Lakh (Loan)

For ensuring optimal utilization of available water and its equitable distribution, DJB planned to construct 53 additional underground (UGRs). Underground Reservoirs and Booster pumping stations at 12 locations have been commissioned this year. UGR & BPS at Karala, Y-Block Mangol puri, Najafgarh& Mundka are under construction. More than 200 Km on new pipelines have been laid to strengthen the old distribution pipeline network on the transmission as well as the distribution side.

10. EAP FUNDING- REHABILITATION OF WTP AT WAZIRABAD

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (Loan)

To achieve equitable distribution of water in Wazirabad WTP Command Area by Improvement of WTP, Water Supply Network including Service connection and Reducing Non-Revenue Water, a Project has been envisaged with tentative cost of ₹ 2243 Crores and proposed to be funded through Loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB). 70% of the Project cost will be financed through Loan from ADB and the remaining 30% will be funded by GNCT Delhi. The old WTP constructed in three phases will be renovated/rehabilitated/reconstructed along with comprehensive rehabilitation and improvement of water network with focus on creation of DMAs, distribution SCADA and continuous Water Supply thereby leading to the ultimate objective of upgrading citizen's living standard. The project has been cleared by Screening Committee of Department of Economic affairs (DEA) Govt. of India. Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) has been extended by ADB and the appointment of Project Management Consultant (PMC) is in process. The loan agreement is proposed to be signed in the First Quarter of 2015. All procurement and consulting service are being undertaken through advance contracting actions that will be retroactively financed by ABD loan.

11. WATER SUPPLY IN URBAN VILLAGES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹500 Lakh (Loan)

Tenders for the work of construction of 6 ML capacity UGR at Mahipalpur and its feeder and peripheral main have been awarded and being taken up in 2015-2016.

12. WATER SUPPLY IN RE-SETTLEMENT COLONIES

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

A provision of ₹ 4.50 crore has been kept for water supply in 45 Resettlement Colonies. For other squatters, the proposal of taking over those has been initiated by DUSIB. The survey has been conducted and the estimates are being prepared for providing water supply network.

13. WATER SUPPLY IN SQUATTER RE-SETTLEMENT COLONIES

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

There are about 22 SRCs which are under jurisdiction of DUSIB handed over to DJB “as is where is basis”, for providing water spply in these areas a provision of ₹ 15.00 crore has been kept under sewerage facilities in Squatter Re-settlement colonies.

14. AUGMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY IN JJ CLUSTER

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

A provision of ₹ 2.00 crore has been kept for maintaining and improvement of water supply in 643 JJ Cluster.

15. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE/ CAPACITY BUILDING

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

A provision of ₹ 15.00 crore has been kept for improvement of Revenue Management System through Information Technology.

16. WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (For capital assets)

Delhi Jal Board has set-up a number of laboratories with adequate facilities manned by qualified personnel for inspection and evaluation of the

quality of water supplied for public use. Delhi Jal Board has 09(nine) water testing laboratories at Water Treatment Plants which examine the evaluate the quality of water to be supplied to public and also control the water treatment process round the clock. The work of Quality Control (Laboratory) starts from examining raw water characteristics to help determine the extent of treatment needed and finally the examination of Final Water to ascertain that it conforms to the prescribed standards.

For surveillance of drinking water quality in distribution network 06 (six) modern Zonal laboratories have been set-up in the NCT of Delhi.

The water being supplied by the Delhi Jal Board from al available sources is tested regularly right from the raw water stage up to the consumer and for ensuring potability as per BIS drinking water specifications 10500-2012. On an average, everyday, about 400 water samples are lifted from the distribution system including UGRS, individual taps and Public stand posts and day-to-day water quality complaints from the consumers.

A provision of ₹ 2.00 crore has been kept for testing of Quality of Water for which testing operator have been appointed.

17. METERING AND LEAKAGE MANAGEMENT

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Loan)

DJB has more than 21 lakh sanctioned meter connections has been provided to consumers, out of which about 17lakh is metered connections, about 4 lakh is unmetered connections and more than 5 thousand are bulk water connections.

18. ENVIRONMENTAL GREENERY & LANDSCAPING

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh (For capital assets)

As per the India State of Forest Report, 2009, the total Forest and tree cover in Delhi is 299.58 sq km, which is 20.20 % of the total geographical area of Delhi. The increase in tree cover is mainly due to the plantation activities of various agencies of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

A provision of ₹ 1.00 crore has been kept for maintenance of plants and filling of land scarping.

19. Use of Treated Effluent

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

To augment water availability in Delhi and reduce stress on potable water, DJB wants to take up a plan to increase the use of treated effluent for horticulture and non drinking purposes. For this laying of necessary infrastructure from Sewage Treatment Plant to the nearest point of potential users is required to facilitate them to use treated effluent. In the first instance, the area within 5 KM range of existing treated effluent pipeline carrying effluent from Okhla up to Tilak Bridge will be taken up.

20. EAP FUNDING – REHABILITATION OF CHANDRAWAL WTP & ITS COMMAND AREA

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Loan)

DJB, through JICA Technical study, has framed Master Plan for water supply 2021 based on water demand of all areas. The Master Plan has been developed for extension of rehabilitation of water supply facilities (new reservoirs, Treatment Plants, new command areas and transmission network) by considering three water availability scenarios. Further rehabilitation of Chandrawal WTP command area has been proposed which includes rehabilitation of treatment plant, transmission/distribution mains, service pipes and meters. The project cost is around ₹ 2018 Crore. The project cost will be funded through Official Development Assistance (ODA). The loan from Japan International Co-operation (JICA) to the tune of 85% and the balance 15% cost will be shared by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). M/s Tokyo Engineering Consultant Co. Ltd. and Consortium has been appointed as project management consultant for the project.

The work of providing consultancy services for JICA assisted Delhi water supply improvement project in Chandrawal Treatment Plant command area has commenced from 22.11.2013. The budget provision for the year 2016-17 has been kept as ₹ 20 Crore which includes ₹ 17 Crore through JICA and ₹ 3 Crore from GNCTD.

21. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (For capital assets)

A provision of ₹ 5.00 crore has been kept for supply of water through tankers/pipe line in rural areas.

22. WATER CONSERVATION MISSION

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Management and optimization of water resources has become prudent to meet ever growing demand of water in cities like Delhi. Rivers water availability to Delhi is dependent on their allocations and interstates agreements. Since, limited availability of surface water resulted in over-exploitation of ground water, prior permission for extraction of ground water, implementation of rain water harvesting and recycling of waste water have been mandatory through notifications and regulations for sustainability of ground water resources in Delhi. Numbers of initiatives have been taken but

lot more is to be done for adoption of Rain Water Harvesting by all the stake holders to conserve ground water resources.

Incentives on providing rain water harvesting systems:

I. Such plots/properties which are having area of 2000 square meter or more and having installed functional rain water harvesting system are given rebate of 10% in the total bill amount. Rebate is 15% if both rain water harvesting system and waster water recycling system have been set up and functional.

II. If the Rain Water Harvesting system is adopted by a society then the individual member of that society will be entitled to above mentioned rebate in water bill.

A provision of ₹ 1.00 crore has been kept for Water Conservation Mission.

B. Sewerage Sector

DJB maintains sewerage network of about 7500 Kms.long internal, peripheral and trunk sewers, sewerage pumping stations and STPs of capacity 603 MGD covering all the planned areas as well as 130 urban villages, 541 unauthorized/regularized colonies, 54 rural villages and 230 unauthorized colonies in Delhi. The works of providing sewerage facilities in 294 unauthorized colonies and 13 rural villages are in progress and by 2018 about 800 U/A colonies will stand covered with planned sewerage network.

By commissioning of four new waste water treatments plants (WWTPs) this year at Pappankalan, Nilothi,, Delhi Gate and Yamuna Vihar, the treatment of waste water flows has increased from 390 to 455 million gallon per day (MGD) and in next 3 to 4 years, the waste water treatment capacity is planned to be further augmented to the level of 714 MGD, Proposals for constructing 15 decentralized WWTPs have already been initiated for improving the sewerage services in the command area.

DJB has also been actively working in the direction of converting waste into power resources. During the year 2015, level of power generation at the plants has been raised to 61500 units (KWH) as compared to 33000 units (KWH) last year.

DJB is actively promoting use of treated effluent to reduce the stress on the demand of potable water supply in the city. Around 142 MGD of treated effluent is already being supplied for non-potable purposes to various agencies such as NDPL, CPWD, PPCL, DDA, NDMC, EDMC and South DMC for horticulture and power plants cooling

etc. IN 2015 a 10 MLD tertiary treatment plant at Okhla has been commissioned and treated effluent of good quality is being supplied for washing of buses and Industrial area for non-potable purposes at Okhla.

While expanding sewerage network to provide sewerage facilities in unsewered areas of Delh. DJB is simultaneously implementing its schemes of rehabilitation of 162 Kms. Old peripheral sewer lines which have outlived their useful life and are prone to settlements. The work of rehabilitation of old and damaged sewer lines is being carried out through trenchless technology so that inconvenience to the public is minimized.

1. TRUNK SEWERS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 7500 Lakh (Loan)

There is a network of 199 km of trunk sewers in Delhi.

- Total length of Trunk Sewer line 700 mm-1100 mm dia RCC pipe on Nangloi Najafgarh Road, length is 3.13 kms and 74% work completed & is in progress. Rehabilitation of sewer line from B-II Block Madangir to Andrews Ganj Punping Stn. has been completed.
- Sewer rehabilitation work in Shakur Basti, (length - 9.0 kms) - 93% work completed & is in progress.
- Sewer rehabilitation work in Old Rohtak, (length - 8.0 kms) - 89% work completed & is in progress.
- In phase-II, the remaining critical length of 170 kms of peripheral sewer lines has been taken up for rehabilitation. Tender for three packages for North West, West & North & South West Delhi area has been invited and are likely to award soon.

2. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS:

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 16000 Lakh (Loan)

As estimated wastewater generation is 680 MGD, DJB has also augmented treatment capacity to 684 MGD by commissioning of 4 new waste water treatment plants at Pappankalan (20MGD), Nilothi (20 MGD), Delhi Gate (15 MGD) and Yamuna Vihar (25 MGD). 10 MLD Tertiary Treatment Plant at Okhla has also commissioned. Proposals for constructing 15 decentralized

WWTPs have already been initiated for improving the sewerage services in the command areas. The work of SPS at Preet Vihar is 93% completed & SPS at Kalyanpuri is 76% completed.

3. RENOVATION OF EXISTING PLANTS & PUMPING STATIONS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5000 Lakh (Loan)

This amount is required for day to day maintenance of STPs and SPS and other installations under the command of CE (SDW) which involves repairs of pumps, motors, PST, FST, bar screen, valve gate, etc.

4. SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN REGULARIZED UN-AUTHROZED COLONIES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 9000 Lakh (Loan)

The existing sewerage conveyance system is a large network of branch Sewer & peripheral sewers of around 7700 km in length. Undersized/damaged branch sewers are being replaced. During 2015-16, 44 kms damaged/undersized sewers have been replaced. Further where branch sewer damaged or undersized, are being replaced in Maintenance wing during this financial year.

5. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN URBAN VILLAGES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh (Loan)

Out of 135 Urban Villages, 130 villages have been provided sewerage facilities till March, 2016. In remaining villages, the sewer will be provided subject to technical feasibility.

6. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

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

In various resettlement colonies, drainage works i.e. desilting of peripherial & internal sewers, replacement of old sewer lines, extending sewerage facilities, raising & repairing manholes etc. are to be carried out from time to time. So, expenditure incurred on such works are to be taken in 2016-17.

A provision of ₹ 3.00 crore has been kept for maintenance of sewerage facilities in 44 resettlement colonies.

7. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN SQUATTER RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh

There are about 22 SRCs which are developed by DUSIB in South and West District were handed over to DJB “as is where is basis”, for providing Sewerage & Water facilities.

Providing sewerage facilities in these areas a provision of ₹ 20 crore has been kept under sewerage facilities in Squatter Re-settlement colonies.

8. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN KATRAS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh

Executing the works on replacement/ improvement of sewer lines, day to day maintenance and cleaning of sewer lines in private Katra in notified slum area “as is where is basis” by DJB. This will involve work for infrastructure development as well as regular maintenance & upkeep of the sewerage services in these more than 2900 Katras.

A provision of ₹ 10 crore has been kept for maintenance of sewerage facilities in Katras.

9. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 29000 Lakh (For capital assets)

Government of NCT of Delhi took decision to provide basic services like water supply, sewerage, sanitation and roads in 1642 unauthorized colonies. Out of 1642 colonies, sewerage facility is provided in 239 colonies. The work of laying sewerage facility in 288 u/a colonies is in progress. 266 km. sewer lines have been provided in the financial year 2015-16.

The construction work in unauthorized colonies is in progress in this financial year 2016-17 as under:

- Mohan Garden Group of colonies
- Nihal Vihar Group of colonies
- Bindapur Group of colonies falling under Dwarka WWTP Catchment area
- Batla House Sub-drainage Zone (Phase-I) under Okhla WWTP Catchment area WWTP Catchment area
- Sai Baba Enclave Deep Vihar, Laxmi Garden, Nazafgarh Extn.

- Area under the command of Ghitorni WWTP covering Rangpuri Pahari, Nangal Dewat, Ghitorni village, Ghitorni Extn.,& Ghitorni Enclave
- Colonies of Mehrauli Chhattarpur & Lado Sarai falling under Mehrauli WWTP Catchment area
- Colonies of Dallupura, Dallupura Extn., Durga Park, Gharoli, Gharoli Dairy Farm, Gharoli Extn.-Abadiarea Kondli (A to F Block), Kondli Extn., Sapera Basti, Rajbir Colony & New Ashok Nagar etc. in Kondli Catchment area
- Pul Prahladpur, Vishwakarma Colony Chungi No.3 and Lal Kuan
- Maidangarhi & Saidulajab under Okhla WWTP catchment area
- Part of Karawal Nagar, Part of Mustafabad & Part of Gukulpur Yamuna Vihar STP catchment area
- Bhorgarh Narela drainage zone
- Vijay Enclave, Mahaveer Vihar, Bengali Colony
- Kueni group of colonies
- Samaipur group of colonies
- Rajdhani group of colonies
- F & D Block, Mahaveer Enclave Kailashpuri Extn. Sagarpur & Durga Park in Dwaraka constituency

10. SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN RURAL VILLAGES

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (For capital assets)

For providing sewerage facilities in the 189 rural villages. Sewerage works in 54 villages have been completed & in remaining villages, the estimate/tenders are under process where land for SPS/STP will be made available by land owing department.

11. JNNURM PROJECTS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20000 Lakh

(a) REHABILITATION OF TRUNK SEWER

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ NIL

The project - Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer has been completed. The provision has been made against ACA amount to be released by GOI.

(b) INTERCEPTOR SEWER

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20000 Lakh

An innovative solution to deal with the pollution in river Yamuna was evolved by DJB and has been widely endorsed. This involves laying of interceptor sewer along the Najafgarh Drain, Supplementary Drains and Shahdara Drain (total length 59 kms). The interceptor sewer will be laid along these drains below the bed level of the drains and all the drains carrying wastewater from unsewered areas will be trapped and conveyed to the existing STPs. The project has been designed in such a way that the interceptor sewer works as the trunk sewer for the presently unsewered areas in long term. Further DJB has strived to ensure that this project complements with its ongoing and mid-term sewerage projects. The project was appraised by CPHEEO and recommended to the Ministry of Urban Development for sanction of ₹ 1357.71cr under JNNURM. The Expenditure Finance Committee of the central Government has accorded approval for funding in January, 2010 and CCI has also approved in May 2010. The works of 6 packages have been awarded to three different agencies in July, 2011 with stipulated period of completion of 36 months.

M/s Engineers India Ltd. was appointed as Project Management Consultant to implement this concept. To complete the work in a time bound manner, the project has been divided into six packages. All the six packages of the project were awarded to three different agencies at the total cost of ₹ 1976 crore which includes 10 years O&M also. The project has been funded under JNNURM. 85% work has been completed.

(c) MODIFICATION OF SEWERAGE PROJECTS- NILOTHI & PAPPANKALAN

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : NIL

Construction of 20MGD STP at Nilothi, Const. of 20MGD STP at Pappan kalan and Const. of 11 MGD SPS at Possingi Pur work is in progress. Sewer line from Janak Puri Distt. Centre to Keshav Pur STP is under process. Work award, P/L/J 2000 M.M. diameter. Sewer Line from Sunil Bakshi Marg to Najaf Garh Drain work awarded, permission of road cutting awaited, P/L/J 1400 M.M. dia sewer Line from Kirti nagar Metro Stn. to Sunil Bakshi Marg permission for road cutting being perused.

12. YAMUNA ACTION PLAN PHASE- III

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (Loan)

MODERNIZATION & REFURBISHMET OF STP / SPS -

The objective of YAP-III project is essentially to improve sewage conveyance system and wastewater treatment plant in the command of Okhla, Kondli & Rithala drainage zone so that the domestic wastewater can be treated to latest standards issued by CPCB/DPCC before being discharged in the river Yamuna thereby improving the quality of river water.

For this purpose, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR), Government of India (GOI), the borrower, has received a loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), amounting to JPY 32,571 million (₹1656 crores) towards the cost of Yamuna Action Plan Project-III (YAP-III),

for which loan agreement was signed on 17th February, 2011. The cost is to be shared in the ratio of 85:15 between Govt. of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh

The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems'(NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country. The objective of the River Action Plans is to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NPCA aims at conserving aquatic ecosystems (lakes and wetlands) through implementation of sustainable conservation plans, and governed with application of uniform policy and guidelines.

The Centrally sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is being implemented by the central Government jointly with the State Government on a cost-sharing basis. The pollution abatement works under NRCP presently cover identified polluted stretches of 39 major rivers in 185 towns spread over 20 States in the country The sanctioned cost of the projects under NRCP is ₹8100.48 crore (including ₹433 crore incurred under GAP-I). The sewage treatment capacity of 4417 mld has been created under River Action Plans.

Pollution Abatement Works so far:

The following pollution abatement works are taken up:

Interception and Diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment. (I&D)

i) Sewage Treatment Plants for treating the diverted sewage. (STP)

ii) Low Cost Sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks. (LCS)

iii) Electric Crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burring ghats. (EC&IWC)

iv) River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats etc. (RED)

v) Other Measures like plantation, public awareness etc.

Funding Pattern for NRCP

The funding pattern for the river cleaning programme has undergone several changes over the years. The GAP Phase I which started in 1985 was a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme. The funding pattern has changed to 50:50 between the Central Government and the State Governments in 1993. This was revised again to 100% GOI funding w.e.f. 01.04.1997. The funding pattern is 70:30 between Centre and States with effect from 01.04.2001. The Yamuna Action Plan is being

implemented with a funding pattern of 85:15 between the Central Government and the State Governments.

To supplement efforts of State Governments in abatement of pollution of river Yamuna, Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) was launched by the Government of India with financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in a phased manner as well as from internal resources. The first phase of YAP which was started in April, 1993 in the three States of UP, Delhi & Haryana covering 21 towns was completed in February, 2003 at a cost of ₹703.10 crore and 38 sewage treatment plants with treatment capacity of 753.25 mld, (of which 401.25 mld in U.P., 322 mld in Haryana and 30 mld in Delhi) were created. YAP Phase-II was started in 2003 also with JICA assistance. An expenditure of ₹811.31 crore has been incurred in three States of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under this phase. New sewage treatment capacity of 189 mld (Delhi 135 mld and Uttar Pradesh 54 mld) was created and rehabilitation of 328 mld existing STP capacity at Delhi was done under this phase.

The Central Government has approved Phase-III of YAP at a total cost of ₹1656 crore for Delhi with loan assistance from JICA. The project cost will be shared between the Govt of India and the Government of NCT of Delhi on 85:15 basis. The share of GoI in the project will be ₹1407.60 crore and that of Govt of NCT of Delhi will be ₹248.40 crore. Loan agreement with JICA has already been signed. The project is scheduled for completion by December, 2018.

The proposed works under the project are:

a) Rehabilitation/modernization of STPs, total 814 mld capacity at Okhla, Kondli and Rithala in Delhi

b) Setting up of tertiary treatment facilities at the above STPs

c) Construction of a new state of art STP in place of old STP of 136 mld capacity at Okhla.

d) Rehabilitation of sewer lines/rising mains in the two catchments of Kondli and Rithala

e) Public Outreach Activities.

The project is being implemented by DJB under the supervision of the Department of Urban Development, Government of NCT of Delhi. Project Management Consultant (PMC) has been appointed by DJB to assist in project implementation. DPR, for 6 components of the project have been submitted by DJB, which are various stage of appraised by in depended appraisal agency (IIT, Delhi& IIT, Roorkee) / under processing in the Ministry for sanction.

CHAPTER – 4

HOUSING

1. As per 2011 Census Delhi's population has increased from 138.50 lakh in 2001 to 167.53 lakh in 2011. It is a matter of great relief that decadal population growth rate during 2001-2011 of Delhi has been reported as 20.96% as compared to more than 50% growth rate during 1951 to 1991 in each Census. Even decadal growth rate 1991-2001 was 47.02%.

2. The Housing Sector in National Capital Territory of Delhi is within the domain of DDA only as Govt. of NCT of Delhi has not been allotted the subject like land, land development and public housing. However GNCT of Delhi entered into the housing sector in a limited way during 11th Five Year Plan with the implementation of JNNURM programme. Other major programmes implemented under Housing Sector are construction of Staff Quarters for Delhi Govt. Employees, construction and management of Night Shelters for shelter-less persons. The JNNURM projects for construction of about 52584 EWS flats are being implemented by DSIIDC, DUSIB and NDMC.

3. Since DDA could not develop required Urban Extension Area taking into account and matching with growth of population particularly due to migration in NCT of Delhi, the result is growth of unplanned habitats. However GNCT of Delhi is making its sincere efforts in providing all basic essential civic services in all such unplanned habitats so as to provide better living environment to such EWS and other deprived section/society residing in such unplanned habitats.

   Major project approved under JNNURM for EWS Housing are as under:-

DSIIDC	**No. of Flats**
1. Housing for urban Poor at Bawana , Narela, Bhorgarh	3868
2. Slum Relocation Project at Ghogha ,Bapraula	7104
3. Slum Relocation Project at Bapraula, Phase-II, Delhi	2144
4. Slum Relocation Project at Bawana, Delhi	704
5. Slum Relocation Project at Pooth Khurd I	3840
6. Slum Relocation Project at Pooth Khurd II	4560
7. Slum Relocation Project at Pooth Khurd III	6300
8. Slum Relocation Project at Tikri Kalan – Phase –I	5740
TOTAL (DSIIDC)	34260

DUSIB	No. of Flats
Construction of four storied EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at 16-B, Site No.2, Dwarka	736
Construction of four storied EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at 16-B, Site No.3, Dwarka	288
Construction of five storied EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at Savda Ghevra, Ph-III	7620
Construction of five storied (G+4)EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at A-3 Sultan Puri Delhi	1060
Construction of five storied (G+4)EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at Balaswa, JahangirPuri Ph-II	7400
Construction of five storied (G+4)EWS Housing for Slum Dwellers at Block/sector 16B, PhII, Dwarka	980
TOTAL DUSIB	**18084**
NDMC- Bakkarwala Project	**240**
GRAND TOTAL (DSIIDC+DUSIB+NDMC)	**52584**

The 23164 nos. flats have been completed and remaining flats are at various stage of completion.

Major plan programmes envisaged to be taken up in Annual Plan 2016-17 are as under:

a. The Budget allocation includes provision of ` 100 crore to DUSIB for a new project " In-sity Rehabilitation Development plan" as discussed in the budget meeting by Hon'ble Chief Minister. Proposed budget is to be given to DUSIB in the form of Loan towards the seed money for the Slum Rehabilitation Project to be executed on PPP mode. A new scheme has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2016-17.

b. DUSIB is presently implementing 06 EWS housing projects under JNNURM for construction of 18084 EWS houses against total project cost of ` 906 crore. GNCTD already released `775 crore for the project. `100 crore is proposed to be allocated to DUSIB for the ongoing EWS Housing Projects.

c. The Central Scheme" Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All" is being implemented in Delhi through DUSIB for slum rehabilitation. This project is to be executed with participation of private developers using land as resources, for which an amont of `4.50 crore has been propsed in Annual Plan 2016-17.

d. DUSIB is implementing the scheme for construction and management of night shelters. An allocation of `35 crore is proposed in Annual Plan 2016-17.

e. PWD for housing purpose has taken up new housing projects at Bahapur, Dheerpur, Hakikat Nagar and Satabari. It is to renovate old staff quarters for Delhi Government Employees at Mayur Vihar, Shalimar Bagh and Kalyanvas. A total of `50 crore may be allocated for Housing Projects of PWD.

Proposed Outlay under Annual Plan 2016-17 for housing projects is given here under: -

(₹in Crore)

Particulars	**Approved Outlay 12th Five year**	**Expenditure (4 yrs) of 12th FY 2012-13 to 2015-16**	**2016-17 Proposed Outlay**
Delhi Govt. Quarters (PWD)	410.00	183.22	50.00
DUSIB- Night Shelter	30.00	75.00	35.00
In-Situ Slum rehabilitation Plan- DUSIB			100.00
EWS Houses- JNNURM	2260.00	1114.15	110.50
Housing for all-(PMAY)			4.50
Total (Housing)	**2700.00**	1372.37	**300.00**

A. General Pool Accommodation for Delhi Govt. Employees

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5000 Lakh (Capital)

Some of the Major Housing Project for Delhi Govt. Employees by PWD is as follows:

1. Staff Quarters at Mayur Vihar

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (Capital)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	Repair work in existing flats.
Outlay [₹ in lakh] a. Proposed Outlay Annual Plan (2016-17)	200.00
Physical Targets for Annual Plan [2016-17]	Major repair work in existing flats including construction of balconies and granite work.

2. Construction of Staff Quarters at Shalimar Bagh

- Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (Capital)
- Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16: ₹ 200 Lakh (Capital)
- Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (Capital)
- Total 299 staff qrs. are built at a total revised project cost is ₹75.43 crore in 2011 EFC (against ₹54.73 crore of original project cost)
- Plan provision is for routine maintenance of electrical & civil works.

3. Construction of Residential Accommodation at Dheerpur Village

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (Capital)

Appointment of Consultant M/s Nivedita & Uday Pande has been made. Number of Qtrs. as per the original LOP was for completion of Type-II-312 Nos, Type-III-384 Nos. Type-IV-456 Nos. (Total: 1152 Nos.). A provision of ₹ 1000 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

4. C/o of Staff Quarter at Vasant Kunj

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

Civil Structure work of this project has been completed, finishing as well as fixing of doors and windows is in progress. Work completed physically 100% but due to no sanction of building plant W/S & E/S held up.

A provision of ₹ 300 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

5. C/o of Staff Quarter at Bahapur (New Friends Colony)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (Capital)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	Construction of new staff quarters type-VI - 76 Nos. and type-VII - 18 for the employees of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi.
Outlay [₹ in lakh] a. Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16 b. Proposed Outlay Annual Plan (2016-17)	 20.00 1000.00
Physical Targets for Annual Plan [2016-17]	The consultant M/s Kapoor & Associates have submitted the final conceptual drawings incorporating suggestion/ modification and same has been submitted to CE, B-1 for approval from the competent authority on 21.10.2013. Presentation was done before Chief Secy. on 12-11-2013. The approval of competent authority is still awaited. The work is planned to be executed in PPP Mode.

5. Renovation of Staff quarter at Gulabi Bagh & Timarpur

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

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	Renovation of all quarters at Gulabi Bagh
Outlay [₹ in lakh] a. Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16 b. Proposed Outlay Annual Plan (2016-17)	 4042.00 300.00
Physical Targets for Annual Plan [2016-17]	Extra Ordinary Repair of 2128 nos of qtrs. at Gulabi Bagh at an estimated cost of ₹ 64.76 crore and for 802 no of flats at timarpur at an estimated cost of ₹18.72 crore

7. Construction of Residential Accommodation at Hakikat Nagar

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (Capital)

Project Consultant approved in 2010 for this project is M/s Development Consultant for which A/A & E/S 1.01 Crores dtd: 04.06.2010. Modified LOP for C/o Type-II- 252 Nos., Type-III-252 Nos., Type-IV-48 Nos. (Total: 552 Nos.) was Submitted to MCD on 18.06.12. Objection raised by MCD vide letter no. 85/B/HQ/NDMC/12 dt: 20.11.12. Clearance from fire department has been received. Formal approval of DUAC is awaited. The case has been re-submitted to MCD (Bldg. section) for approval on 30.09.2013. The approval is still awaited.

8. Staff quarters at Satbari

Annual Plan 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (Capital)

Land measuring 56 Acre (271 bigha 8 biswa) in village Satbari has been taken over by PWD on 21.05.2010 from Animal Husbandry Unit of Development Department. Which has been allotted for C/o General Pool Govt. Housing. The declaration of Land use for its residential use has been confirmed by DDA on 18.04.2012. PWD Secretariat sent tentative requirements in respect of residential houses conveyed on 17.09.2012. NIT for consultant appointment has been approved by CE, B-1 on 24.05.2013 and tender invited on 30.05.2013 and was due on 17.06.2013. No tender received. It was decided in the meeting of E-in-C on 27.06.2013 to take up the C/o Qtrs. in four phases. It was decided in the meeting chaired by E-in-C that the planning work is to be done in house. Accordingly the conceptual drawing has been prepared and discussed with E-in-C on 28.10.2013.

Certain modifications were suggested which has been incorporated and Architectural drawings have been submitted to competent authority for approval.

A provision of ₹ 1000 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

9. Staff quarters at Dwarka

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (Capital)

Plan Outlay is for major repair / renovation work for 338 (82 Type –I, 76 Type-II, 180 Type-III) staff quarters at Dwarka for providing slab, marble tile works etc.

B. DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD (DUSIB)

1. Night Shelters including Mobile Shelters

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3500 Lakh (₹ 2500 Lakh For capital assets)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide shelters to the shelter-less persons sleeping on pavement. To take care of this most vulnerable segment of society i.e., homeless, DUSIB being nodal agency of Delhi Govt., at present is operating and managing 84 permanent,115 Porta Cabin, and 02 DMRC Night Shelters having capacity of about 16458 inmates. In addition to this, in winter season Night Shelters are being operated in tents to accommodate more inmates as per requirement at various places in Delhi. Other agencies like DDA and NDPL have also provided space for running Night Shelters.

These Night Shelters are being managed through 17 Shelter Management Agencies (SMAs)/NGOs. Each shelter is equipped with sufficient number of blankets, durries, mats, toilets and drinking water, first aid box and fire extinguishers.

These Night Shelters are opened for public use for 24 X 07 days and services are being provided free of cost during winter seasons (from 1st December to 15th March extended upto 31st March on the basis of extended winter). During other season a nominal fee of ₹ 10.00 per inmate is being charged under the discretion of SMA/NGO running the shelter. The Night Shelter Helpline located at Punarwas Bhawan, ITO is open for 24 hours for redressal of complaints.

During 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 2500.00 lakh was been released. Apart from this an amount of ₹ 552.97 lakh unspent balance of 2014-15 was also available against that an amount of ₹ 2225.99 lakh (tentative) was incurred.

Physical Achievements 2015-16

- Construction of permanent Night Shelter at IFC Pkt.-C Gazipur completed whereas C/o Night Shelter at Sector 22 Rohini remained in progress.
- Two Porta Cabin Night Shelters opened for public use at Gita Ghat.
- One Porta Cabin Night Shelter at Shiva Camp, Vasant Vihar completed whereas 01 Night Shelter at Sarai Kale Khan remained in progress.
- Renovation of 15 Night Shelters completed whereas work in 07 Night Shelters remained in progress.
- Allied works like CC flooring, c/o platforms for water tanks, footpaths, tube wells, WC bath cabins, C/o boundary wall, development of surroundings etc. completed in 39 night shelters whereas work remained in progress in 18 night shelters.
- Horticulture works provided in 07 night shelters.

Physical Targets 2016-17

- To complete the construction of 02 Nos. at Sector-22 Rohini & Nangloi Ph-II and other on-going works.
- To initiate construction of permanent night shelter at Narela, near truck terminal.
- To initiate construction of temporary night shelter at Nigam Both Ghat.
- Operation & Management of existing Night Shelters.
- Up gradation, renovation of existing Night Shelter as per requirement.

An outlay of ₹3500.00 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

1. Operation & management of night shelter ₹1000.00.Lakh)

2. Construction of Night Shelters (Capital Asset) ₹2500.00 Lakh).

2. In Situ Slum Rehabilitation Plan

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10000 Lakh as seed money

DUSIB has proposed for implementation of 05 pilot projects for in-situ development Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) has been designated as Nodal Agency for rehabilitation/relocation of JJ dwellers by Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Presently, there are 675 JJ Basties on the land of various agencies which are require to be relocated and rehabilitated. Initially, Pilot projects for In-situ rehabilitation of JJ Basties on DUSIB land is being considered as a new initiative to provide homes to slum dwellers and also as a step toward making city slum free. For this purpose, DUSIB appointed M/s. Earnest & Young as consultant to examine the technical feasibility and financial viability of the proposal.

As per the report of the consultant, the in-situ redevelopment and rehabilitation of JJ Basties in the area of Sultanpuri, Sangam Park and Tagore Garden is technically feasible and financially viable using land as a resource. However, the JJ Basties as Shyam Nagar and Sikri Bhatta and some clusters of Sultanpuri may; be relocated to the available EWS houses at Dwarka and Sultanpuri constructed by DUSIB under JNNURM. The work will be taken up on these Pilot Projects at Sultanpuri, Sangam Park and Tagore Garden& 20 JJ Basties having about 4844 jhuggies will be rehabilitated. This model will be replicated in entire Delhi if all Land Owning Agencies cooperate.

The Budget of ` 10000.00 lakh as seed money for starting these projects has been provided for in the Plan Budget of GNCTD for DUSIB in Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. HOUSES FOR WEAKER SECTION [J.N.N.U.R.M]

Under this programme, the following three agencies are involved:-

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17: ₹ 11050 Lakh (For capital assets)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been formulated to build infrastructure by improving quality of services and spatial development of the city to bring about qualitative improvements of urban areas and also provision of low cost houses and up gradation of slums by providing basic services to the urban poor. The aim is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of the city.

The Government of India has approved 15 low cost housing projects for construction of 52000 flats under sub-mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). Out of which 14844 flats are ready for allotment. Additional 8080 dwelling units have been completed, however infrastructure woks are expected to be completed within six months. About 29000 flats are under construction stage. The allotment of completed flats shall be done by DUSIB after approval of the Relocation Policy Guidelines of GNCT of Delhi.

The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board is nominated as the nodal agency for relocation /rehabilitation of slum and JJ dwellers. The Government has prioritized 119 JJ clusters for relocation and allotment of flats in the 1st Phase. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board is finalizing the list of eligible beneficiaries from the above JJ clusters. DUSIB has issued provisional allotment letters to 3733 eligible beneficiaries and 266 units got occupied by the end of March 2015. The issues and problems for low occupancy are very low eligibility rate qualifying for getting the dwelling unit, non-availability of required peripheral infrastructure facilities, apprehension of allottees of losing livelihood after shifting. Other issues for In-situ

development of JJ clusters are lack of availability of land and for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

An amount of ₹110.50 crore has been kept for Annual Plan 2015-16.

I. Houses for Weaker Section (DUSIB)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10000 Lakh (For capital assets)
(₹8000 lakh for General and ₹ 2000 lakh for SCSP)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	To provide shelters to JJ squatters by constructing houses for weaker sections.
Outlay [₹ in lakh] Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17	10000.00 lakh
Achievements during 2015-16	Govt. of India has approved 6 projects for the construction of 18084 houses for J.J. Squatters at an estimated cost of ₹ 906.16 crore. The Central Share is ₹ 428.45 crore and ₹477.72 crore is State share. 980 flats at Sector 16-B, Ph-II, Dwarka has been constructed. 1060 flats at A-3 Sultan Puri completed during this year. -7620 flats at Savda Ghevra are under progress (97%) -7400 flats at Bhalswa Jahangirpuri Pkt.II are under progress (74%)
Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17	To complete the on-going works.

II Houses for Weaker Sections: DSIIDC

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (For capital assets)
(₹800 lakh for General and ₹200 lakh for SCSP)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	To provide residential accommodation tome Economically Weaker Section and relocation of Slum Areas to make Delhi as Slum Free Delhi
Outlay [₹ in lakh] Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17	1000
Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2015-16	Government of India has approved 8 projects for construction of

	34260 flats for weaker sections at an estimated cost of ₹1586.22 crore. Out of 34260 approved flats, 13820 flats completed 20440 flats under progress.
Physical Targets for Annual Plan 2016-17	Construction / Completion of 20440 flats for JJ dwellers at Poothkhurd Phase-I (3840), Poothkhurd Phase-II (4560), Poothkhurd Phase-III (6300) and Tikri Kalan Phase-I (5740)

II. C/o Houses for Weaker Sections by NDMC

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh (For capital assets)
(₹30 lakh for General and ₹ 20 lakh for SCSP)

To provide shelters to the weaker sections by constructing houses, Government of India has approved one project for construction of 240 houses for weaker sections at an estimated cost of ₹ 21.89 crore. The detail of project is as under: -

S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1.	Cost of the project	2188.74
2	ACA Committed	786.55
3.	State Share	139.00
4.	Beneficiary Contribution	144.00
5.	ULB Share (NDMC)	1119.19
	Total	**2188.74**

3. Housing For All-PMAY(New Scheme)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 450.00 Lakh (For capital assets)
(₹ 300 lakh under CSS and ₹150 lakh for State Share)

The Government of India has launched Mission "Housing for All (Urban)", with the objective that every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilets facilities, 24x7 electricity supply and access on to address the housing requirement of Urban Poor including slum dwellers. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house in his/her name or in the name of any family member in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through four verticals, which are as follow:

(i) Slum Rehabilitation (In-situ Redevelopment) of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers. The rehabilitation Grant from Govt. of India will be ₹1.00 lakh per house. Land belonging to Govt. of India,

State, ULBs or private, where slum colonies exist, shall be used as a resource. State Governments and city will provide (if required) FAR/FSI/TDR for making slum redevelopment project financially viable.

(ii) Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy. Interest subvention subsidy @ 6.5% for 15 years will be provided through Banks / Financial institutions for construction of new houses or incremental housing for EWS with annual household income up to ₹ 3.00 lakh, house size upto 30 sq. mtr. and LIG with annual household income between ₹ 3.00 lakh to ₹.6.00 lakh, house size upto 60 sq mtr. The subsidy for additional loan beyond ₹ 6.00 lakh will be at non-subsidized rates.

(iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with Public and Private Sector including parastatal agencies. Central assistance @ ₹ 1.50 lakh per EWS house will be provided in affordable housing projects where 35% of constructed houses are for EWS category.

(iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual House construction. Central assistance of ₹1.50 lakh will be provided for EWS individual requiring housing for construction of beneficiary-led individual new house under the mission. Such beneficiaries should be part of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). State has to prepare a separate project for such beneficiaries.

The following State level administrative structure shall be constituted:

(i) **State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC):** State is required to constitute a State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) for approval of action plans and projects under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Secretary (UD) as Vice-Chairman and Secretary (Finance), Secretary (Revenue) / Land / Administration, Secretary (Housing), Secretary (Environment), Convener State Level Bankers Committee and State Nodal Officer(HFA) as Members.

(ii) **State Level Appraisal Committee (SLAC):** State may constitute a State Level Appraisal Committee (SLAC) for techno-economical appraisal of the DPRs, submitted by ULBs/Implementation Agencies.

(iii) **State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA):** State/UT will identify a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)**,** wherein a State Level Mission Directorate will be set up for coordination of the scheme and reform related activities. State may nominate a separate SLNA under the credit-linked subsidy component to identify, motivate and organize beneficiaries to seek housing loan.

(iv) **Grievance Redressal System:** A suitable Grievance Redressal System should be set up at both State and City level to address the grievances in implementation of the Mission from various Stakeholders.

(v) **Constitution of others Supportive Bodies**

a) State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cell (CLTC): The constitution of State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) is to be supported by the Mission with the approval of CSMC. The Ministry support for CLTC and SLTC will be in the ratio of 75:25.

b) Technology Sub-Mission: A Technology Sub-Mission would be set up at the State level to facilitate adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. State would partner with IITs, NITs, Planning & Architectural Institutions for this purpose.

c) Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA): Appointment of Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA) by the State to ensure the quality of construction under various components of the Mission. The Ministry will provide assistance to implement third party quality monitoring mechanism by sharing the cost on 75:25 basis.

d) Monitoring and Evaluation of the Mission: Mission will be monitored and evaluated at three levels, viz. City, State and Central Government. CSMC will monitor the formulation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) and Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs). The project Implementation State has also to develop a suitable monitoring mechanism to watch the progress of the works.

A provision of ₹ 450.00 Lakh is kept for this scheme.

CHAPTER – 5

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Village

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

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

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

Statement Showing Agency Wise Outlay for the year 2016-17

[₹ in crore]

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

Key Highlights of Urban Development Sector are as follows:

A. The proposed allocation in 2016-17 fir the Urban Development sector is 47% higher over the budget allocation of 2015-16. This is mainly because of allocation for new National Programmes likes AMRUT, SMART CITY etc. An amount of ₹ 470 crore is proposed in Annual Plan 2016-17 for the national Programmes AMRUT (₹200 crore), Smart City programmes in NDMC area (₹196 crore) and other activities under Swachh Bharat Mission (`80 crore-SBM for other agencies).

B. DUSIB has undertaken a massive programme for construction of Jan Suvidha Complexes with re-construction and renovation of old & dilapidated Jan Suvidha Complexes. DUSIB is to implement the

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

C. The plan scheme" Sanitation in JJ Cluster", "Sanitation in Un-authorised colonies" are proposed to be merged in a single main scheme," Mechanization of Conservancy and Sanitation Services". A total amount of ₹ 528 crore proposed to be allocated to all three DMCs (North Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹ 214 crore, South Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹ 206 crore and East Delhi Municipal Corporation-₹108 crore,) under the Scheme "Mechanization of Conservancy and Sanitation Services"

D. A total amount of ₹ 380 crore is being provisioned for DSIIDC, PWD, Irrigation & Flood Control Department and UD Department, who are providing essential services in un-authorized colonies, apart from DMCs, the largest chunk of `300 crore is proposed for DSIIDC to take up roads & drainage works in Unauthorized colonies.

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

1. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALLS/BASTI VIKAS KENDRAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Construction of 04 BV.Ks and 01 C/Hall and to complete the on-going works in hand.

- To plan for additional floors on existing CommunityHalls / BVKs.

- Up-gradation Special repair / AR & MO / Allied works in existing BVKs / C.Halls as per requirement.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN URBAN SLUMS_ - SCSP

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1400 Lakh

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF SLUM KATRAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. CONSTRUCTION OF PAY & USE JANSUVIDHA COMPLEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Construction, repair of 10000 WC seats in various JJ Clusters.

- To complete the ongoing works of renovation/ up-gradation of CTCs taken from respective MCD.

- Allied works like reconstruction of boundary wall, tubewell, and repair of MTVs / prefab JSCs etc. as per requirement.

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

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

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

- Protection of open available vacant spaces within the Jhuggies Jhompari Clusters and notified Slums by constructing boundary walls with an opening for utilizing the retrieved spaces for the purposes of establishment of Shishu vatikas as an open space for common use by the community.

- Instances have come to the notice, where open vacant space located on roadsides or at entries to certain colonies have been further encroached by the jhuggie dwellers and unscrupulous elements by taking advantage of their locations. A few of them are utilizing their Jhuggies/informal shelters for operating commercial/trading activities at the encroached portions. This practice of commercial exploitation of the jhuggie households by the unscrupulous elements will be curbed up to some extent.

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

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

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

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

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

-Renovation of 100 Shishu Vatikas.

-Horticulture works i.e. Plantation of trees, herbs & sherbs including maintenance.

-Replacement of old pay equipment like sea-saw,swing, slides, Revolving platforms, & bridge.

6. Swatch Bharat Mission

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹ 5100.00 Lakh

Schemes of Municipal Corporations

1. DEVELOPMENT OF REGULARISED-UNAUTHORISED COLONIES

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

List of works

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

2. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN J.J. RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

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

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

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

3. MECHANIZATION OF CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION SERVICES

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

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

Existing Scenario:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANITATION IN J.J. CLUSTER

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

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

#

SANITATION IN UN-AUTHORISED COLONIES-

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

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

5. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES/BARAT GHARS

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

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

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

6. PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	4000
2.	South DMC	2000
3.	East DMC	5000
	Total	**11000**

7. Development Works In Approved Colonies

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	1500
2.	East DMC	2500
	Total	**4000**

8. CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF DHOBI GHATS

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

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

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No	Agency	General
1.	North DMC	1
2.	South DMC	1
3.	East DMC	40
	Total	**42**

9. TRANS YAMUNA AREA DEVELOPMENT WORK

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

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

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

10. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Details of Fund allocation to DMCs are as follows:

(₹ in Lakh)

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

SCHEMES OF New Delhi Municipal Council

1. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

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

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

2. Smart City

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

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

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

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

SCHEMES OF Delhi Cantonment Board

1. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

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

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

SCHEMES OF UD DEPARTMENT

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

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

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India announced new urban poverty alleviation scheme namely National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), which replaced the old scheme of SJSRY. The NULM is launched with the objective to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.
The NULM will be funded by Govt. of India in the form of 100 % central share. Mission Convergence-Samajik Suvidha Sangam has been nominated as the State Urban Livelihood Mission(SULM) by GNCTD to implement this scheme in Delhi.

Components of NULM

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

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

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

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

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

Age: Minimum 18 Yrs of Age

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

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

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

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

- Training Cost per trainee: ₹15,000/-(the training cost will include cost of candidate mobilization, curriculum design, trainer's fee, raw materials required for training, assessment & certification, placement linkage, MIS and post placement tracking of the candidate.)

- Funding Pattern: 30:50:20(The first two installment may be based on the commencement of training, completion and certification of the candidate and last 20% may be paid on the placement/enterprise development and tracking of candidates for 6 months.

- Certification: Assessment of the skills gained should be done by an independent certifying agency. The Certification agency should be empanelled by the SULM based on the quality, integrity and past-record of the agency. Govt. and Semi-Govt. Agencies involved in Certification process may be accorded priority. The State may also empanel agencies such as SSCs, NSDC, AIC TE, Technical University, National Level Industry Associations such as ASSOCHAM, NASSCOM etc. for the assessment and certification of the candidates, depending on their competence to perform this job.

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

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

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

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

> CLF should be registered as societies/association under the relevant law of the state. The ALFs will come together to form a City-level Federation (CLF). Bigger cities may have more than 1 CLF based on the size and population. The CLF is expected to work with ALFs, member SHGs, city administration and financial institutions to ensure social and economic empowerment of the urban poor.

> ALF is an association of SHGs consisting of representatives from all member SHGs with an objective of supporting member-SHGs, forming and training new SHGs. The federation is essential to deal with larger issues with bank linkage , Inter group lending etc.

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

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

- The Resource Organization (RO) will facilitate the formation of SHGs and their development, bank linkages, their federation at the area and city-levels, training and capacity building and establishing links to ULBs. SULMs are free to engage RO at the state level or allow ULBs to empanel ROS on their own.

- City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) are to be established to create a platform where the urban poor can offer their goods and services in an organized manner to the potential buyers. The urban poor can access information and business support services as and when needed by them, which would otherwise not be accessible to them. Each CLC will be provided a non-recurring grant of ₹ 10 Lakhs as untied funds. The amount will be released in 3 installments in the ratio of 30:40:30.
  CLCs may be established as per following norms:

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

Physical Target for the FY 2016-17

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

SCHEME OF SHELTER FOR URBAN HOMELESS (SUH)

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

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

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

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 28000 Lakh

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

Salient Features

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

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

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

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

Procedure for Proposal and Release of Funds:

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

a) The MLALAD Fund of ₹4.00 crores per MLA per year prevalent at present will be divided into two parts, i.e., the Mandatory Fund and the Discretionary Fund of ₹ 1.00 crore and ₹3.00 crore respectively.

b) MLAs recommend the developmental works in their respective areas falling under their constituency.

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

3. Development of Urban Villages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 65 Lakh

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

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

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

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3 Lakh

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

7. Provision of Essential Services in Unauthorized Colonies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. SPV for Redevelopment of Walled City/ Shahjahanabad

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh

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

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

9. Construction of Socio-Cultural Centre at CBD Shahdara

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

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

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

10. Directorate of Local Bodies

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 150 Lakh

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

11. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION:- CSS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Release of funds to Executing Agencies in different components of SBM

(**Amount in lac)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – 6

WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

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 these communities through administrative orders and plan process. No doubt, there has been perceptible changes in the social and economic condition of the target group but unfortunately the measures taken so far have not been able to fully eradicate illiteracy, poverty and above all the social stigma attached, because the approach so far has been in the shape of few schemes of ameliorative nature which could not make sufficient transformational impact and, therefore, much still remains to be done.

Up to the year 1997 Department was required to look after only the welfare of SC/ST population of Delhi but with the reorganization of OBC as a separate group of population, welfare activities relating to OBC, which forms quite big chunk of the population was also assigned to this department. In the starting of 21st century welfare activities relating to Minorities was also assigned to this department but in 2015-16 it (activities relating to minorities) was transferred to Revenue Department.

1. POPULATION SCENARIO

- **Schedule Caste Population**: As per 2011 *censu*s, total population of NCT of Delhi was 167.88 lakhs, out of which the SC population is 28.12 lakh which comes to 16.75%. Due to fast process of urbanization the population in the urban areas has been increasing rapidly as 97.08% of the total population of the SCs resides in urban areas and only 2.92 % is in rural areas. Out of the total urban population of 163.69 lakh, the SC population is 27.30 lakh and of the total rural population of 4.19 lakh, the SC rural population is 0.82 lakh. This shows that the SC population is predominantly residing in urban area.

- **Scheduled Tribes Population**: - In Delhi, no scheduled tribes has been notified since none of the ST originally belongs to Delhi but a small population migrated for service and other purposes from the other states. As such the RGI is not collecting any data in respect of STs, however, it is expected that about 2% of the total population of Delhi may be STs.

- **Other Backward Classes Population**:- The RGI is not collecting data in respect of OBC in the census. As such population of OBCs as per census record is not available. However, Govt. of NCT of Delhi constituted a state level commission for other Backward Classes in 1992 to identify the OBCs in Delhi. The Commission in its report opined that about 48% of the Delhi population belongs to OBC.

2. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

As per guidelines issued by Government of India, the outlay for SCSP should be at least in proportion to SC population to total population of that State. The Scheduled Caste population, as per 2011 census, was 16.75% of the total population of Delhi. The size of SCSP in under 12th Five Year Plan is given here under:-

[₹ in crores]

Sl. No.	Five Year/Annual Plans	Approved Outlay for GNCT of Delhi	Flow For SCSP	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	12th Five Year Plan			
1.	2012-13	15,000.00	2760.46	18.20%
2.	2013-14	16,000.00	3003.25	18.77%
3.	2014-15	17,700.00	2797.25	16.75%

3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Besides the Annual Plan and SCSP, Government of Delhi is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes also:-

- Coaching & Allied Schemes (Pre-Exam Training).
- Post- metric Scholarship for SC.
- Pre-metric scholarship for OBC.
- Post- metric Scholarship for OBC.
- Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP).
- Implementation of Civil Rights Act 1955 and the SC/ST prevention of atrocities Act 1989 [including Incentive for Inter Caste Marriage].
- Society of Protection of Tribal's (SPOT)

4. DEPARTMENT FOR WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 38000 Lakh
[₹36595 Lakh – State Plan + ₹ 1405 lakh-CSS]

Educational Development

4.1 Financial Assistance for Purchase of Stationery to SC/ST/OBC Students (class Ist to XIIth)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 12800 Lakh

Objectives:

The literacy rate amongst the Scheduled Caste population is low, as compared to overall literacy rate, which needs to be improved. One of the measure through which education can be further spread, is to help the poor students by providing them financial assistance for purchase of stationery so that their parents

do not feel any burden in sending their children to schools. From the year 2011-2012, the scheme has been extended to cover students studying in primary section also i.e. classes Ist to Vth.

Amount of Financial Assistance:

Class	Rates
Ist to Vth	₹100/- per month for 10 months.
VIth to VIIIth	₹100/- per month for 10 months.
XIth to XIIth	₹200/- per month for 10 months.

Eligibility:

1. Under this scheme, financial assistance for purchase of stationery is given to those SC/ST/OBC students, who are studying in the Central Govt./Govt. of Delhi/Aided/Recognized/Local Bodies schools etc. through the Principals of the respective schools and whose family income does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum.

2. The attendance should not be less than 70% in the preceding year.

Implementation

This scheme is being implemented by Education Department, GNCTD except in recognized public schools/ Kendriya Vidayalayas (KVs) and schools under Delhi Municipal Corporations /NDMC/DCB.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 9787.44 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 12000.00 lakh. The Physical achievement of this scheme is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries(No. of students)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	4,48,599	4,93,303
2013-14	5,42,643	7,62,847
2014-15	8,00,000	8,20,023
2015-16	8,50,000	10,79,050
2016-17	6,00,000**	

**Target for the year 2016-17 is less than previous year due to transfer of Welfare of Minority activities, which includes Scholarship, to the Revenue Department.

4.2 Scholarship / Merit Scholarship to SC/ST/OBC Students (class Ist to XIIth)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 11000 Lakh

This scheme is being implemented through Education Department. The main objective of the scheme is to improve the literacy rate and promote education among the SC/ST/OBC students. From 2011-12, the amount of scholarship for the Class XI

and XII has been enhanced and if a student who has secured 55% & above marks gets scholarship under Post Matric Scheme i.e. Centrally Sponsored Scheme, a supplementary scholarship to bring the amount to ₹3,000/- or ₹ 4,500/- per annum as the case may be, shall be given from Govt. of NCT budget so as to bring at par with Delhi Government Scheme in his marks range.

This scheme consists of the following three parts:

(a) Scholarship to SC/ST Students:

Rates:

Class	Students belonging to	Unit	Amount of Scholarship
I to VIII	SC/ST	Per annum	₹1,000/-

Eligibility:

(i) All Students [mentioned in 4.2(a) above] studying in class Ist to VIIIth in Central Govt./ Govt. of Delhi/ Aided/ Recognized/ Local bodies schools are eligible.

(ii) Family income limit is not applicable in case of SC/ST students. But family income should not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum in case of Minorities students.

(iii) A student is allowed to avail the scholarship either under the State Plan Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, whichever is beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the institution by mode of a declaration.

(iv) No percentage marks of previous classes are required for class I to VIII.

(b) Merit Scholarship to SC/ST Students (Class IX to XII)

Rates:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Existing rates of Scholarship (in ₹)
(a)	**For scoring 55% and above but less than 60% marks in the previous exam.**		
(i)	Class IX and X	Per Annum	1620
	For scoring 55% - 70% marks		
(ii)	Class XI and XII	Per Annum	3000
(b)	**For scoring 60% and above marks in the previous examination**		
	Class IX to X	Per Annum	2040
	For scoring marks above 70%		
	Class XI and XII	Per Annum	4500

Eligibility:

i) Students [mentioned in 4.2(b) above] studying in class IX to XII in Central Govt./ Govt. of Delhi/ Aided/ Recognized/ Local bodies schools are eligible.

ii) Family income limit is not applicable in case of SC/ST students. But family income should not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum in case of Minorities.

iii) A student is allowed to avail the scholarship either under the State Plan Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, whichever is beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution by mode of a declaration.

Implementation

This scheme is being implemented through Education Department except in recognized public schools/ Kendriya Vidayalaya and schools under DMCs/NDMC/DCB. Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. will disburse the scholarship to the students of Kendriya Vidalayas(KVs) and Recognized public schools.

(c) Merit Scholarship to OBC Students (Class VIth to XIIth)

Rates:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Rates of Scholarship
(a)	**For scoring 55% and above but less than 60% marks in the previous exam**		
(i)	Class VI to VIII	Per Annum	₹600/-
(ii)	Class IX to X	Per Annum	₹1,620/-
(iii)	For scoring 55% - 70% marks		
	Class XI and XII	Per Annum	₹3,000/-
(b)	**For scoring 60% and above marks in the previous exam.**		
(i)	Class VI to VIII	Per Annum	₹720/-
(ii)	Class IX to X	Per Annum	₹2,040/-
(iii)	For scoring marks above 70%		
	Class XI and XII	Per Annum	₹4,500/-

Eligibility:

i) Students studying in class VI to XII in Central Govt./ Govt. of Delhi/ Aided/ Recognized/ Local bodies schools are eligible.

ii) Family income limit should not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum.

iii) A student is allowed to avail the scholarship either under the State Plan Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, whichever is beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the institution by mode of a declaration.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 7661.75 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹10400.00 lakh. The Physical achievement of this scheme is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries(No. of students)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	3,19,000	3,86,750
2013-14	4,25,425	7,03,452
2014-15	7,30,000	7,50,021
2015-16	7,50,000	6,79,976
2016-17	5,00,000**	

**Target for the year 2016-17 is less than previous year due to transfer of Welfare of Minority activities which includes Scholarship to the Revenue Department.

4.3 MERIT SCHOLARSHIP TO COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS STUDENTS BELONGING TO SC/ST/OBC

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 900 Lakh

Objectives:

The objective of the scheme is to encourage SC/ST/OBC students to continue their studies at college level by providing them a scholarship so as to reduce financial burden on their parents, because spread of higher education along with development of merit amongst the SC/ST communities is one of the priority programmes of the Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi.

Implementation -This scheme is being implemented by Dept. for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC.

Rate of scholarship:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Existing rates of scholarship (in ₹)
1.	**Group "A"**		
	i. Degree courses in Medical/ Engineering/B.Sc.(Agri.)/ B.V. Sc / B.F. Sc./ Higher technical and professional studies ii. Degree level courses in Indian medicine		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Existing rates of scholarship (in ₹)
	B.A.M.S. & comparable courses in Ayurvedic, Unani/Tibbia and Homeopathy system of medicine.		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	900
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	1620
	Post graduate courses, other technical & professional courses		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	960
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	1860
2.	**Group "B"**		
	Diploma level courses Diploma level courses in Indian medicine B.A.M.S. & comparable courses in Ayurvedic,Unani/Tibbia and Homeopathy system of medicine. Diploma level course in Engg. Technology, Architecture, Printing Technology, Over-sear, Drafstman, Surveyor, Hotel Management, Catering, Applied Nutrition, Commercial Pilot License Wireless & T.V. Operator, Sound Recording & Engineering, Photography, Film Direction, Editing, Acting, Screen-play Writing , Post graduate courses in Science subjects.		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	720
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	1110
3.	**Group "C"**		
	Certificate courses in Engg. Technology, Architecture & Medicine Diploma & certificate course in Agri./Vet. Sc./ Fisheries / Dairy Dev. /Public Health/Sanitary Inspector/ Rural services /Library science/Sub-officers course in National fire service college, Nagpur Degree/ Post graduate Diploma & Post Graduate courses in teachers training/ Library Sc./Physical Edn./ Music/Fine Arts/Law/Craft Instructor/ Passenger Transport Management/ Associate degree in Pharmacy		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	630
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	930
4.	**Group "D"**		
i.	General courses up to graduate level		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	420
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	840
ii.	Post graduate studies in Arts & Commerce subject.		
a.	Day Scholars	P.M.	630
b.	Hostlers	P.M.	1110

Eligibility criteria:

i) A student is allowed to avail the scholarship either under the State Plan Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, whichever is beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution by mode of a declaration.

ii) The SC/ST/OBC students getting stipend from the institutions/ Government during the course of study are also eligible to get the merit scholarship.

iii) Only those SC/ST/OBC students are eligible who will obtain 60% or more marks in previous examination and get admission in recognized college / professional / technical institutions.

iv) Scholarship will be granted to students of 03 year degree courses, post graduate studies at college level and professional courses of degree and post graduate level and diploma studies. The duration of the professional course may vary from course to course.

v) There shall be no limit for the income of the applicant/ parents/guardians for grant of scholarship in respect of SC/ST students. However, family income limit of ₹2 lakh per annum is applicable for the OBC community.

vi) Students should have SC/ST/OBC certificate issued by the competent authority of Delhi i.e. Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. However, on the basis of a meeting held in the chamber of Chief Secretary on 04.11.2011, there should not be any discrimination on the basis of Caste issuing authority and benefit of the scheme is to be provided to all SCs residing in Delhi whether they are original residents or migrants from other States. Further, where the student is not having Caste Certificate in his own name, his father's Certificate may be accepted for availing the benefit.

vii) The rate of scholarship will be reduced to 50% if a student failed in the annual examination, but continues studies except in cases where the student failed to appear in the annual examination on medical grounds or due to natural calamities or any other reason beyond his/her control.

viii) Intentional non appearance in the annual examination will disqualify the student from the grant of scholarship during the next academic year.

ix) Government of NCT of Delhi has approved the proposal for consideration of applications of eligible students for this scheme who are having gaps in educational continuation up to three years but not on account of failure in the examination of previous course/ class. This provision is with effect from 2008-09 onwards.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹698.75 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 850 lakh and 13898 students benefitted. The Physical achievement of this scheme is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries(No. of students)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	4,950	4,357
2013-14	4,950	7,163
2014-15	8,500	13,898
2015-16	10,000	8,361
2016-17	6,000**	

**Target for the year 2016-17 is less than previous year due to transfer of Welfare of Minority activities, which includes Scholarship, to the Revenue Department.

4.4 VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO SC/ ST/ OBC STUDENTS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 40 Lakh

Objectives:

In the present days of technological development technical education plays a significant role and in the coming years not only the scope of employment for technical personnel will be better but at the same time it will help the students to become self employed. Therefore, emphasis is being laid on promoting technical education amongst the SC/ST/OBC boys and girls so that they do not lag behind others.

Implementation - This scheme is being implemented through Directorate of Training & Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi**.**

Rates of Scholarship

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Existing rates of scholarship (in ₹)
(a)	Day Scholars	P.M.	210
(b)	Hostlers	P.M.	360

Eligibility

1. A student is allowed to avail the scholarship either under the State Plan Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme, whichever is beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution by mode of a declaration".

2. SC/ST/OBC Students receiving technical education in various Industrial Training Institutes(ITIs) being run by Govt. of NCT of Delhi and whose does family income does not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹1.92 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹40 lakh. The Physical achievement of this scheme is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries(No. of students)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	2700	2366
2013-14	2700	2347
2014-15	2350	2062
2015-16	2500	-

4.5 HOSTEL FOR SC/ST/OBC BOYS AT DILSHAD GARDEN

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh

Objectives:

It has been seen that in most of the cases dwelling units of the Scheduled Caste people in Delhi are very small and do not have adequate space to provide congenial study environment for the students. This retards their studies. With a view to provide better study environment, scheme of Hostel for SC Boys was introduced so that the SC/ST/OBC boys, who wish to pursue studies but do not have congenial study environment at home, could get admission in the hostel, being run by this Dte. at Dilshad Garden complex. The Hostel has capacity to accommodate 100 students.

Conditions of eligibility for admission to the hostel:

(i) Hostel is available for the poor SC/ST/OBC Students studying in class-XII and above in Government or recognized school or Colleges.

(ii) The income limit of the parents of the students, who seek admission in the hostel for SC/ST/OBC/Min. boys as well as girls should not be more than ₹ 2 lakh per annum.

(iii) The student who has been given regular admission in the school or college in Delhi, is allowed to avail the facility of the hostel by producing a Scheduled Caste / Tribe Certificate from the competent authority of that particular State from where he has come for education in Delhi.

(iv) All the facilities in the hostel are provided free of cost.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 113.33 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹240 lakh to accommodate 100 students.

4.6 HOSTEL FOR SC/ST/OBC/MIN. GIRLS AT DILSHAD GARDEN

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 34 Lakh

The objective of the scheme is to provide congenial study environment to the SC/ST/OBC girls by providing them hostel facilities, where they could devote their

full time and energy in pursuit of education. The family income limits as prescribed for SC/ST/OBC boys hostel is applicable in case of girls hostel also.

Achievements:

There was lack of response and number of inmates has been below 30 in year 2001-02. To augment in the intake the services of the voluntary organizations and others were availed so as to prompt the parents of the SC/ST girls to send their girl wards to this hostel. This has resulted in positive. Efforts are also being made to accommodate OBC girl students.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹41.80 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹46 lakh to accommodate 56 students.

4.7 PRE- EXAMINATION COACHING FOR SC/ST/OBC

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 15 Lakh
(₹10 Lakh- State + ₹ 5 lakh -CSS)

At present only one Pre- Examination Coaching Centre is providing Coaching facilities to SC/ST/OBC for various, Group –B & Group-C job oriented course under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for obtaining jobs in Central Govt./Delhi Govt/Semi Govt./Under Taking/Banks etc. This is a unique coaching centre in Delhi which is situated in Karol Bagh and run by NCT of Delhi, through its department i.e. Deptt. for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC.

Pre Examination coaching Centre at Karol Bagh is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but from the year 2006 no fund was released by GOI. However, the expenditure is being met under Non- Plan. The scheme is not operational for the last two years.

4.8 DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR STATE AWARD FOR THE TOPPERS AMONGST THE SC/ST/OBC STUDENTS IN PROFESSIONAL / TECHNICAL DEGREE COURSES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 4 Lakh

Objectives:

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities for distinguished academic achievements in each field of professional and technical studies.

The State awards is given to those students belonging to SC/ST/OBC who top in the final year exams of their respective studies, in various professional/technical degree courses of the following institutions either sponsored or run by the Govt.:

(a) Delhi Technological University, (b) Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology, (c) Maulana Azad Medical College, (d) University College of Medical Sciences, (e)

Delhi Institute of Pharmacological Science & Research (DIPSAR) Delhi College of Pharmacy, (f) College of Art, (g) Nehru Homeopathic College and Hospital, (h) Jamia Millia University, (i) Hamdard University, (j) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, (k) Indian Institute of Agriculture research, (l) Dr. Sucheta Kriplani Medical College, (m) A&U Tibbia College, (n) Indira Gandhi National Open University, (o) GGS I.P. University.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. The student should belong to SC/ST/OBC category and in support thereof must produce Caste certificate issued by the competent authority of Delhi. However, benefit of the scheme is being provided to all SCs residing in Delhi whether they are original residents or migrants from other States. Further, where the student is not having Caste Certificate in his own name, his father's Certificate may be accepted for availing the benefit.
2. The student must have passed his/her 10^{th} and 12^{th} class from Delhi.
3. The award is given to a student, who tops in each discipline of the professional/technical degree course.
4. The topper student is awarded only once after passing out of the final examination of the course.
5. The award is conferred among the toppers of all professional / technical courses conducted by the institution/ universities.
6. Being a merit based award, no family income limit has been laid down.
7. Students receiving scholarship under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Post Matric Scholarship' or any other scholarship are also eligible for award under this Scheme.
8. The award is available separately for each community.
9. The Working group, Planning Commission while discussing the draft Annual Plan 2008-09 of NCT of Delhi on 7.4.2008 opined that:-

"The ongoing schemes of "merit scholarship and "state awards to toppers" are great boon to attract the students belonging to SCs. This will not only improve the performance of SC boys and girls but also keep their ambition high. Therefore, the students should not be debarred to get merit scholarship in addition to the stipend being provided by the Government in general to all the students and in particular to Scheduled Castes**".**

Accordingly, the students getting stipend from the institution / Government during the course of study are also eligible to get the award.

An amount of ₹ 8000/- is given as award to each topper of various disciplines of professional/technical degree courses. The list of awardees is collected from each institution and the amount of the award is released by this Department to head of the respective institutions for further distribution to the students.

4.9 REIMBURSEMENT OF TUTION FEE TO THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO SC/ST/OBC STUDYING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3700 Lakh

Under this component, talented/meritorious students of SC/ST/OBC communities who are either already studying or wish to seek admission in recognized public/convent schools as day scholars on the strength of their merits but whose parents find it difficult to cope with their educational expenses due to financial constraints, will get reimbursement of their school fees including tuition fee, sports, science, lab, co- curricular/admission fee etc. The repeaters in a particular class will not be eligible for such benefits for that particular year.

The SC/ST/OBC students studying in Ist to Vth will be entitled to get reimbursement of tuition fee and other compulsory fee irrespective of the percentage of marks, keeping in view the policy of the Govt. for promoting all students from class I to V. But in case of students studying VI to XII tuition and other compulsory fee will be reimbursed to only those students scoring 50% and above marks and having attendance not less than 80% in the preceding years.

The reimbursement is 100% to the students whose family income do not exceed ₹ 60,000/- per annum. In case of students whose family income is more than ₹ 60,000/- & below ₹ 2 lakh per annum, 75% of the fees is reimbursed.

As per recommendation of the Working Group constituted for formulation of 11th Five Year Plan, the benefit of this scheme were extended to OBC and Minority students also. Terms and conditions which are applicable to SC/ST will be the same for OBC students.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹3319.10 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹3700 lakh and 26,777 students benefitted. The Physical achievement of this scheme is as under:-

Year	Beneficiaries(No. of students)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	6600	6816
2013-14	6600	15442
2014-15	17500	26777
2015-16	30,000	23650
2016-17	20,000**	

**Target for the year 2016-17 is less than previous year due to transfer of Welfare of Minority activities, which includes Scholarship, to the Revenue Department.

4.10 Setting up of Educational Hub for Scheduled Castes at Village Bakarwala

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh

The Planning Commission, Government of India in the year 2006 issued guidelines for implementation of SCSP suggesting setting up Educational Complex and Training Colleges for Vocational Courses like Nursing, ANM, Physiotherapist, Technician and Radiologist etc.

The Government of NCT of Delhi found that there is sufficient land of gaon sabha at Village Bakkarwala. Director (Panchayat), has conveyed vide letter dated 24.01.2012 the approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi for allotment of 53 Bigha 16 Biswa of Gaon Sabha Land in Village Bakkarwala (District West) to this department for setting up of composite project for SC/ST training subject to the terms and conditions as specified in the above said communication. As per terms and conditions, this department shall pay premium of ₹ 8,97,82,000/- calculated ₹ 81.62 lakhs per acre and ground rent of ₹22,44,550/- calculated @2.5% of premium money per year before taking possession of land and the payment shall be made in favour of gaon sabha, village Bakkarwala, District – West. But due to encroachment, the SC/ST Deptt. has not taken possession on the land.

4.11 Residential School for Weaker Section of SC/ OBC/ Minorties/ Orphans at village Ishapur in collaboration with KISS, Bhubneswar (Odisha)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh
(₹ 400 Lakh- Revenue+ ₹ 100 Lakh-PWD Capital)

On the pattern of a residential school for tribal children being run by Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences(KISS), Bhubneswar, Delhi Govt., vide Cabinet Decision no. 1981 dated 31.01.2013, decided to Set up a residential school for SC/OBC/Minorities/Orphans at village Ishapur, Delhi in collaboration with KISS, Bhubneswar. The renovation of abandoned school building and construction of hostel building has been executed by Public Works Department in consultation with Education Department as well as KISS, Bhubneswar. The scheme is based on a "Operations, maintenance and management agreement" between Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities and Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, signed on 27.06.2013. The School was inaugurated on 11.09.2013 and has start functioning from class Ist to IIIrd, which was extended up to class V during 2015-16.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹299.31 lakh (₹225.29 lakh-Revenue + ₹74.02 - Capital) has been incurred against RE of ₹600.00 lakh. About 396 Students have been enrolled from the class I to V during 2015-16.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4.12 Financial Assistance / Loan to SC/ST/OBC/Min./Safai Karamchari / Handicapped for self-employment / training through DSFDC

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 55 Lakh

This Corporation was set up by the Govt. of Delhi with the main objective of all round economic development and upliftment of members of Scheduled Castes Community living in NCT of Delhi.

Delhi Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Limited (D.S.F.D.C.) is a state owned Corporation to formulate and implement income generating schemes for all round upliftment and development of the target group beneficiaries. This Corporation has also been designated as State Channelizing Agency (SCA) in National Capital Territory of Delhi for National Apex Corporations viz. NSFDC, NSTFDC, NBCFDC, NMDFC, NSKFDC and NHFDC. Hence, any eligible prospective beneficiary can apply for financial assistance under any scheme for income generating purposes. Accordingly, DSFDC has set-up an Entrepreneur Guidance Cell at the Head Office which functions from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. for dissemination of information in the most precise and lucid manner. Forms are issued "free of cost", from all the three Zonal/Branch Offices under all Schemes and under '*Delhi Swarojgar Yojana*' the cost of the form is ₹100/-.

A. <u>Providing Vocational Training to youths belonging to economically backward Classes including SC/ST/OBC/Min./SKs under Rehabilitation Programme</u>

The DSCFDC implement introduced a scheme Vocational Training for persons belonging to SC/ST/OBC/MIN/SKD to develop their skills and knowledge in particulars trades with a view to make them competent for wage employment as well as self-employment. During the past few years the Corporation had been imparting training to the SC Youths in Computers Software, Electrical component, Beauty Parlours, cutting & Tailoring, Scooter & Motor Cycles Repairing, Electrical Gadgets, Repair of Refrigerator and Air Conditioning etc. through various reputed institutions as well as NGOs. DSCFDC has been providing training to SC/ST/OBC youth in collaboration with Apex Corporations and in tie up with Government institutions like ATDC, NSIC and CIDC etc. The average expenditure per trainee varies from ₹ 8000/- to ₹ 21000/-. In the financial year 2007-08, one time grant of ₹ 30 lakh was given to DSCFDC for procurement of sophisticated machinery and equipments for setting up an Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) by the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) in the premises of DSCFDC. The objective of this training centre is to provide skill, training and up gradation. The Apparel Training & Design Centre run courses for different duration ranging from 3 months to one year for benefit of candidates from all over Delhi including Savda Gherva slum dwellers for which it was originally planned. Through CIDC vocational courses in 8 different trades of 3 months duration are run. However, in the first instance only three to four vocational courses are taken up through NSIC.

Further, ₹ 4.80Crore released to DSFDC for further release to NMFDC on account of balance contribution of Equity Share of Delhi Govt. to NMFDC under the scheme "Scheduled Caste Financial Development Corporation Limited for equity share in NMFDC(SCSP)" under the Head "Capital" (Plan) during FY 2015-16.

4.13 <u>Dilli Swarojgar Yojna for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities</u>

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : Nil

The Deptt. for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, GNCTD has launched a new plan scheme for providing opportunities for employment to the

SC/ST/OBC/Min. The scheme known as "Dilli Swarojgar Yojna for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities". Under this scheme a loan up to ₹ 5 lakh is provided to an entrepreneur willing to start a venture in Delhi.

During the FY 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 50 crore was released to Delhi SC/ST/OBC/Minorities & Handicapped Financial & Development Corporation (DSFDC). The scheme has already been taken for implementation by DSFDC. The implementing agency will create corpus fund of the amount released by the government and the loan to the beneficiaries will be given out of the interest income of the corpus fund created for the purpose.

The main objective of introducing this scheme is to provide financial assistance/loan to the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes and Minorities, whose annual family income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum, at a concessional/subsidized rate of interest for starting any income generating non-polluting permissible activities.

The eligibility criteria under the scheme is that the applicant must belong to SC/ST/OBC/ Minority group must be a resident of Delhi at least for last five years and should be between the age from 18 to 50 years. Further, to start the proposed activity, proper place either own or rented or allotted and should not have been declared defaulter under any of the schemes being implemented by the Corporation.

The funding pattern under the scheme is as under:

Particulars	**Amount (in ₹)**	**% age**
Term Loan	4,40,000	88%
Borrower's Contribution	50,000	10%
Subsidy	50% of the loan or ₹ 10,000/- whichever is less	02%
TOTAL	**5,00,000**	**100%**

The term loan shall have to be returned in 60 equated monthly installments with simple/reducing rate of interest @ 6% p.a. after a moratorium period of six months. In case of prolonged default of more than 4 months, penal interest of 2% p.a. shall also be charged on default amount and the recovery shall be made as Arrears of Land Revenue.

During the financial year 2012-13, ₹ 5000 lakh has been released to DSFDC as a loan. Further ₹600 lakh has been released to DSFDC during FY 2015-16.

4.14 Improvement of living condition of SCs. In rural/urban areas ("Funding Of 50% Share By The Government Towards Development Charges For electrification of un-electrified house-side/colonies allotted under 20 Point Programme)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

As per Government of Delhi for electrification of house sites allotted under the 20 Point Programme no development charges are to be recovered from original

allottees. It was originally decided to place the funds at the disposal of Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min.

As per details of the scheme, the DISCOMS after receiving the verified list and development charges from Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. shall immediately provide electricity connection to the allottees. Advance Consumption Deposit @ ₹ 2000 and Security Deposit @ ₹ 600 per allottee shall be separately charged by DISCOMS .

4.15 DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR RATAN AWARD

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh

This is an ongoing scheme, in the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. "Dr. Ambedkar Ratan Award" includes an amount of ₹ 1 lakh, a citation and a shawl. The award is given to an eminent personality or institution, who has done pioneering work in the field of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste in Delhi. A committee is constituted to decide the name of the person or institution(s) to whom this award will be given. The member of the Committee himself would not be entitled for the above said award. Further, member of the Committee is also not authorized to forward the application of a citizen/organization with his recommendation on the application form.

4.16 IMPROVEMENT OF SC BASTIES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5000 Lakh (Capital)

This is one of the on-going schemes. Its objective is to improve the living conditions in basties predominantly habituated by scheduled castes people by carrying out civil works such as repair of chaupals, construction of common bathrooms & community latrines, repair/relying of drains & pavements, construction of bituminous roads or C.C. flooring approach roads or kharanjas as per requirement, repair of SC Dharamshalas etc. This is one of the most popular scheme under this sector and has gone a long way in improving the living conditions in scheduled castes clusters. These works will be carried out in authorized areas/ colonies and, if permitted by law, in unauthorized areas/colonies also.

As per CAG recommendations, the scheme has been revised. Revised scheme is being implemented from September, 2005. Guidelines for processing the cases for improvement works are as under: -

A

1. Improvement works in the SC Basties will be taken up on the request of MLAs, residents or their associations in such Basties, that are certified as SC Basties by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities on the basis of the 2001 census and local inquiry by the field staff. Prospective beneficiaries will be actively involved in the planning of the works.

2. The community is over a wide range in the Delhi region and over all percentage of the community is around 17-18% in a dispersed pattern of habitation in an urban agglomeration. The basties which have a population of 33% or more of SCs as per the Census Report 2011 will be considered as SC basti including resettlement colonies.

3. The Area/Basti where such improvement works is proposed to be undertaken may be either on private land, Lal Dora/extended Lal Dora or Government land allotted under 20 Point Programme with at least 60-70% built up area .

4. No improvement work shall be recommended / executed in unauthorized SC Basties on public/government land.

B.

1. After verification of the position in regard to the points listed under 'A' the Department will send a formal requisition to the Executive Department i.e. Irrigation and Flood Control Department for preparation of formal proposal for the works to be undertaken in a particular area and for submission of estimates of the proposed works. Such requisition should ordinarily be made within 20 days after verification.

C

On receipt of the estimate, Administrative Approval/Expenditure Sanction shall be conveyed by the Department to the Executing Department within a period of three weeks after site inspection and examination of the same from the point of view of scope and nature of the works, technical specification, the rates and the total cost as well as the duration of the execution.

D

1. The task force to be constituted by the department for supervision and monitoring of execution of works will include besides officials of the concerned departments, a representative of Resident Welfare Association/Registered Society/Local committee as the case may be of the concerned SC/ST basti and the Executing Department should supervise and monitor the execution of the works periodically for ensuring smooth and timely execution of the works. No payment will be made to the contractor unless a report is received from the task force that the work has been completed satisfactorily.

2. The physical and financial progress of the works shall be reported to Planning / Finance Department for the purpose of monitoring plan expenditure.

3. On completion of the work, the executive agency will furnish a Completion Certificate to the Department for that particular work containing the amount of A/A & E/S, actual expenditure Incurred and details of deviations, if any .

4. The Executing Department shall also display the details of the development work under this scheme for public information through a display board on the site.

The details to be displayed are as under:

1. Name & cost of the work
2. Date of commencement.
3. Target date for completion.
4. Name of the executing agency.
5. Name of the Executive Engineer with telephone number.
6. Name of the contractor with telephone number.

E.

1. The Department shall carry out an impact evaluation of the implementation of this scheme in every Plan period so as to objectively assess the benefits that have accrued to the Target Groups during that particular Plan period. This evaluation study shall be taken up by the Department of its own or through Govt. Department/ Organisation or private institution/body/organization.

2. The Department shall maintain an asset register as per GFR, which shall be made available for inspection by; the designated officers or the Audit Team.

3. The following civil works may be under taken under the scheme:-

    - Repair/Construction of common bathrooms and community latrines.
    - Repair/relaying of side drains and pavements.
    - Kharanja/repair of kucha roads (Brick edge soiling).
    - C.C. flooring of approach roads or Kharanjas.
    - Repair/construction of community centre/chaupal.

Number of building of Community Centers/ Chaupals to be constructed in any constituency will be decided by the Department in consultation with Urban Development and Panchayat Department.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹2947.07 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹3700 lakh for improvement of 64 Chaupals and 64 Basties.

4.17 Scheme for providing Financial Assistance under Matri-Shishu Suraksha Yojna to SC/ST pregnant woman during last trimester of her pregnancy

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 90 Lakh

The Council of Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decision no. 1816 dated 31.10.2011 had considered and approved the said scheme for implementation during Annual Plan 2011-12 and subsequent plan periods.

Objective

The scheme will provide financial assistance to SC/ST pregnant woman during last trimester of her pregnancy for promoting healthy nutrition and improving the neo natal survival and to bring down maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR). This will help to reduce premature or underweight babies, as it has been scientifically proved that maximum weight gain in the developing fetus occurs in the last trimester of pregnancy.

Quantum

The cash amount of ₹ 1,000/- during the last trimester of the pregnancy of the target group, which will be in addition of ₹600/- being paid under Centrally funded Janani Suraksha Yojna Scheme (JSY).

Eligibility Criteria for beneficiaries under the scheme / other terms & conditions

- The beneficiary should belong to SC/ST.
- The pregnant woman should not be less than 19 year of age.
- The pregnant woman should not have more than one living child.
- Family annual income should not be above ₹ 2 lakh for which self certification from the beneficiary would be required.

- The beneficiary should possess valid caste certificate issued by the competent authority. In case of Minority, the beneficiary would be required to submit an Affidavit that she belongs to Minority.

- The Department of Health and Family Welfare may also impose such further conditions, in consultation with the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities as is considered necessary for effective administration of the Scheme.

Implementing Agency

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi would implement this scheme through Delhi State Health Mission (DSHM) for which funds will be provided by Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. directly to the implementing agency i.e. Delhi State Health Mission (DSHM).

Procedure

Applications forms for financial assistance shall be prescribed by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities. Furthermore, the Department of Health & Family Welfare shall also lay down detailed guidelines for receipt, processing and decision on the applications. Adequate safeguards shall be ensured towards verification of caste/minority status and income criteria. The forms shall also be made available at

the website of the department & Department of Health & Family Welfare. The beneficiaries shall be allowed adequate time for application.

During 2012-13, ₹ 10 lakh was released to Delhi State Health Mission.

4.18 Scheme for providing ante-natal care and institutional delivery to SC/ST women through recognized private health establishments

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

The Council of Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decision no. 1817 dated 31.10.2011 had considered and approved the said scheme for implementation during Annual Plan 2011-12 and subsequent plan periods.

Objective

To encourage and promote institutional delivery to bring down maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR). The scheme includes at least three antenatal checkup with all necessary investigations including ultrasound of pregnant woman registered under the scheme, provision of injection TT and Iron Folic Acid tablets to all pregnant woman as per RCH Schedule, emergency obstetric care to all regd. pregnant woman, essential new born care to the new born including of birth doses of vaccines to newborns and one postnatal checkup within first week of delivery but not later than 14 days.

Quantum

₹ 7000 will be provided to the private hospitals providing comprehensive care to pregnant woman which includes all the health care services as specified above. There are also part packages for only institutional delivery where by nursing home will be given ₹ 5000 only and if only Antenatal care is given then ₹ 3000 will be given to nursing home. The beneficiary will also be entitled to financial assistance to pregnant woman as being given presently under “Janani Surksha Yojna” and any other scheme for post-natal benefits as applicable from time to time, unless specifically excluded.

Eligibility Criteria for beneficiaries under the scheme/ other terms & conditions for the Hospitals/ Nursing Home

- The beneficiary should belong to Scheduled Caste community/ST.
- The pregnant woman should not be less than 19 year of age.
- The pregnant woman should not have more than one living child.
- Family annual income should not be above ₹ 2.00 lakh for which self certification from the beneficiary would be required.
- The beneficiary should possess valid caste certificate issued by the competent authority. In case of Minority, the beneficiary would be required to submit an Affidavit that she belongs to Minority.

- The private hospitals/nursing homes should be registered under the Delhi Nursing Home registration Act.

- The Department of Health and Family Welfare may also impose such further conditions, in consultation with the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities as is considered necessary for effective administration of the Scheme.

Implementing Agency

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi would implement this scheme through Delhi State Health Mission (DSHM) for which funds will be provided by Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. directly to the implementing agency i.e. Delhi State Health Mission (DSHM).

Procedure

Applications forms for financial assistance shall be prescribed by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities. Furthermore, the Department of Health & Family Welfare shall also lay down detailed guidelines for receipt, processing and decision on the applications. Adequate safeguards shall be ensured towards verification of caste/minority status and income criteria. The forms shall also be made available at the website of the department & Department of Health & Family Welfare. The beneficiaries shall be allowed adequate time for application.

4.19 Scheme for Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste Slum dwellers being relocated by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board. (DUSIB) under Rajeev Ratan Awas Yojana

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

Council of Ministers, Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide Cabinet Decision No.1810 dated:19/09/2011 has considered and approved the said scheme for implementation during Annual Plan 2011-12 and subsequent plan periods.:-

1. Govt of NCT of Delhi, in pursuance of Cabinet decision No 1613, Dated the 3rd February 2010, notified a scheme for relocation/ rehabilitation of slum dwellers, as per which eligible slum dwellers are to be relocated through provision of alternative housing as per specified terms and conditions. The scheme was subsequently modified in pursuance of Cabinet decision No 1670, Dated the 12th July 2010, and cabinet decision No 1733, dated the 24th Jan 2011. As per the latest scheme guidelines for relocation, eligible beneficiaries will be relocated by providing an alternative flat as per specified terms and conditions, the breakup of approximate cost of which is indicated as under:

Govt. of India contribution	=	₹ 1,19,000
Beneficiary contribution	=	₹ 60,0000
Land owning agency contribution	=	₹ 93,000

Delhi Govt. contribution	=	**₹ 62,000**
Total	=	₹ **3,34,000**

2. Beneficiary contribution of ₹ 60,000 is applicable only in case of persons residing in the slum on or before 31.03.2002. In case of beneficiaries who have settled between 1.04.2002 and 31.03.2007, additional beneficiary contribution equivalent to the state share i.e. ₹ 62,000 is required to be paid (total beneficiary contribution of ₹1,22,000). Furthermore, if the slum undergoes in-situ development, the beneficiary is also required to additionally pay an amount equivalent to the share of the land owning agency i.e. ₹ 93,000 (total beneficiary contribution of ₹ 1,53,000). Maximum Beneficiary Contribution of ₹ 2,15,000 will be applicable in case of beneficiaries who have settled between 01.04.2002 and 31.03.2007 and the slum undergoes in-situ development.

3. It is proposed to provide subsidy/re-imbursement to SC slum dwellers who have been selected for relocation by providing alternative housing under the scheme of relocation being operated by DSUIB. The financial assistance will be provided to meet the total amount of beneficiary contribution required under the relocation scheme. The scope, quantum, conditions for grant of subsidy and procedure for disbursement of subsidy will be as under:

SCOPE

The subsidy will be available only to such slum and JJ dwellers who are identified for relocation and belong to SC communities. All such identified persons will be eligible for subsidy.

QUANTUM

The subsidy will cover the entire amount of beneficiary contribution, including the enhanced demand in case of slum dwellers who have settled after 31.03.2002, and in cases covered by in-situ development.

CONDITIONS FOR GRANT OF SUBSIDY

1. The subsidy will be granted for meeting the beneficiary contribution towards the cost of housing as provided in the relocation scheme.

2. The applicant should belong to SC category and possess a valid caste certificate issued by a Competent Authority of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

3. The applicant should follow the terms and conditions laid down by DUSIB, in respect of possession and retention of housing. In case the terms and conditions of the relocation scheme, as laid down by DUSIB are violated, the applicant shall be liable for refund of the subsidy.

4. The beneficiary applying under this scheme should not have obtained subsidy against beneficiary contribution under any other scheme.

5. Other eligibility conditions relating to income criteria, residence requirement etc. shall be the same as for the original relocation scheme of DUSIB.

PROCEDURE

1. The disbursement of the subsidy amount shall be made by DSUIB. For obtaining funds, DSUIB shall, in the beginning of each financial year, calculate the requirement of funds for this scheme. For the preliminary estimates, the number of SC beneficiaries may be taken as 25% of the total households proposed to be relocated. However, if the proportion is found to be significantly different on basis of field data, the percentage may be fixed in consultation with the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities. On basis of projected fund requirements, demand may be placed for allocation of funds. Funds shall be sanctioned and placed at disposal of DSUIB, initially to the extent of 80% of projected requirement.
2. The number and details of SC slum residents shall be ascertained at time of survey made for enumerating the eligible population for relocation. If the list is not made at time of initial survey for some reason, it should be done afterwards as soon as practical. Application forms for subsidy, as prescribed by the Department of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities shall be distributed to all beneficiaries by DUSIB, which should also make adequate publicity of the scheme. The forms shall also be made available at the websites of the department and DUSIB. The beneficiaries should be allowed adequate time for application.
3. Filled up forms shall be submitted to the DUSIB by the beneficiary. DUSIB shall verify all the details, especially the genuineness of the caste certificate, if necessary by making back reference to the issuing authority. Thereafter, the subsidy amount shall be adjusted against the beneficiary's contribution.
4. DUSIB shall furnish quarterly progress reports which should include the list of persons provided subsidy. A consolidated list should also be furnished along with the Utilization Certificate.
5. The list of beneficiaries detailing the names, original address, relocation address and the amount of subsidy will also be furnished to the department monthly. Such list shall be publicized on the website of DUSIB and the Department.
6. Further guidelines for smooth operation of the scheme may be issued from time to time after obtaining approval of Competent Authority.

During FY 2011-12, ₹ 18 crore was released to DUSIB. Utilization certificate is yet to be received.

4.20 Implementation of Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh

Introduction: Implementation of Prohibition of Employment of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act,2013) has come into force w.e.f. 6.12.2013 in the whole country except Jammu & Kashmir. Government of NCT of Delhi has declared the department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. as a Nodal

Department for Implementation of said Act in Delhi as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The definitions of Manual Scavenger as well as insanitary latrines as envisaged in the Act are re-produced as under:-

i. 'Insanitary latrines' means a latrine which requires human excreta to be cleaned or otherwise handled manually, either situ, or in an open drain or pit into which the excreta is discharged or flushed out before the excreta fully decomposed.

ii. 'Manual Scavenger' means a person engaged or employ at the commencement of this Act or any time thereafter by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, caring, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manners, human excreta or insanitary latrines or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from which the insanitary latrines is disposed off.

Methodology of the Scheme: - As per Section 4 of the Act, the Local Authorities have to carry out the survey of insanitary latrines existing within their jurisdiction. The Local Authorities i.e. all three DMCs as well as New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have conducted a survey of insanitary latrines in their jurisdiction and reported the insanitary latrines as per details as under :-

i)	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	9568
ii)	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	5957
iii)	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	11117
iv)	New Delhi Municipal Council	NIL
	Total	**26,642**

The latest status of the Insanitary Latrines as on 30th April, 2016 as informed by the DMCs are as under-

MCD	No. Insanitary Latrines located	No. of Notices issued	Latrines demolished/ converted in to sanitary latrines	No. of insanitary latrines at present
East DMC	11117	11117	8674	2443
North DMC	9568	9568	8951	617
South DMC	5957	5957	4961	996

Further, as per section 11 of the Act, the Local Authorities are also supposed to carry out survey of Manual Scavengers in their jurisdiction; however, no manual scavengers have been reported by Local Bodies.

Section 7 of the Act prohibits any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer / septic tanks.

Actually, the implementation of the Act, is to be made by Local Authorities as well as Revenue Department. The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. is

responsible only to monitor the implementation of the Act by the above said authorities/department.

To sum up, as per Act, the State Government can provide the Financial Assistance on the following components:-

- To make budget provision for construction of Sanitary Community Latrines in the areas where insanitary latrines have been found (Section 4(1) (c) of the Act).
- State Government may give assistance for conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines to occupiers from such categories of persons and on such scale, as it may be by notification (Section 5(2) of the Act).
- To make budget provision for construction of Sanitary Community Latrines to eliminate the practice of open defecation (Section 4(2) of the Act).
- To make budget provision for rehabilitation of identified Manual Scavengers (Section 13 of the Act).
- To provide financial assistance, incentives and otherwise the use of modern technology for cleaning sewers etc. (Section 33(2) of the Act).

Since, Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. is the Nodal Department for the implementation of the Act, it is, therefore, proposed that to meet out the expenditure on the above said components as well as other related work, budget provision for the above said purpose is made. A provision of ₹ 10.00 Crore is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 under this Scheme for the above said purposes.

4.21 Society for Protection of Tribals

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 101 Lakh
(State Share- ₹1 Lakh + Central Share -₹100 Lakh)

Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. has proposed to setup a Facilitation Centre for migrant tribal's population. The Centre would act as one stop solution to provide access for basic services like caste certificates, health services, ration cards, school admissions, scholarships, pension, identity cards, shelter, police help, marketing their products, access to labour markets etc. The Centre will be created in a society mode under the Society Registration Act.

As per department, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (GOI) will provide grant to Delhi under Article 275(1) for purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the States. This is a Central Sector Scheme and 100% grants are provided to the States. The guidelines of the scheme yet to be finalized.

The proposal of department for Ex-post facto approval of the Competent Authority for Setting up of Society for Tribals is under consideration with the Government.

4.22 Skill Development for SC/ST/OBC

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 89 Lakh

The department has proposed a plan scheme with the objective to assist beneficiaries of the target groups by way of special Training/ Coaching. Training for skill development is proposed to be provided for jobs in private sector starting their own entrepreneur for self employment. There is a proposal of including various categories of skill development programmes.

The guidelines for implementation of the scheme will be finalized after approval of the Competent Authority. However, a token provision of ₹ 89 lakh is made for the financial year 2016-17.

4.23 Swachha Bharat Abhiyan

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Hon'ble Prime Minister, during his speech on the occasion of 68th Independence Day on 15th August,2014, placed sanitation on the top of Government's agenda. Besides rolling out program/mission for total sanitation in India, the Campaign was launched on 2nd October,2014. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive and Government employees, school and college students of India participated in this event.

Objectives:

India is striving hard to achieve cleanliness. It has been aimed to achieve high level of cleanliness across the country through peoples' participation well before 2nd October,2019 so as to celebrate 150th birth anniversary of Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi by gifting him Swachchha Bharat – as cleanliness was close to his heart.

The objective of the campaign is to achieve the vision of the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) which is All India cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizen with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women".

This Campaign aims to create awareness in Government bodies, non-Governmental organizations and communities at large for their full involvement in achieving the goal of clean India.

Strategy:

For observing 'Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan, the entire period available since now may be divided into two parts viz built up phase for carrying out four work without much publicity and second phase for making publicity and campaigns.

To effectively observe the Swachchha Bharat Abhiyan, it should organize focussed programme in each office complex situated at various place of Delhi.

Accordingly, three teams headed by Deputy Directors have been constituted to implement and monitoring the cleanliness drive and the following activities were carried out to make successful implementation of Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan:-

- Weeding of old record,
- Disposal of unserviceable furniture/material.
- Cleaning of toilet/office building/premises/path-ways/ceiling fans/floor tiles/all machinery and display boards.

The guidelines of the scheme yet to be finalised. However, a token provision of ₹ 100 lakh is made for the financial year 2016-17.

4.24 Welfare of Denotified, nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs) (New Scheme)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh

This is a new Plan scheme formulated in reference to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (Department of Social Justice & Empowerment) notification /resolution's dated 12/02/2014 by the Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC. The Department for Welfare of SC/ST/OBC has been entrusted to prepare a draft list of communities of Denitrified, Nomadic & Semi-Nomadic Tribes who are separate amongst Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & others.

4.25 DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 550 Lakh

Under the scheme expenditure is incurred for pay allowances, T.A., D.A., L.T.C., medical bills, furniture, and office equipment, office expenses etc.

The expenditure under the above said scheme will also include the expenditure on creation of additional post as the work relating to minorities has been transferred to this Department from Home Department. A proposal to create additional posts viz one Joint Director (Planning), one Dy. Director (Planning), two Asstt. Director (Planning), one Statistical Officer, six Statistical Assistant, two Stenographers, eight D.E.O. and nine Peon (through out sourcing) has already been submitted by the Department during 2014-15 which is pending in A.R. Department for work study.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹379.17 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹550.00 lakh .

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4.26 Post -Matric Scholarship for SC Students [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India The object of the scheme is to award scholarships to

the students belonging to economically weaker section of the SC community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance employability. The students of SC community who are studying in class of IX to Ph.D.(including technical courses) are awarded full payment of tuition fees and all the compulsory fees and maintenance allowance.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

The Scheme is implemented by the State Government and UTs Administration, which receive100% central assistance from GOI (M/o SJ&E) for the total expenditure under the scheme.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Scholarship is available to the SC students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2.5 Lakh per annum.
2. Students pursing studies through correspondence courses are not eligible.
3. All children of the same parents/guardians are also eligible to receive the benefits of the scheme subject to the income limit of the parents. The students who are availing any other scholarship/stipend such as merit scholarship will not be eligible for the scholarship.
4. All the attached requisite documents should be attested by the Gazetted Officer.
5. Application is to submit in the prescribed format (separate application forms as have been prescribed for 'fresh' and 'renewal' scholarship).
6. A certificate from the institution to the effect that the student is not getting any other scholarship/stipend.
7. Date of admission in the course/commencement of class and completion of course.
8. One attested copy of certificate, Diploma, Degree etc. in respect of all previous examination passed.
9. Income certificate from all sources from the office of SDM of Delhi.
10. Application duly signed by the Head of Institution with the seal of institute.
11. Attested copy of Caste certificate issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Incomplete application will be treated as cancelled without giving any information.

Value of Scholarship:

i. Maintenance Allowance**,**(ii) reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees,(iii) study tour charges,(iv) thesis typing/printing charges for research scholars,(v) book allowance for students perusing correspondence courses,(vi) book bank facility for species courses, (vii) and additional allowance for students with disabilities, for

Maintenance Allowance

Rate of Maintenance Allowance (P.M.)		
Groups	**Hostellers**	**Day Scholars**
Group-I		
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.	1200	550
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.	1200	550
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine	1200	550
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.	1200	550
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.), Group I, Group II and Group III courses	1200	550
(vi) L.L.M.	1200	550
Group- II		
(i) Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, otherpara-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.)for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).	820	530
(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group e.g. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc	820	530
Group- III		
All other courses leading to a graduate degree not overed under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B.Com etc.	570	300
Group IV		
All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma course in Polytechnics	380	230

4.27 Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. The object of the scheme is to award scholarships to the students belonging to economically weaker section of the OBC community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance employability. The students of SC community who are studying in class of IX to Phd (including technical courses) are awarded full payment of tuition fees and all the compulsory fees and maintenance allowances.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Scholarship is available to all OBC students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 1 Lakh per annum who are pursuing post matriculation/post secondary (college/university) level studies in Govt. Recognized institution.
2. Students pursing studies through correspondence courses are not eligible.
3. All the children of same family/parents are also eligible subject to the income limit of the parents. Students availing any other scholarship/stipend such as merit scholarship will not be eligible for the scholarship.
4. All the attached requisite documents should be attested by the Gazetted Officer.
5. Application submitted in the prescribed format.
6. A certificate from the institution to the effect that the student is not getting any other scholarship/stipend.
7. Date of admission in the course/commencement of class and completion of course.
8. One attested copy of certificate, Diploma, Degree etc. in respect of all previous examination passed.
9. Income certificate from all sources from the office of SDM of Delhi.
10. Application duly signed by the Head of Institution with the seal of institute.
11. Attested copy of Caste certificate issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
12. Incomplete application will be treated as cancelled without giving any information.

Amount of Assistance

Amount per month (Rate of Maintenance Allowance)		
Course of Group A	**Hostellers**	**Day Scholars**
(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/ Administration,	750	350

Amount per month (Rate of Maintenance Allowance)		
Course of Group A	**Hostellers**	**Day Scholars**
Computer Science/Applications.		
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including Helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.	750	350
(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.	750	350
(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.	750	350
(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.).	750	350
vi. L.L.M.	750	350
Course of Group B		
(i) Graduate/Post/Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B. Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medial branches like rehabilitation diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management &Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).	510	335
(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group A e.g. MA/M.Sc./M.Com/ M.Ed./M.Pharma etc.	510	335
Course of Group C		
All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A & B e.g. BA/B.Sc./B.Com etc.	400	210
Course of Group D		
All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma course in Polytechnics	260	160

4.28 Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Other Backward Classes (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India .The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from OBC community 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 which is one of the objectives

of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the OBC communities.

Eligibility

Scholarship award will be sanctioned in the case of students whose parents / guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹44,500 per annum.

Amount Assistance

I. Hostellers:

The students as hostellers will be covered from class III to X. The rates of scholarships will be as under:-

Class	Rate of Scholarship
Class III to VIII	₹200/- per month for 10 months
Class IX to X	₹250/- per month for 10 months

II. Day Scholars

The students as day scholars will be covered from Class I to Class X. The rates of scholarships will be as under:-

Class	Rate of Scholarship
Class I to V	₹25/- per month for 10 months
Class VI to VIII	₹40/- per month for 10 months
Class IX to X	₹50/- per month for 10 months

III. Ad-Hoc Grant

An ad-hoc grant of ₹500/- per student per annum to all students i.e. hostellers as well as day scholars will also be given.

IV. The scholarship amount will be payable from the date of joining to the date of leaving the school, excluding the period of vacation, which will be about 10 months in a year except in the cases where the students enters late or leaves early in the midst of academic year.

4.29 Relief to the Victims of Atrocities For the Persons belonging to SC/ST Under Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 [CSS]

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

This is a Centrally sponsored Scheme getting implemented by Department of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority, GNCT of Delhi

The Compensation /relief are paid to the victims of atrocities under the Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995.

As per the norms, compensation is given to the victims depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence meted to him and also in commensuration with the indignity, insult and defamation suffered by the victim under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act.

In this regard, the cases are forwarded by the concerned DCP (Distt.)Delhi Police with recommendation of Inquiry Officer, Copy of F.I.R., and Application of Applicant/victim for grant the compensation, and Status report along with Caste Certificate.

4.30 Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

The fundamental objectives and the basic operative principles of the Special Central Assistance Scheme are (a) economic development of the SC target groups by way of employment or self-employment (b) special emphasis on training and skill development with forward linkages for employment and occupational diversification

It has been the endeavor of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to serve the larger cause of the target group by guiding the State Governments in directing their efforts and initiatives from time to time. As a further initiative, the Ministry has decided to draw a new road map for the empowerment of the SC target groups in tune with the opportunities offered by the modern era of globalization and liberalization. In this exercise the most important component is quality and excellence, both in professional education and training which have a direct linkage with high end employment.

The need of the hour is to promote sunrise sectors through the Special Central Assistance mechanism without leaving any scope or possibility for dilution of the qualitative excellence of the new programmes. While doing so the emphasis would rest on choosing the best out of the available market by diligent observance of norms of propriety and transparency. It is thus felt necessary to include capacity building programmes matching the new sunrise high-end sectors within the existing format of the scheme of Special Central Assistance.

An amount of Rs.53.27 lakh was sanctioned and released to DSFDC under SCA to SCP during financial year 2012-13, the DSFDC has utilized a sum of Rs.3.70 lakh for the purpose during 2015-16. Out of the total amount of Rs.53.27 released to DSFDC, an amount of ₹ 29.70 lakh has been utilized by DSFDC upto 31.03.2016.

CHAPTER – 7

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Department implements Labour legislations with the aim of providing not only mandatory benefits like minimum wages, overtime, bonus, compensation to the workers but also ensure their health and safety and sound security during the course of employment. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has notified the Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2002 as per which every employer is required to pay the Cess @ 1 % of the cost of construction to the Delhi Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for the welfare of labourers. The Board has collected more than ₹ 1600 crore through Cess . A new scheme "Strengthening of District HQ" has been included in Annual Plan 2016-17. Under the scheme, Labour Deptt. has proposed to create two new district co-terminus with Revenue Department.

There are 19 Industrial Training Institutes and 63 privately managed Industrial Training Centres imparting training in engineering and non-engineering trades. ITI Mangolpuri is as start functioning. The Craftsmen & Apprenticeship Training programmes mainly for skill up-gradation programmes of the students in ITIs/BTCs, introduction of new trades having employment potential as per industry requirement, modernization of machinery, equipments, tools etc. In the XII Five Year Plan, Skill Upgradation has been envisaged as one of the major programme under Delhi Skill Development Mission.

Govt. aims to train 50,000 students during 2016-17. Therefore, on the pattern of GOI's Skill Development Initiative Scheme, Delhi Govt. has formulated its own scheme namely "Delhi Smart Career Scheme". The World Class Skill Development Centre is being set up at Jonapur in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore which has started functioning at its temporary campus at ITI Vivek Vihar.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

I. Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Child Labour

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 40 Lakh

Issue of child labour is of National importance. Elimination of child labour is of great concern and commitment of the Government. National Policy on Children Resolution adopted in August, 1974 developed the ideas of protection of children. It set out a policy framework for providing free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14 years as also measures for protecting children against neglect, cruelty and exploitation. This has now been converted into a right with the introduction of the Act on Right to Education.

The Government of India had conceptualized the National Child Labour Policy and approved in the Cabinet on 14th August 1987. The Policy was formulated with the basic objective of suitably rehabilitating the children withdrawn from employment thereby reducing the incidence of child labour in areas of known concentration of child labour. The policy consists of three main ingredients:-

Legal Action Plan – With emphasis laid on strict and effective enforcement of legal provisions relating to child labour under various labour laws;

Focusing of General Development Programmes – Utilization of various ongoing development programmes of other Ministries/ Departments for the benefit of child labour, wherever possible;

Project Based Plan of Action – Launching of projects for the welfare of working children in areas of high concentration of child labour.

From April 2015 to January 2016, 667 child labour were rescued.

Activities proposed under the scheme

1) A survey of child labour would be done on an annual basis for estimation of the number of child labour in Delhi. Funds have to be provided to get the survey done through professional agencies. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Save the Childhood Foundation V/s. Government of Delhi and others (2069/2005 Criminal) has also directed that community workers be assigned the task of conducting surveillance for identification of child labour.

2) Identification and rescue of children working in occupations and processes prohibited in schedule appended to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and initiation of legal action including the recovery of rehabilitation amount from the employer and contribution by the Government;

3) Repatriation of children belonging to other States to their respective State, in collaboration with the respective State Government through the Resident Commissioner, after the directions of Child Welfare Committee. Children whose parents / guardians i.e. living in Delhi will be rehabilitated in Delhi through Transition Education Centres (TEC) and Vocational Training Centres. Rehabilitation of destitute children through Residential Bridge Centres (RBC) run under Sarv Siksha Abhiyan by the Education Department or in the Shelter Homes of the Social Welfare Department.

4) Convergence and Rehabilitation of children who are Delhi based :

- State Resource Cell (SRC) to assist the Project Director and State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) to coordinate and monitor all the activities. The said Committee has been constituted and it has been decided to ensure not only the survey of child labour but better coordination with other states. The SRC is to function as the Secretariat for the S.P.S.C.
- The Delhi Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Society (DCLRWS) has to work in close collaboration with the Education Department, specifically the UEE Mission, Development Department, Dy.

Commissioner (Revenue) of all the Districts, Medical and Health Department, Social Welfare Department, Department of Information and Public Relations, Police and Trade Unions and Civil Society. Mission Convergence will be requested to share its data of child labour. The Hon'ble High Court has, in its order dated 15.07.2009, in Save the Childhood Foundation V/s. Government of Delhi and other cases, broadly defined the role of various Departments.

- The TECs however would be broadly set up on the lines of TECs of the Government of India with slight modification. The existing TECs have been conceptualized by the Government of India with rural bias. Delhi is a metro Centre and therefore the requirements are proportionately more.

The children in TECs would be given the following:-

- Education which would include books, teaching materials and reading materials.
- Mid-day meal at enhanced rates @ 10/- per day per child, in order to provide nutritious meals;
- Uniform: The existing budget from MCD could be reassigned failing which the expenses would be borne by the DCLRWS;
- Excursions: At least one in every quarter broadly @₹ 400/- per year per child;
- Stipend @ ₹ 500/- per child out of which ₹ 150/- would be paid by the Central Government rest by the DCLRWS.
- Children of the age group of 5 to 8 years would be enrolled in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan School, if functional. Otherwise they would be part of TECs. Children beyond the age of 8 years and below 14years would be part of TECs.
- Vocational training would be explored for children, who reached the age of 14 years and have completed their courses in TECs. The children in Vocational Training Centre would be given a kit in trades like carpentry, masonry, electrician etc., on completion to the training if they want to be employed.
- The stipend granted will continue for even when the child is admitted into a regular school, subject to the child putting 70% attendance (on a monthly basis). The stipend would be paid even if the attendance is less than 70% provided the child was hospitalized. This stipend would continue till the child completes his/her education upto 8^{th} standard and would continue for a vocational course also.
- The rescued child labour and their families in Delhi would be extended the benefit of all social security and similar schemes of the Government of Delhi. They would be deemed to be BPL for the purpose of Rashtiya Swasthaya Bima Yojana. The initial premium of ₹30/- would be paid by the DCLRWS.

5) **Destitute Children**

Destitute children will be provided comprehensive care in the shelter homes run by WCD. However, they would be paid stipend and would be given same additional benefits as may be determined in consultation with WCD. It is proposed to extend the benefits of TECs and VTC to children in the age group of 14+ to 18. The Govt. of India is considering enhancing the age defined in various laws, for 14+ to 18. Stipend/scholarship for children in the age group of 14+ is proposed to be ₹1000/- a month.

6) **Other activities :**

Apart from direct rehabilitation of working children, it is also necessary to prevent fresh entry of children to work by awakening the community consciousness of the public against the evils of child labour. In order to achieve this objective, continuous and sustained awareness generation programmes will have to be carried out on regular basis. In addition to the awareness generation for the Civil Society, it would be necessary to organize regular training programmes for the members of the Task Force. Some general programme would be considered for elected representatives and others to sensitise them to the issue. Training would be done in-house i.e. organized by the Labour Department either on its own or in collaboration with UTCS, V V Giri National Labour Institute or other organizations. The officers may be sponsored to attend training programmes conducted by eminent Training Institutions, both at the national level and at the international level.

7) Delhi Academy For Human Resource Studies is proposed to be set up at the Girinagar Centre and/or at Vikas Bhawan II. The objective of the Academy is to equip all the stakeholders with knowledge of the subject so that industrial peace is maintained, human resources are nurtured and economy growth takes place so that the fruits of growth can be shared equitably. Academic courses in HR such as Diplomas in Child Labour, Occupational Safety and Health, Labour Welfare, etc. will be introduced. The Delhi Academy for HR Studies would impart training in HR matters and labour laws to the officers of the Delhi Government. The scope would be expanded to Managements, Workers and Trade Unions. Initially, programme will be organized on a monthly basis. Later, Seminars, Workshops and Conferences would also be organized. Research would be an integral part of the Academy. This could be done in-house or assigned to expert bodies. It would not be out of place to mention that a number of States already have their own Training Institutes. Some of them are – Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odisha, etc. The Labour Welfare Centres will be renovated and new offices may be constructed, wherever necessary.

II. Dilli Swavlamban Yojna

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 160 Lakh

The Govt. of India has formulated "The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008"for providing various Social welfare security benefits to the workers engaged in unorganized sector. In this context, Govt. of Delhi has launched “Dilli Swavalamban Yojana (DSY)” in September, 2013 to provide pensionary benefits to the workers of un-organized sectors which includes domestic workers, street vendors, auto and taxi drivers, anganwadi workers and helpers, ASHA workers and helpers, rickshaw pullers, hawkers, rag pickers, BPL workers. Persons who are not member of ESI, PF etc, falling under above mentioned categories and between the age group of 18 to 60 years are eligible to become member of the scheme. The beneficiary must be a resident of Delhi for last 3 years at the time of enrolment for getting the benefit under DSY. Under the scheme, the beneficiary is required to contribute minimum amount of ₹ 1000/- subject to maximum of ₹ 12000/- per annum during the financial year. Central Government contributes @ ₹ 1000 per person per annum for 04 years and GNCT of Delhi will contribute ₹ 1000 per person per annum for 25 years or till the person reaches the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier. In this scheme, Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) in respect of each beneficiary is opened by empanelled aggregator registered with Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) and all three contributions are credited to the PRAN account of the beneficiary which eventually shall have Aadhar details of the beneficiary. The beneficiary can withdraw 60% amount from PRAN account on attaining the age of retirement i.e. 60 years and balance 40% amount shall be annuitized to invest with Annuity Service Provider (ASP) empanelled with Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority from which the beneficiary shall draw his fixed monthly pension. During 2013-14, 5693 beneficiaries enrolled and the enrolment has increased to 9854 during 2014-15. Deptt anticipate participation of 20000 workers during 2016-17under the scheme.

III. Delhi Unorganized Workers Social Security Scheme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Workers of unorganized sector do not get any social security despite the fact they constitute 90% of the total workforce. Workers employed in unorganized sectors shall be registered under the unorganized worker Social Security Act 2008. Registration of workers shall be undertaken by district administration through setting up of workers facilitation centers all over Delhi. These facilitation centres shall carry out registration, information, dissemination, guiding workers for claiming various benefits and providing one window service to them. As per census figure of 2011 in respect of Delhi, the main working population shown is 53,07,329. In the 1st phase 1 lakh workers are targeted to be registered for which workers facilitation centre are needed to be set up under the scheme. During 2016-17, Deptt has propose to issue smart card to about one lakh workers under unorganized sector and planning schemes for social securities, health, education, maternity benefit and skill upgradation.

The Govt. has also launched Shramik Vikas Mission under which besides ensuring payment of notified minimum wages, better welfare facilities will be provide to the construction workers and their families who are one of the most vulnerable sections of the workers in the unorganized sectors. A new toll free help line no. 155214 has also been launched for the workers to approach the Labour Department for redressal of their complaints/ grievances.

IV. Strengthening of District Head Quarters

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 30 Lakh

The Cabinet, GNCTD vide decision no. 2328 dated 06-04-2016 has approved the proposal of the Labour Department for (i) creation of 02 more districts making total 11 Labour Districts in consonance of Revenue Districts (ii) creation of infrastructure and creation & filling up of the post.

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING & TECHNICAL EDUCATION (Craftsmen & Apprenticeship Training)

1. Modernization and Restructuring of ITI's / BTCs.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹1500Lakhs (Capital)

There are lot of machinery consisting of lathes, milling machines, shapers, slotters, electric generators, motors etc. besides light to heavy tools which have outlived their normal life and needs replacement. Consequent upon the revision of syllabus by Govt. of India from time to time, tools and equipments those are obsolete, unserviceable or deficient in training are required to be replaced /procured as and when required.

The objective of this scheme is thus:

i) To remove the obsolescence.
ii) To provide I.T.Is Tools, Machinery & Equipments to the existing as well as new ITIs i.e. ITI Mangolpuri & ITI Nand Nagri (Women)
iii) To replace the unserviceable Tools, Machineries & Equipment.

Besides above a large no. of machinery & equipments are lying unutilized due to lack of routine maintenance and repairs. To avoid any unnecessary breakdown/idling of machines & equipments, wherever possible each institute shall enter into Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) preferably with the manufacturers or their authorized dealers.

To strengthen and improve the overall functioning of ITIs/ BTCs, It is proposed to provide sufficient number of computers, printers and Internet facility in each Institute.

2. Diversification & introduction of new courses in emerging skills/disciplines for improving quality of training.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 760 Lakhs

As per the industry requirement, change in modern technology, the Industrial Training Institutes are required to adopt the systematic automation using the latest machinery & equipments. Conventional systems of production using only skilled labour is losing its relevance due to high labour & production cost and stiff competition from the manufacturers. Thus there is the need to diversify and introduce new courses and to hone modern skills as a part of the industry requirement.

As a result, the Institutes are required to add new emerging discipline, to introduce new trades, as well as to replace the obsolete trades with other trades in the existing ITIs and also in the new ITIs i.e. ITI Mangolpuri & ITI Nand Nagri (Women), Minority etc. considering the employment potential and market demand.

Targets:

- More new trades are to be introduced. Up gradation of Commercial & Secretarial Institute (CSI) now known as Institute of Basic Business Studies (IBBS) presently running at BTC Pusa. The institute is imparting certificate level training in Book-Keeping & Accountancy, Salesmanship & Marketing and Store Keeping and Purchasing.

- An independent building is needed for ITIs all round development. Teaching Posts are to be created for the various programmes. The courses will be affiliated to Board of Technical Education under SCVT Programme. The courses will be employment oriented as well as having scope for further studies in management stream.

3. Expansion of Short-Term and Part-Time Courses for Self Employment in the Various Industrial Training Institutes.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakhs

Most of the courses/trades running in the Industrial Training Institute, at present, are having duration extending from six months to three years with eligibility educational qualification 8th, 10th and 12th passed. 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/three years, due to their family conditions. Marginal farmers and landless labourers families 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 short duration courses on Part-time basis are in the disciplines of Electrical household Appliances Mechanic, Welding, Repairs and Maintenance of Fridges, T.V. Mechanic, Tailoring, Embroidery, Bakery. It is proposed to extend these courses to all the ITIs. New course shall be introduced like: AUTO CAD 2010 & latest version-Lathe Machine Operator, Milling Machine Operator, Grinding Machine Operator, CNC Lathe Machine Operator, CNC Milling Machine Operator, Wheel Balancing /Wheel

Alignment, Industrial Piping, Oxy-Acetylene Gas Welding, Electric Arc Welding, TIG & MIG Welding, Spot Welding, Plasma Arc metal cutting etc. in the existing/new ITIs.

4. Welfare Programme for SC/ST Student- SCSP

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 40 Lakhs

There are two components under the scheme, which are as under:

To impart training to SC / STs. As per the existing facilities the trainees are given stipend @ 230.00 per month. Tool kit costing 800.00 is provided to all the passed out trainees by the Directorate for the welfare of SC/ST. It is proposed to open such self-employment oriented new courses in more number of ITIs so that SC/ST could be benefited. Short term training courses of 3 months duration are introduced in the trade of Plumbing, scooter mechanic, gas wielding etc. in ITI Nand Nagri, Jahangirpuri, and Khichripur.

Coaching-Cum-Guidance facilities are provided to SC/ST Students. Some more Coaching- cum-Guidance centers will be opened 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 was thus decided to conduct regular training in typing and stenography including General Knowledge and English for these candidates and to provide them guidance for career planning and confidence building by arranging special lectures. The training is now being imparted under SCVT for twelve months duration for full day. Two batches are running concurrently with an intake capacity of 20 students each.

Other Provisions of the Schemes: i) The Training is free of cost, ii) Stipend @ 75/- per month per trainee is paid, iii) Free stationery is provided to the trainees, iv) Vocational guidance is provided to the trainees by arranging special lectures.

5. Setting up of New ITI's and Renovation of ITI's

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 6500 Lakhs

The buildings of six, out of the sixteen I.T.Is., were constructed before 30 to 45 years and need improvements, additions and alterations to cope up with the expansion and modernization programme being undertaken as a part of the Craftsman Training Scheme. 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 trainees of the ITIs. Landscaping and horticulture work also to be carried.

The existing workshops blocks and administrative block of ITI Shahdara are in dilapidated conditions. It is proposed to construct new building of the ITI Shahdara. The buildings of ITIs Mori gate (Women) and Tilak Nagar (Women) are made up of asbestos sheets roofs in the year 1950 for rehabilitation of refugees after partition. The department is in process of reconstruction of the old building in four storied new building. The present workshops at ITI Pusa, Jahangir Puri having

asbestos sheets roof would be converted into multistoried building having RCC workshop on ground floor and other light engineering trades on upper floors. This will also enable the department to increase the seating capacity for utilization of land available. Besides, renovation of the old staff quarters of department, residential campuses and Labs/Workshops of ITI buildings also require continuous maintenance and renovations.

The settings up of ITIs at Ranhola village, Chhattarpur Village, & Bakkarwala Village are under process.

The Government of NCT of Delhi decided to set up a **World Class Skill Development Centre** at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The project was approved by Delhi Cabinet and MoU has already been signed with ITE, Singapore on 11th July 2012. The project, on completion will train around 5,000 trainees per annum. The construction of World Class Skills Centre at Jonapur will be executed by PWD.

The main aim of setting up World Class Skill Centre:

- To enhance the training skills of aspirants in Delhi and create skilled manpower as per the requirement of Indian and global industries.
- To enhance the training standards and upgrade the skill of the trainees.
- To cater the need of the population of Delhi as well as rest of the country.
- To change the mindset among the aspirants and to provide a methodological approach towards vocational training in Delhi.

6. World Class Skills Development Centre

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300Lakhs

The Government of NCT of Delhi decided to set up a world class skill development centre at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The project was approved by Delhi Cabinet and MoU has already been signed with ITE, Singapore on 11th July 2012. The project, on completion will train around 5,000 trainees per annum. The Center has started functioning from its temporary campus at ITI Vivek Vihar in two sectors i.e. Hospitality operations and Retail Services with intake of 160 students in each trade. Two more courses i.e. Information Technology & Account Banking Finance Sector have been added with 40 intake in each trade from Academic Session 2015-16.

7. Entrepreneurship development and interfacing with industries

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 2 Lakhs.

Despite all out efforts of modernization, the quality and relevance of training programs has not kept pace with industrial development taking place in the Country and the World, with the result that the students coming out of our Institutes are not able to meet the standards of the Industry. To develop the skill in the institutes as per the requirement of the industry, it is necessary to interact with the

industries for up-gradation of the training techniques and machineries etc. to reduce skill gaps.

Industry Institute interaction activity is one of the thrust areas identified in National Education Policy. There are sufficient component which needs to be stepped up for the appropriate growth of the skilled workers programme. This activity is thus proposed to be given a boost in the 12th Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to take up the following activities:

- Conduct of Guest Lectures by inviting professionals from Industry on specialized topics.
- Visit of the students to the industry for training on specialized and sophisticated Machinery & techniques.
- Deputation of faculty to various Teaching Development Programme.
- Collaborative agreements at unit level could also be drawn and finalized at Institute's level.
- Signing the MoA/MoU with the industries for cooperation in imparting the training to trainees as per the global requirement.

All the expenses on payment of Guest Lecturers, conveyance and remuneration to them and conveyance paid to the staff and students for visit to industrial establishments etc will be met under the scheme.

8. Awards for Trainers of ITIs.

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 2 Lakhs

There is about 750 instructional staff in 81 disciplines/trades, which includes Crafts Instructors, Group Instructors besides other supporting staff. Government is to reward the best employees as at present there are no motivating factors for those who maintain best standards.

So further motivate the trainer and effective use of machineries and equipments for the training there is a need to identify best trainer and suitably awarding him so as to not only create awareness but also motivate fellow trainers.

9. Takniki Shiksha Sansthan Kalyan Samiti (TASSKS).

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹10Lakhs

A committee in all institutes has been constituted through participation from local industrialist, Principal, student, senior staff, and other personalities to look after the day to day work of the respective institutes such as: Minor repair of Building and electrical work of the institutes, Maintenance of Equipment, tools, machineries, Purchase of raw material required urgently, Repair of signage boards, replacement of window panes, repair of furniture viz. dual desks, chairs, tables etc. It is proposed to provide ` 2 Lakhs (ceiling) per institute / ITI for this purpose.

10. Technical Education Community Outreach Scheme (TECOS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 50Lakhs

Approximately 200 courses are run in participation with NGO in the field of basic needs of the community and funds are given to NGOs for each course for 50 students (2 batches of 25 students per batch). Each course is of 3 months duration. Some of the areas are as under, as on date:

1. Computer fundamental, M.S Office, Internet and soft skill
2. Tailor ladies
3. Make up artist
4. Basic sewing operator
5. Banking and Accounting
6. Fire and rescue operator etc.
7.

11. World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 60Lakhs – State Share
₹ 6Lakhs – State Share (SCSP)
₹ 185Lakhs – Centre Share (CSS)
₹ 15Lakhs – CSS (SCSP)

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade selected ITIs under a Centrally Sponsored project, entitled Vocational Training Improvement Project with financial assistance from the International Development Association within the World Bank through DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, by introducing new multi-skilling modular courses, improving physical infrastructure facilities, adopting new training methodology with close involvement of industry and other stakeholders; and, empowering ITIs by providing adequate managerial, administrative and financial autonomy, building up partnership with the nearby industries and setting up of Institute Management Committees.

Four ITIs had been upgraded into Centre of Excellence in different Sectors under Domestic Funding of DGE&T Ministry of Labour, Government of India. These are ITI Pusa (Automobile Sector), ITI Arab-Ki-Sarai (Production and manufacturing Sector), Sir CV Raman ITI (Electrical Sector) and ITI Jail Road (Information Technology Sector).

ITI Pusa was upgraded with domestic funding of DGE&T, Ministry of Labour and other three ITI have been upgraded with World Bank Assistance released through Ministry of Labour. The funding pattern as per the existing scheme is 75% of the total expenditure would be reimbursed by DGE&T, under World Bank Project. DGE&T so far has released Central assistance to tune of ₹ 579.40 Lakhs for three ITIs & SPIU. The scheme was formulated by Govt. of India for 5 years, so only matching share of unspent balance will be required.

12. GIA to Delhi Skills Mission Society (DSMS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ 10 Lakhs

"Delhi Skills Mission Society" (DSMS) under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been set up as a part of National Skill Development Programme. State level Skill Development Mission is to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination at the State level. The aim of the "Delhi Skills Mission Society" is to contribute to Delhi's development and to contribute to Delhi's inclusive economic growth through skill up-gradation in the areas having high market demand thereby contributing and generating self- employment. The Delhi Skills Mission will also ensure time-bound training to the targeted number of high quality skilled personnel, across the strata of society and among the disadvantaged sections. The mission is to provide skill development training to the Students passing out from schools, Unemployed youth and school drop-outs, Informal sector workers.

In order to achieve the vision envisaged in the preamble the Delhi Skills Mission will have the following objectives:

- To generate marketable skills and to enable 25% of the needy population to become skilled in three years and to have 50 % of the needy population skill empowered in five years. Other objectives are:
- To upgrade the existing Industrial Training Institutes into Centers of Excellence by suitably upgrading the infrastructure facilities, revamping obsolete programmes and introducing new programmes of relevance and demand.
- To encourage establishment of new Industrial Training Institutes as fully autonomous entities - having administrative, financial and academic autonomy.
- To encourage private participants to establish skill and vocational training centers, so as to train larger numbers of needy youth.
- To develop skills training providers to conduct programmes under multiple modes like, modular employable Skills programme, entrepreneurial skill programmes, etc.
- To support institutions and organizations both in the Government and Private sectors, to conduct Modular Employable Skills training programmes. To encourage all concerned entities to train the youth towards Self Employment and Entrepreneurship skills, with emphasis on bankable skills and to encourage formation of Self help Groups/Multipurpose Job Clubs; to provide necessary subsidies to the trainees, where there is a viability gap in the funding available to self-help groups of trainees.
- To bring all the Government initiatives related to vocational/skill development training programmes and related activities under the common umbrella of the Skills Mission, like the initiatives of the Departments of Training and Technical Education, Social welfare, Industries, Labour, SC/ST/OBC/ Minority Welfare and other vocational training providers (Private Initiatives), so as to achieve a coordinated target within a specified timeframe and to support /supplement / subsidize such initiatives.
- To establish linkages with evaluating/certifying agencies (Third party) like NCVT,SCVT, BTE and international certifying agencies, like City & Guilds to ensure quality and uniformity in certification

so as to make the certified candidates acceptable for wage employment nationally as well as globally.

- Linking Delhi skill development activities to employment abroad: One of the major drivers behind the Skill Development Mission is the demand supply gap of skilled workers, internationally. It is proposed to develop ITIs to international standards in collaboration with various country partners. Development of these ITIs to international standards would be planned, funded and implemented through the Delhi Skills Mission.

The department had launched a scheme namely "Earn While You Learn" for maintenance of Government buildings by the ITIs of Delhi as a Pilot Project under Delhi Skills Mission Society.

13. Delhi Smart Career Scheme (Earlier known as Delhi Skill Development Initiative Scheme)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 ₹ .5000 Lakhs

The Delhi Smart Career Scheme will benefit School leavers/drop-outs and existing workers especially in the unorganized sectors; school pass- outs, who are not willing to go for higher education but may opt for skill development and get employed; Students of Class IX to Class XII, who wish to develop skill along with conventional studies; Higher Education Students who study B.A./B.Sc. type general education will be motivated to develop their skills side by side so that they become employable as soon as their education is completed. Further in specific courses like Beauty culture, stitching knitting, garment making, toy making fashion designing, cooking and bakery, retail sales, allied health care services etc. priority will be given to women. Moreover, prior knowledge of industrial and construction sector workers will be recognized and certification of the same will be done by providing necessary basic & theoretical knowledge in on-the-job training model.

The programme will be launched through the following entities:-

(a) Skill Training Providers in Pvt. sector/NGOs/Trusts/Societies
(b) Existing ITIs to take up the role as Skill Training Providers
(c) Existing Polytechnics to take up the role as Skill Training Providers
(d) Accordingly other government departments/government agencies having the required sartorial expertise may be enlisted as Skill Training Providers on receipt of the application from them.

Department has set up a Society namely "**Society for Skills Promotion in Delhi"** under the Society Registration Act'1860 to co-ordinate the overall efforts of Delhi State in the direction of skill promotion and to avoid confusion in fund management. The Delhi Smart Carrier will be implemented through this Society.

14. Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1500 Lakhs (CSS)

The Skill Development Initiative Scheme is 100 % centrally sponsored scheme. Prime objectives of this is to provide vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government, private institutions and the Industry. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme.

The SDI scheme has the provision of reimbursement of training cost to VTPs (Vocational Training Providers) and to Assessing Body empanelled by Central Govt. Consequent upon restructuring of existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme, from 2014-15, DGE&T will transfer funds under SDI schemes to States / UTs. During 2015-16 ₹ 15 crore has been released under this scheme.

15. Society for Self Employment

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 lakh
Revenue : ₹ 170 Lakhs
Capital : ₹ 30 Lakhs

The Society for self-Employment a registered Society was established in the year 1986. The Society became functional on 1st April 1987. The aims and objectives of the society are:-

- To impart training in different technical course to the young Generation of weaker section of the Society so that they may earn their livelihood by getting themselves Self Employed or get gainful employment.

- To identify skills and manpower requirement of the industry and accordingly develop skilled manpower to cater the need of Industry.

- To identify opportunity in the sector of self employment, micro small and medium scale enterprises.

To develop various trading modules based on upcoming opportunities and implement training programmes for the employment youth. The society conducts skill development programme in Fashion Designing, repair and maintenance of household electrical appliances, electrical gadget, Refrigeration and Air-condition and Plumbing. Keeping in view the latest demand of skilled manpower, the no. of training programme have been enhanced to 25 and imparting training through four centers viz. Jhandewalan, Okhla, Nandnagri & Wazirpur. During the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, a total of 1520, 307, 473 and 519 respectively candidates have been trained by SSE in various Vocational Training Programme. The Society has planned to train about 1000 trainees during 2016-17.

16. Training of Trainers

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakhs

This new Scheme has been introduced to work on thrust areas to promote skill development in Delhi state. Major area covered under this Program is for imparting training under ambit of Skill Development in order to fulfill the obligation of preparing manpower with industrial skills. The Department has introduced B. Voc. Programmed in various Polytechnics aligning to NSQF.

With this background, Department of Training and Technical Education proposes to create a new scheme to train the trainers involved in transference of knowledge and skills in various Institutes with association of Industries. The faculties of these Institutes will be trained to teach revised industry relevance course curricula as per requirement of Institution and also to make them conversant to Ultra Modern facilities with machines & equipment as used by the industries.

Directorate of Employment

1. **Establishment of Model Career Centre –CSS**

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakhs

The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) which aims to provide a variety of employment related services. The President of India, in his speech to the Parliament on 09th June, 2014 said "...My government will transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centres- connecting our youth with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training…". Accordingly, this scheme is focussed on transformation of employment exchanges to Career Centres. It is envisaged to transform all the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres with a phased approach ensuring that standardized set of services are offered all across. Accordingly it is also proposed to implement 50 Model Career Centres by selecting employment exchanges across all the States/UTs. States shall be required to replicate services offered in these model centres to other employment exchanges.

Objectives:

- Career Centres shall connect local youth and other job-seekers with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counseling and training. While the state-of-the-art technology driven National Career Service Portal will, in a sustained manner, provide information about available job opportunities and resources for Career Centres to function effectively, the Career Centres would be the pivotal outreach and counseling interface of the National Career Service for teeming millions of aspiring youth from rural, semi urban areas as well as from disadvantaged sections of the society. These Centres would be staffed by motivated and competent personnel, enabled with necessary tools and infrastructure for:
- Effectively and continuously assessing demand of skills in labour markets, local in other States and abroad;

- Guiding youth visiting the Centres or by outreach to schools/colleges, various training institutions, about the training, on-the-job training, job opportunities, etc., according to their aptitude and potential, and
- Connecting youth and other job seekers with jobs through portal, job fairs and other possible interface with employees such as campus placements.

Govt. of India has released ₹ 24.47 lakh as GIA to GNCTD for establishment of Model Career Centre at Divisional Employment Exchange, R.K. Puram, Dte. of Employment

Organization of Job Fair

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20 Lakhs

A new plan scheme namely "Organization of Job Fair" has been introduced in the budget 2016-17. The objectives of the schemes are:

- To provide venue/ platform to job seekers as well to the job providers to facilitate them to meet each other.
- To create awareness amongst the job seekers regarding available jobs/ openings and about the existing environment/ scenario.
- To generate data with respect to the type of workers, required by the industries/ employers.
- The provide the electronic information/ SMS/E-mail to job seekers for ready and easy information.
- To contact the corporate/ industrialist, banking, engineering services etc. to have firsthand knowledge about their specific requirement.
- To inform the job seekers about the prevailing minimum wages to save them from exploitation.

CHAPTER – 8

SOCIAL WELFARE

In order to have more inclusive growth and development with a human face, Government of Delhi is giving more emphasis on (i) streamlining the delivery mechanism of the existing schemes and programmes (ii) increasing the spectrum of target groups (iii) reorienting the focus of some schemes / activities and (iv) evolving and adopting need felt programmes. Government of Delhi is thus making concerted efforts to ensure that the weaker sections of the society, disadvantaged groups and physically challenged persons get better care and support on one hand and on the other, through another batch of schemes and programmes, the Government would continue to march ahead towards economic empowerment and social security to the aged and other vulnerable groups.

Keeping the above objectives in view and also looking to the needs of giving more focused attention towards women and children, Government of Delhi in November, 2007 decided to have a separate department for Women and Child Development (WCD). The Social Welfare Department (SWD) deals with matters regarding senior citizens and physically challenged persons and other vulnerable groups of our society, with undivided attention.

The Department of Social Welfare aims upliftment and rehabilitation of various socially unprivileged and vulnerable sections of the society such as destitute, persons with special needs, needy Sr. citizens, beggars etc. through implementation of the under mentioned social legislations:-

a) The Bombay prevention of Begging Act, 1959
b) The Probation of Offender's Act, 1958
c) The Persons With Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and free Participation) Act, 1995
d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

In the Budget 2016-17 Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister has announced that disbursement of all the payments under various social welfare and social security schemes will be through the Aadhar linked Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) by using Public Finance Management System (PFMS). This will bring transparency and efficiency in utilisation of public money earmarked for all the welfare schemes of the Government and will ensure that the benefit reaches the genuine, eligible and targeted beneficiary.

1. EDUCATION & WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

1.1 Mass Media, Education and Studies

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

The aim of this scheme is to create awareness regarding available services for the welfare of deprived and differently-abled through workshops, meeting on social issues, and to generate public opinion towards various issues concerning handicapped and to sensitize the society regarding social problems. The Department proposes to get some video spots / short documentaries on the old age, beggary, prohibition etc.

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹27.39 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 28.00 lakh.

1.2 Residential Care Programme for Mentally Challenged

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (PWD Capital)

The aim of the scheme is to provide residential care to the mentally challenged for their education, training, guidance, medical care and rehabilitation. A piece of land measuring 7.69 acres is available at Narela.

A mega project for setting up of an integrated complex for mentally challenged persons is planned at Narela by the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi having a capacity of 1200 inmates.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹86.63 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹150.00 lakh.

1.3 National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 50 Lakh

Under the provisions of the "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of tights and Full Participation) Act 1995", following categories of Disabled persons are covered:-

(i) Persons with disability (Visually Impaired)
(ii) Persons with Disability (Low Vision)
(iii) Leprosy cured Persons
(iv) Persons with Disability (Hearing Impaired)
(v) Persons with Disability (Locomotor Disability)
(vi) Mental Retardation
(vii) Mental Illness

The Act provides for formulation of scheme for ensuring employment of persons with disabilities by Government and local bodies, for training and welfare of persons with disabilities, relaxation of upper age limit, regulation of employment, creation of congenial work environment and constitution of authority responsible for administration of such schemes. This Act has cast full responsibility on the Government to make all out efforts for the persons with disabilities and to fulfill the responsibilities as envisaged under the provisions of the Act.

Under this scheme, General Disability Camps are organized in all the districts of Delhi where in Disability certificates by authorized hospitals, identity cards by DC office, DTC passes etc. are being issued to the Differently-abled persons. Special Disability Camps are also organized in each district in collaboration with 'Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Samiti'(BMVSS) in which artificial limbs, aids & appliances are provided free of cost.

The Department has organized 14 General Disability Camps during the year 2015-16 which benefited 6248 (approx.) disabled persons. For the year 2016-17 it is proposed to organize 15-20 disability camps one for general and one for mental and neurological disable persons in each district of Delhi covering all hospitals so that maximum number of disability certificate can be issued and other facilities can be provided to persons with disabilities. It is also proposed to organize one assessment and distribution of aids and appliances to PwDs through special camp in each district in collaboration with Institute for Physically Handicapped (IPH) or Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO).

During the Financial year 2016-17 Survey of Disabled population of Delhi is to be started. Proposals for this have been invited from various Universities and institutions for this purpose.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹9.37 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹15.00 lakh.

1.4 State Programme of Events for Socially & Physically Disadvantaged persons

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

The aim and objective of the scheme is to make the Socially & Physically disadvantaged groups to be a part of the community and display the skills and expertise in their respective crafts or traditional occupational vocations. Under the scheme exhibition will be held displaying the goods prepared by them in the stalls and cultural & sports events will also be held. This programme will create massive awareness in the community regarding the need and capabilities of the disadvantaged groups. The Voluntary organization will be assisted for their specific project for holding of the events on State and National / International Level.

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹3.80 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹5.00 lakh.

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1.5 Financial Assistance to Differently- abled Persons

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10500 Lakh

As per the notification vide "Financial Assistance to Persons with Special Needs (Handicapped Pension)-2009 dated November 4, 2009, the Disability Pension has been extended to all the disabled persons with disability of 40% and

above (mentally retarded disabled having 35 % and above) in the age group of 0-60 years and having residence proof in Delhi for minimum 5 years prior to application, with family income not more than ₹75,000/-per annum. From the financial year 2012-13, financial assistance is being provided @ ₹1500/- p.m., remitted quarterly in to the bank account of the beneficiary.

The performance of the Plan Scheme 'Financial Assistance to Differently Abled Persons' during the last five years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Revised Estimate (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries covered
1.	2010-11	2650.00	1786.48	25,691
2.	2011-12	2850.00	2752.38	26,622
3.	2012-13	5800.00	5740.72	36,809
4.	2013-14	7800.00	7581.72	45,471
5.	2014-15	9200.00	7864.26	41,043 *
6.	2015-16	10871.00	10842.00	60,657

***** *Out of 52,990 registered beneficiaries, 41,043 beneficiaries were remitted financial assistance and rest withhold for verification.*

1.6 Up-gradation of School For Deaf & Dumb Students

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 43 Lakh

With the advancement of science and technology, better prospects for the prevention, physical restoration, special education and rehabilitation of the disabled have emerged. The Deptt. of Social Welfare, GNCT of Delhi is running 03 primary schools at Kalkaji, Mayur Vihar and Rohini and 01 Secondary School at Delhi Gate for the Deaf and Dumb. All these *04* schools are also having pre-primary co-educational classes of 04 years duration and are co-educational. Special education is provided to the deaf & dumb students in these schools. The boarding facilities for boys and girls separately are also available at Delhi Gate, New Delhi. The Secondary school known as Govt. Lady Noyce School came into existence in the year 1931 and later on it was taken over by the Department of Social Welfare in the year 1959.

Admission in these schools is open to only those deaf children whose sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. These children do not hear/understand sound at all. Apart from education, knowledge of craft, tailoring, computer education etc. is also imparted in these schools. Special trained teachers are deployed in these schools besides vocational teachers/instructors. Department provides accommodation free of cost to these deaf and dumb students who reside in hostel and expenditure on food is borne by the students.

The level of the Middle school of Govt. Lady Noyce School was upgraded to secondary school level in the year 1974. The secondary school at GLNS Complex

was affiliated up to XII standard with CBSE in the year 2009-10. The Govt. lady Noyce School for deaf is the only school, which is functioning according to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSC) Pattern. Examination is also conducted by CBSE

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹30.08 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹30.24 lakh.

1.6 Free supply of Text books & Uniform Subsidy to Deaf & Dumb Students

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 14 Lakh

The objective of the scheme is to support the deaf and dumb students financially in schools run by Social Welfare Department by way of providing text books free of cost and uniform subsidy, these school are running at Kalkaji, Mayur Vihar and Rohini (*03* primary schools) and 01 secondary school at Delhi Gate. All these schools are also having pre-primary classes of 04 year's duration.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹11.27 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹11.27 lakh. In the year 2015-16 uniform subsidy & free text books were given to 1163 and 540 students and in the Current Financial year 2016-17, the proposed target of uniform subsidy & free text books have been enhanced to 1430 and 715 students respectively.

1.8 Office of the Commissioner (Disability)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 85 Lakh

An independent commissionerate has been established to look into the rights for persons with disabilities and also for redressal of the cases under section 61-62 of the Persons With Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and free Participation) Act, 1995). Legal- aid services also been provided to persons with disabilities.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹51.07 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹74.77 lakh.

1.9 Construction of Half Way / Long Stay Homes

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh(Revenue)

The 'Half Way/Long Stay Homes' project is to provide a facilitating mechanism for rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated and controlled after their discharge from hospitals for mentally chalanged .

The aim and objective of the scheme is to provide social integration and socio-economic rehabilitation of mentally improved patients (for 1-2 year stay period for half way home inmates and no period for long stay home).

The need for such Half Way Homes is felt, as the community at large is still hesitant in accepting such persons into its fold. The project is aimed at providing vocational training to such treated and controlled mentally ill persons as well as counseling for them and their families to facilitate reintegration with the family/society. The project is expected to also provide medical advice/treatment relating to their illness so that periodic or occasional psychiatric disturbances can be managed. It is expected that the inmates would be able to get integrated into normal life within a reasonable period of time.

There is a need for separate residential rehabilitation facility for persons with psychological disability due to the following reasons:

- Years of neglect to the person with psychological disability.
- Differential need for such groups.
- Most marginalized, highly disabled and disempowered section of the society.
- Ensuring development of residential rehabilitation facility for psychological disabled people on the lines of homes for destitute, children and women as this is the most marginalized and disabled group.

GOALS OF REHABILITATION IN MENTAL HEALTH:

- Necessary for mentally ill for incorporation back into society
- Ensure smooth transition from acute treatment to rehabilitation back to society
- Provides phase wise application of different type of services for patient/family.
- Should be available, accessible and affordable for all sections of society.
- Prevent Deficit State, Vegetative Existence (in any setting)
- Prevent Homelessness related to mental illness
- Promote self-reliance
- Reduce the family's burden

The cost of the 'project' was ₹ 47.63 crore. The Construction work has almost completed for all five units/sites in Delhi i.e. 01 at Dwarka, 02 at Rohni Sector -3, 01 at Rohini Sector- 22 and 01 at Narela. These homes are to be functional. A piece of land has also been earmarked at Village Dallupra to construct Half Way Home / Long Stay Home and possession was taken from DDA by Department in November, 2014..

During the financial year 2015-16, ₹568 lakh [₹5.00 lakh-Revenue +₹563 lakh-Capital] has been kept in RE 2015-16 and no expenditure was incurred in 2015-16.

1.10 Construction of Hostel for College Going Blind Students (Boys)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (PWD-Capital)

The Department is running one Hostel for college going blind students at Sewa Kuteer, Kingsway Camp, Delhi. Need has arisen to construct one more hostel to decongest the existing hostel. It has also been felt that during the coming years the number of blind students will increase. Department has proposed setting up of a Hostel for College Going Blind Students (Boys) Phase-II at a vacant plot measuring 5900 sqm at Sewa Kutir Complex, Kingsway Camp, Delhi. PWD is in process of taking permission/NOC from different local bodies. After the approval of building plan from local bodies, construction may be started in CFY 2016-17.

During the financial year 2015-16, ₹96.00 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹150.00 lakh under this scheme.

1.11 Construction of Hostel for College Going Blind Students (Girls)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 500 Lakh (PWD-Capital)

The aim of the scheme is to provide protection and proper shelter to the College going blind girls. There is a pressing demand from various social organizations for construction of Hostel for College going Blind Students. A large number of blind girls are migrating and getting admission in various colleges of Delhi. The Social Welfare Department has proposed to *construct new hostel at existing structure of Bal Sadan, Timarpur which is required to be demolished for construction of proposed Hostel for College Going Blind Students (Girls) [Area 3752 m^2].*

PWD has been asked to prepare the conceptual plan for the said hostel.If the building plan approved then construction may be started in CFY 2016-17.

During the financial year 2015-16, no expenditure has been incurred against RE of ₹10 lakh under this scheme.

1.12 Construction of Home for Mentally Challenged Persons

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (PWD-Capital)

During 1983, Revenue Department, GNCTD had handed over the land at Narela measuring 47 Bighas, 13 Biswas. The PWD had completed the work of levelling and construction of Boundary wall of the land. The project will be taken up by the PWD. Building Plan/Design is to be approved from the competent authority.

1.13 Home for Mentally Challenged persons (Asha Deep and Asha Jyoti)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 68 Lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide residential care to the mentally challenged including their education, training, guidance, medical care and rehabilitation. At present three homes are being run by this department:

1. Asha Kiran at Rohini (Avantika)
2. Asha Jyoti at Harinagar
3. Asha Deep at Narela

However, these homes are being run under non plan head. The budget provision is made for infrastructural development.

During the financial year 2015-16, ₹14.60 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹18.00 lakh under this scheme.

2. WELFARE OF SENOIR CITIZENS

2.1 Financial Assistance to Senior Citizens

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹61000 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to provide Social security by way of financial assistance @ ₹1000 per month to destitute, old and disabled persons between age of 60 to 69 years and @ ₹1500 per month to 70 years & above, who are without any means of subsistence. The quantum of Financial assistance to senior citizens age of 70 years and above was enhanced from ₹1000/- to ₹1500/- p.m. from October,2011. From 2012-13, beneficiaries belonging to SC/ST and Minority communities are being provided additional financial assistance of ₹500/-p.m. besides the usual pension amount.

Senior Citizen Pension is remitted on quarterly basis in the saving accounts of the beneficiaries maintained either in the bank or Post Office, through Electronic Clearing System(ECS) of RBI. In addition to remitting pension through ECS, the SW Department has also begun the process of Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) for beneficiaries who submitted their Aadhar number. Gradually entire ECS would be phased into AEPS.

The pensioner should be resident of Delhi for 05 year with proof, age of 60 yrs & above and having family income less than ₹ 60,000/- per annum. The income does not include income of independent sons and daughters. The applicant must have an ID proof as listed in notification.

In Budget 2013-14, it has been announced that 'Differentially- Abled Persons' and 'Women in Distress' will continue to get enhanced financial assistance of ₹1500 per month w.e.f. April 2013 on attaining 60 years of age and transferred to the Scheme "Pension to the Senior Citizens".

During the financial year 2015-16, ₹60289.72 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹60879.51 lakh and about 3.88 lakh Sr. Citizens were remitted the pension. During Annual Plan 2015-16; 4.30 lakh senior citizens are proposed to be benefitted under this Plan Scheme in CFY 2016-17.

Brief about the Plan Scheme" Pension to Sr. Citizens": The scheme was being implemented under Non-Plan till 1993-94 and from the year 1994-95, it is being implemented under Plan scheme.

The year wise number of beneficiaries and amount paid under this scheme is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries#	Rate (₹ per month)
1.	1993-94	11237	100
2.	2001-02	104095	300 (w.e.f. Jan. 2002 rate enhanced from 200 to 300)
3.	2002-03	124970	300
4.	2003-04	189680	300
5.	2004-05	150000	350 (w.e.f. August, 2004)
6.	2005-06	150000	350
7.	2006-07	167887	400(w.e.f. April, 2006)
8.	2007-08	184176	600 (w.e.f. April, 2007)
9.	2008-09	230356	1000 (w.e.f. April, 2008)
10.	2009-10	250000	1000
11.	2010-11	338000	1000
12.	2011-12	391000	1000 for Sr. Citizen aged 60yrs to 69 yrs 1500 for Sr. Citizen aged 70yrs & above, (w.e.f. October,2011)
13.	2012-13	386000	Rate as mentioned at Sl.No.12
14.	2013-14	375708	Rate as mentioned at Sl.No.12
15.	2014-15	331881	Rate as mentioned at Sl.No.12
16.	2016-17	388471	Rate as mentioned at Sl.No.12

 # Source- Statistical Hand Book(s) of Delhi.

2.2 Recreation Facilities for Senior Citizens

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide facilities for relaxation, avenues of Social & Cultural activities during leisure time of Senior Citizens by setting up Recreation Centers all over Delhi. Setting up of Recreation Centers, selection and identification of suitable NGO/senior citizen Association in the field, release of Grants (Non-recurring) for setting up of recreation centers then release of Recurring grant in two half yearly installments. 95 recreation centers have been set up.

Eligibility:

1. Senior Citizen Organizations/RWAs and those NGOs who are exclusively working on the issues related to the Welfare of the Senior Citizens.

2. The Organization should at least have three year old Registration under Societies Registration Act/ Registrar Cooperative Societies which can be relaxed in case of Organization of Senior Citizens themselves.

3. It should have at least 50 registered members with it.

Pattern of Assistance :

Non Recurring Grant: One time grant to the tune of ₹75,000/- (Rupees Seventy Five Thousand only) to the organizations having space available for of Chairs, tables, cupboards, Television, Indoor Game items, coolers, water coolers, curtains etc. as per the need.

Recurring Grant: of ₹20,000/ (Rupees Eighteen Thousand only) for covering operational expenses, which includes payments for the attendants, rent, minor repairs in case of owned building, organizing tours, health camps/ yoga camps, discussions and seminars, celebration of National and religious festivals, purchase of news papers, magazines, periodicals, payment of water and electricity charges and other incidental expenses.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 177.12 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹178.00 lakh. In CFY, it is proposed to provide GIA to 140 Recreation Centers (out of which 94 are already getting grant-in-aid).

2.3 Old Age Homes

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹2200 Lakh (₹2000 Lakh- PWD Capital +₹200 Lakh- Deptt Capital)

The aim and object of setting up of Old Age Homes is to provide a place to Senior Citizens where they may live gracefully in a congenial atmosphere. They will be provided residential care including free boarding & lodging facilities, health care, reading room, recreation facilities, common prayer place & discourses etc. The Govt. has established two old age homes- one at Bindapur being run by the Department (64 persons are staying) and another at Lampur in collaboration with Delhi Brotherhood Society, an NGO (25 persons are staying).

Possession of Land has been taken for construction of new Old Age Homes at Chitranjan Park, Wazirpur, Kanti Nagar, Paschim Vihar, Rohini Sector-4, Chhatarpur, Janakpuri , Geeta Colony , Sarita Vihar, and Vasant Kunj, Except Shakur Basti.

Under First phase, construction for new Old Age Homes is proposed to be started in the current year 2016-17 at Chittranjan Park, Kanti Nagar, Rohini Sec.-4, Paschim Vihar and Chattarpur. Lay out plan approved by Competent Authority. PWD is under process of receiving NOC/permission from different local bodies.

Old Age homes for which possession of land has been taken:

- Kanti Nagar:- Department is going to construct an old Age home on the vacant plot measuring 1550 sqm. at Kanti Nagar, Delhi. Conceptual plan has been

approved by the Competent Authority and PWD has submitted the plan on 20-07-2015 for approval of Building department (North DMC).

- Rohini Sector IV— Department is going to construct an old Age home on the vacant plot measuring 3575.67 sqm.at Rohini Sector IV . MCD has approved the Building plan. Construction will be started as per the building plan approved.

- Chitranjan Park:- The Department has taken over possession of plot 1239sqm from DDA. Conceptual plan has been approved by the Competent Authority. The plot has been further handed over to PWD for construction and PWD architect is to submit building plan before DUAC. NOC of DUAC would be submitted to MCD for approval of Building Plan, other documents have already been submitted to MCD.

- Chhatarpur :- The Department has taken over possession of plot measuring 2 bighas 10 Biswas and further handed over to PWD. Sanction for boundary wall issued. PWD is awaiting the approval of Building plan from MCD.

- Paschim Vihar:- The Department has taken over possession of the plot of 2265 sqm and further handed over to PWD. PWD will submit all the required documents alongwith the revised allotment letter to MCD.

- Wazirpur Village, Ashok Vihar:- The Department has taken over possession of plot 666 sqm from DDA.PWD has taken the approval of building plan from North MCD (on 01-06-2015)

- Geeta Colony: - PWD architect has to resubmit the drawings with some modification to in the house committee and after taking the approval of competent authority forwarded to PWD for obtaining the necessary permissions of the local authorities(plot of 1027 sqm).

- Janakpuri :- Possession of land already taken from DDA and PWD has already been requested to prepare the building plan(plot of 1800 sqm).

- Sarita Vihar:- Possession of land already taken from DDA and PWD . PWD architect has to resubmit the drawings with some modification after taking the approval of competent authority forwarded to PWD for obtaining the necessary permissions of the local authorities i.e. MCD etc.(plot of 771 sqm)

- Shakur Basti:- Since the plot is under litigation, DDA has asked for taking possession of land as an alternate site(plot of 2100 sqm).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹120.60 lakh (₹6.35 lakh-PWD +₹114.25 lakh-Deptt) has been incurred against RE of ₹214.25 lakh (₹50 lakh-PWD +164.25 lakh-Deptt).

2.4 Welfare Programme for the Senior Citizens

Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 60 Lakh

The primary objective of the scheme is to re-enforce & strengthen the commitment of the family to provide care to old persons and for providing care to destitute & elderly. The objective has further been integrated with the objective of the state policy for the old persons formulated by the Delhi Govt. in 2006. The state policy has a wide scope to cater to the needs of the senior citizens in the areas of financial security , protection of life and proper social care, health care, and research, education and awareness generation in the areas concerning the elderly.

The Delhi Govt. has constituted the State Council for Senior Citizens with objective of overseeing the implementation of the State policy for senior citizen , improving coordination among various stake holders, increasing awareness about issues relating to senior citizen, setting minimum standard for services to senior citizens etc.

The Delhi Govt. has constituted the maintenance Tribunals under the provisions of the "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" wherein the parents and senior citizen in distress can seek relief in the form of maintenance allowance from their children through the Maintenance tribunals. Besides it, the Appellate Tribunals has also been notified. For providing better facilities to Senior citizens, 11 Maintenance Tribunals & 11 Appellate Tribunals have been constituted.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹21.69 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 22.00 lakh.

3. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Direction & Administration Including UBS and Automation of Social Welfare Department

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 400 Lakh

The Department of Social Welfare has increased its programmes and activities manifold with the expansion of Social Welfare Institutions & Services. Thus, there is a need for strengthening of the Direction and Administration machinery by establishing of some new units, creation of additional posts of various categories. This scheme also includes the requirement of funds for Urban Basic Services Scheme (UBS) transferred from Urban Development Dept. and Automation of the Department of Social Welfare.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹265.76 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹365.50 lakh.

4. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

4.1 Security – Internal and External and Augmentation of Sanitation of the Social Welfare Institutions

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh

The objective is to provide round the clock strict watch & ward vigil to reduce escapes & untoward incidence in the homes/institutions run by the Department. The Security (external and internal) & sanitation work had been outsourced. Cleaning through sanitation machine is also in proposal for homes/institutions run by this Department. Under the scheme, payment is made to the private agencies for security and sanitation services in the homes/institutions being run by the Department of Social Welfare.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹111.90 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹250.00 lakh.

5. GIA & Others

5.1 Provision of Additional Facilities in Existing Building

Plan Outlay 2016-17 :₹1200 Lakh (₹1000 lakh - PWD+ ₹200 lakh- Deptt)

The aim of the scheme is to provide all civic amenities & facilities in existing buildings of all institutions like proper lights, amenities, ventilation and properly developed area for external activities. Addition / alteration / maintenance through PWD or other departmental agencies. The Plan Scheme 'Development of Seva Kuteer Complex(through PWD)' has been merged under Plan Scheme 'Provision of Additional Facilities in Existing Building(PWD)' from 2015-16.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹873.50 lakh(727.83 lakh-PWD+ ₹145.67 lakh-Deptt] has been incurred against RE of ₹946.46 lakh[₹800 lakh –PWD+ ₹146.46 lakh-Deptt].

5.2 Grants to Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, NGO Delhi Branch for construction of Multi Purpose Centre for the welfare of Leprosy Affected Persons

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh is functioning in the field of leprosy welfare since 1961 and has conducted a social survey of living conditions of leprosy affected & the social problems related to their rehabilitation. With a goal to provide better services, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh have acquired Gram Sabha land measuring 14750 sq. yards in village Alipur to set up a suitable building to achieve its aims and objectives by providing model cottage home, Nursery school, Rehabilitation center and Administration Block. A token provision of ₹ 1 lakh has kept under the scheme.

5.3 National Family Benefit Scheme

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 509 Lakh

The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance to poor households on the event of the death of the breadwinner. Amount of benefit is ₹10,000/- in case of death of primary breadwinner, irrespective of the cause of death viz. natural or accidental. The families are eligible who are having family income upto ₹60,000/- p.a. and are residents of Delhi for last 5 yrs or more. Under the scheme of National Family Benefit Scheme one – time assistance of ₹10,000/- is given to poor households in the event of the death of the breadwinner (proposal to make it ₹ 20,000/- as per GOI norm is under consideration).

Eligibility

- Family income should not be more than 60,000/- p.a.
- Death certificate of the bread earner.
- *Age of the applicant between 18-64 yrs.*
- Applicant must be a resident of Delhi for 05yrs. Proof of residence (any one from the listed documents by the SW Department) showing at least 05 years of residence of Delhi.

The performance of the Plan Scheme 'National Family Benefit Scheme' in Delhi during the last five years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Revised Estimate (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries covered
1.	2010-11	215.00	207.70	2077
2.	2011-12	258.00	253.40	2534
3.	2012-13	270.00	269.40	2694
4.	2013-14	310.00	282.70	2827
5.	2014-15	360.00	337.20	3372
6.	2015-16	550.00	539.60	5396

5.4 Financial Assistance to Transgender Community

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Delhi Govt. announced this scheme for the transgender community as they are amongst the most vulnerable sections of our society, socially ostracized and economically vulnerable. It was decided to provide financial support of ₹1000 per month to those transgender who are living in Delhi for at least 03 years. This scheme was announced in year 2013-14 and is pending approval of the Competent Authority; therefore, it has not been implemented yet.

6. U.D. DEPARTMENT

6.1 Urban Basic Service Programme

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 65 Lakh

The Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme being implemented by Department of Urban Development, Govt. of Delhi, was initiated in Delhi as per the guidelines issued in May, 1985 by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The programme involves planning for the betterment of the individual Basties at the grass root level.

The above provision also includes expenditure towards existing UBS staff in plan side & ancillary expenditure for this Cell.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹43.65 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹50.00 lakh.

CHAPTER – 9

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Department of Women & Child Development has been working for the overall development of women and children through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. Department has made concerted efforts to provide welfare services and development programmes for women in distress, institutional and non-institutional services/ programmes for the care, treatment, rehabilitation and protection of the children, and further initiating steps for the economic empowerment of women.

2. With the expansion and focus on matters concerning the development of women and children, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in November 2007 decided to have a separate Department for Women and Child Development.

3. In the Budget 2016-17 Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister has announced that disbursement of all the payments under various social welfare and social security schemes will be through the Aadhar linked Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) by using Public Finance Management System (PFMS). This will bring transparency and efficiency in utilisation of public money earmarked for all the welfare schemes of the Government and will ensure that the benefit reaches the genuine, eligible and targeted beneficiary.

4. SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WOMEN

4.1 DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 700 Lakh

(Includes₹24lakh for Capital Assets)

Women & Child Development Department is the administrative Department for Delhi commission for Women (DCW) which takes up cases of violation of safe-guards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws. The Commission shall perform following main functions:

- Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguard provided for women
- Present to the Govt. annually and all at such other times as the commission may deem fit. Reports upon the working of the safeguard.
- Take up the cases of violation of the provision of the constitution and of their laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities

- Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so to recommend strategies for their removal
- Participate and advise on the planning process of a socio economic development of women
- Inspect or cause to be inspected, a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners, or otherwise and take up matters with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary
- Fund litigation involving issues affecting a large body of women

Delhi Commission for Women with the help of NGO is working in the area of formation of Self Help Groups. Under their project of 'Sahyogini', they have legal advisors and their panel of members provides counseling for family disputes and reconciliation opportunities to avoid litigation. They have been able to provide immediate help to women help line. They have also taken up a initiative of 'Mahila Panchayat' which is a community based programme for economic and legal empowerment of women.

The Commission consists of a Chairperson, five members to be nominated by the Govt. and Member- Secretary, an Officer who is a member of Civil Services.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹680.30 lakh has been released to the Commission against RE of ₹700.00 lakh.

The scheme women helpline- 181 (CSS) is now under the administrative control of DCW.

4.2 STRENGTHENING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN INSTITUTIONS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 80 Lakh

The Department of Women and Child Development is maintaining and running 26 Institutions for providing care, protection and rehabilitation of the juveniles and women. Through this Programme, the concept of creating social security to the target groups gets translated into reality. The WCD proposes to modernize the Institutions / homes by automation, eco-friendly technology such as solar lighting, solar heater etc. and training on modern management & orientation.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹42.88 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹57.00 lakh.

4.3. SETTING UP OF WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL

Plan Outlay 2016-17	:	₹ 2000 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 50 Lakh
Capital	:	₹ 1950 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to provide a dignified and affordable shelter to women who are employed and do not have any living accommodation in the city. The present number of Working Women's Hostels is full and not in a position to accommodate the large number of Women who are waiting for such residential admission. Hence, there is an increasing need for constructing more Working Women Hostels. *DDA has allotted land at Dheerpur, Najafgarh, Basant Village, Ranibagh, Tughlakabad, Dilshad Garden, Narela, Bawana and Dwarka. Payment of land has been released to DDA for Dheerpur,Najafgarh,Basant village,Ranibagh and Tughlakabad.*

At present 02 working women's hostel constructed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi at Rohini and Bishwas Nagar are providing safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women. Keeping in view of the large number of needy women, three hostels to accommodate 200 working women will be started at *Dilshad Garden, Pitampura and Basant Village* in 2016-17. Working women hostel at Dwarka with a capacity to accommodate 50 numbers of working women will become operational in 2016-17.

During the financial year 2015-16, no amount has been incurred against RE of ₹5.00 lakh.

4.4 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 25500 Lakh

The Department is implementing the scheme of '*Pension to Women in distress*' to provide social security by way of financial assistance to widows, divorced, separated abandoned deserted or destitute women in the age group of 18 to 60 years who have no adequate means of subsistence and are poor, needy and vulnerable. The rate of pension is ₹1500/- per month, which is remitted quarterly in their bank accounts.

Eligibility:

- Women residing in Delhi for more than 5 years preceding the date of application will eligible.
- She has a 'singly operated ' account in any bank for receiving the payment through electronic clearing system
- She is not receiving any pension from Central Govt./State Govt./ Delhi Municipal Corporations and NDMC or any other source for this purpose
- She is not receiving any maintenance allowance from spouse by any judicial order
- Her income from all sources should not exceed ₹ 60,000/- per month

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹26710.49 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹26758.40 lakh and 1.65 lakh beneficiaries covered under this scheme.

4.5. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LACTATING AND NURSING MOTHERS BELONGING TO WEAKER SECTION OF SOCIETY

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the mothers of newly born children belonging to weaker section of society for nourishing meals, who cannot afford to have balanced diet after delivery as malnutrition is widely prevalent in poor families. This assistance is meant for providing good nourishment to the lactating mothers throughout the period of lactation. The quantum of assistance will be ₹ 500/-only and will be restricted to the mother for one child only.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.53 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1 lakh.

4.6 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS FOR PERFORMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTERS AND MARRIAGE OF ORPHAN GIRLS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 990 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance of ₹ 30,000/- to the poor women in distress for performing marriage of their daughters and also to orphan girls for their marriage. The family income ceiling is enhanced from ₹ 48000/- to ₹ 60000/- per annum from April 2009. This assistance is paid up to two daughters only. The applicant should be permanent residents of Delhi for the last five years. This scheme was transferred from the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Min. to this Department from financial year 2006-07.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹984.40 lakh has been spent against RE of ₹1090.00 lakh and 3281 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme.

4.7 SCHEME OF BHAGIDARI STREE SHAKTI : NEW INITIATIVES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Includes ₹ 10 lakh for Capital Assets)

Under this Plan Scheme, the expenditure are incurred on the following three projects/components:-

i. GRC Projects
ii. Awaz Utho Project
iii. Operation of two shelter homes (Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla) for destitute, pregnant and lactating women.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the services through effective management with participation and collaboration with other departments and NGOs,

RWAs etc. and to provide package of services in the area of empowerment of women, care of elderly etc.

i. Gender Resource Centre Project (GRC)

Gender Resource Centre is a programme run for Women Empowerment and a sequel to Stree Shakti Programme, shifting from the camp based approach to permanent set ups in the neighborhood, of the community. The GRCs, are envisaged as instruments to bring about health, socio-economic, literacy & legal empowerment of women particularly those belonging to the under privileged sections of the society.

ii. Awaz Utho Project - The Awaz Utho campaign was included under this Plan Scheme and launched in Delhi on 8th March, 2011 on the occasion of international Women's Day to address the safety concerns of women and girls in the city.

iii Operation of two shelter homes- The two shelter Homes for destitute, pregnant and lactating women are functional at Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla having the capacity to house 10 and 14 women respectively. These Shelter Homes are functional since Febuary, 2011 and are being managed by the YWCA, Delhi. The fund for running these homes is being provided by the WCD department. The estimated/tentative expenditure for running these shelter homes is ₹ 70.00 lakh per annum. The aims and objectives of these Institutions are :-

a. To provide safe and secure shelter for destitute women. Here "destitute women'' means Pregnant or Lactating women who are not having any shelter in the NCT of Delhi.

b. To provide pre-natal, natal and post-natal medical services through the professionals.

c. To provide pre-nutritious/wholesome food to the inmates including mother and child. And shall also provide clothing and other materials necessary for subsistence of the mother and child.

d. To provide counseling as well as training for parenting their children in a better manner to make them useful productive citizens of future.

e. To provide life skills, vocational trainings as per the education and aptitude of the women.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 947.67 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1941.00 lakh under the said Scheme.

4.8 ADDITIONAL HONORARIUM TO ANGANWARI WORKERS AND HELPERS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5800 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to pay additional honorarium to 11150 sanctioned Anganwari Workers and 11150 helpers for the work and the records they prepare in an Anganwari particularly pertaining to nutrition programme and nutrition health education. However, presently 10897 AWW and 10897 AWH are working.

The Delhi Govt. is providing @ ₹2000/- per month to AWWs and ₹ 1000/- per month to AWHs in addition to the GOI's share. The details of honorarium to AWW and AWH from FY 2016-17 are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	GOI share [100%]	Delhi Govt.'s contribution	Total (P.M.)
1.	AWW	3000	2000	5000
2.	AWH	1500	1000	2500

Before 2016-17, sharing ratio was 90:10 between state & center, Delhi Government was paid 10% of Govt. of India's share of honorarium i.e. ₹300/- to Anganwadi worker and ₹150/- to helper and GOI was paid ₹2700/-p.m. for AWW & ₹1350/- for AWHs.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹5107.89 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹5250.00 lakh.

4.9 GIA TO DELHI SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD FOR HONORARIUM TO ANGANWARI WORKERS & HELPERS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 34 Lakh

The aim of the scheme is to pay honorarium to 60 Anganwari workers & 60 helpers for the work & the records they prepare in an Anganwari which is run by NGO's particularly pertaining to nutrition programme and nutrition health education. The rate of honorarium is same as reflected in above mentioned Scheme in Para-3.8.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹33.00 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹37.44 lakh

4.10 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 77 Lakh

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 has come into force from 26.10.2006. The Act is aimed at providing protection to wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. The Law extends protection to women who are sisters including adopted sisters and mothers. Domestic violence under the Act includes actual abuse or threat of abuse, whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the women victim or her relatives would also be covered under the definition of Domestic violence. The Department of

Women & Child Development, Government of Delhi is the Nodal Department for the implementation of provisions under the Act. For effective implementation, the major duties and responsibilities of the Protection Officer under the Rules are as under:-

- Appointment of Protection Officers in each district as per section 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to start functioning
- Publish the names and addresses with telephone number of the Protection Officers and the service providers.
- Wide publicity to the provisions of the Act.
- To assist the aggrieved person in making a complaint under the Act
- To assist the aggrieved person and her child in obtaining medical aid at a medical facility including providing transportation to get the medical facility

The Department of Women and Child Development has presently appointed 18 Protection Officers on contract basis who are attached with the various Mahila Courts. The Protection Officers shall be under the control and supervision of the Magistrates and perform the duties given by the Magistrates {as per Section 9(2)}. The Protection officers are functioning from the Office of the District Social Welfare Officer.

The implementation of the Act provides for effective coordination and correspondence between Protection Officers, Police service providers, aggrieved persons and their family/relatives. Complaints of Domestic Violence have been received in various Mahila Courts in Delhi.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹42.67 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹60.00 lakh.

4.11 IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATION OF HDR REPORT/CHAIR ON GENDER STUDIES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5.00 Lakh

No amount has been incurred in 2015-16.

4.12 GIA TO DELHI COMMISSION FOR WOMEN FOR WOMEN HELPLINE -181 (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 74 Lakh

The scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, one stop center, and hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number.

Under the Women Helpline scheme, the States/UTs will utilize or augment their existing helpline through a dedicated single National Number. Department of Telecommunication (GOI) has allocated short code 181 to all States/UTs which is being used by some states/UTs.

The scheme will be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Central Govt. will provide 100% assistance to the State/UTs Administration under this scheme. The day to day implementation and administrative matters would be responsibility of the States Govt. /UT Administration.

The Helpline- '181' is already functional in Delhi under State Plan Fund namely '*Women in Distress Helpline (181)*'. From 2016-17, it will be Centrally Sponsored with 100% GIA from GOI.

This scheme has come under the administrative control of DCW during 2015-16.

4.13 BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (CSS)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 450 Lakh

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padao(BBBP)' scheme has been launched by GOI on 22 January, 2015 to empower the girl child to enable her education. This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The scheme aims at prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination, ensures survival, protection and education of girl child.The scheme will be addressing the declining child sex ratio through mass campaign across the country by changing societal mindset and creating awareness on this issue. It will have focused intervention and multi sectoral action in 100 districts having low child sex ratio.

The BBBP imitative has two major Components (i) Mass Communication Campaign and (ii) Multi-sectoral action in related district with adverse CSR, covering all States/UTs.

In Delhi BBBP scheme is being implemented in 07 Districts(Revenue) South-West, North-West , East, West, North , North- East and South on pilot basis. The scheme provides monitorable targets to be achieved by having multi-pronged actions by various departments.

4.14 ICDS (TRAINING)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 370 Lakh
[₹ 300 lakh- Center + ₹70 lakh- State]

Training of ICDS functionaries is one of the most vital component of ICDS Programme. The training aims to make quality improvement in ICDS functionaries. Introduction training, Job/Orientation training and refresher training courses are organized for AWWs and AWHs.

The Govt. of India has changed the cost sharing pattern between Centres and State i.e. 100% central share for all components of ICDS Scheme. Before 2016-17, it was 90:10 between center & state.

The fund allocated in BE 2016-17 under state share may be surrendered at the RE stage in light of new cost norm of ICDS (i.e 100% GOI).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹188.14 lakh [₹147.75 lakh - Center Share +₹40.39 lakh –state share has been incurred against RE of ₹454 lakh [₹400 lakh- Center Share + ₹54 lakh –State Share] .

4.15 ICDS (GENERAL)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 14000 Lakh
[₹12000 lakh- Center + ₹2000 lakh- State]

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through State Government since October,1975 aiming at holistic development of children (0-6 Years) and pregnant and lactating mothers. It provides integrated services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, pre-school-non formal education and health & nutrition Education. Over 40 years of its operation, ICDS has expanded.

Till 2015-16 in Delhi, 10897 Anganwadi Centers out of 11150 sanctioned Anganwadi Centre were operational and 253 more Anganwadi Centres will become operational in the financial year 2016-17.

Govt. of India has changed the cost sharing pattern between Centre and State i.e. 100% central share for all components of ICDS Scheme including Supplementary Nutrition Programme and for other schemes implemented on the platform of ICDS. Before 2016-17, it was 90: 10 & 90: 25 for ICDS General Scheme and 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition programme between centre and state.

Now, the Govt. of India is providing 100% of funds for Administrative and Operative cost of ICDS Scheme. The components covered under ICDS Scheme are salary of Staff, Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and helpers, rent for Anganwadi Centre, medicine kits, pre-school kit, administrative expenses, early Childhood Care and Education Day, Hiring of vehicle, Monitoring and Evaluation (stationary), Equipment/Furniture, Uniform &Badges for AWW and AWH, Weighing scales, Untied funds (recurring and non-recurring expenditure) for Angan Wadi cum Creche and flexi fund.

The honorarium is provided @ ₹ 3000/- to AWW and ₹ 1500/- to AWH per month and two saree/uniform set for each AWW , AW cum Creche worker and AWH @ 300/-

each saree by the GOI. In addition to GOI's share, GNCTD is providing additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers of ₹2000/- per month in addition to the central share and ₹1 000 per month to Helpers. The Delhi Govt. is also providing additional amount of ₹200/- per saree to each Anganwadi Worker and Helper for 02 sarees/ uniforms.

The present honorarium of Anganwadi Worker is ₹ 5000 per month and ₹ 2500 for helper which includes centre share and Delhi Govt. contribution.

The fund allocated in BE 2016-17 under state share may be surrendered at the RE stage in light of new cost norm of ICDS(i.e 100% GOI).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹9896.98 lakh [₹9090.58 lakh - Center Share +₹806.40 lakh –state share has been incurred against RE of ₹ 12000 lakh [₹11000 lakh- Center Share + ₹1000 lakh –State Share] .

4.16. GIA TO DELHI SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD UNDER ICDS (GENERAL)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 44 Lakh
[₹42 lakh- Center Share + ₹2 lakh- State share]

The ICDS General programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through States. The grant is provided by State for 60 Anganwadi Centres [i.e. Madanpur Khaddar Project] which is run by DSWB. The central share is 100% for Administrative and Operative cost (i.e. salary, honorarium for Anganwadi Workers & helpers, rent for Anganwadi centers, contingency of AWCs) as per the present cost norm of ICDS scheme.

4.17. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) –A CONDITIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹800 Lakh (CSS)

The Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) formulated the said scheme namely 'Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY for pregnant & lactating mothers which is a conditional maternity benefit scheme'. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme has been approved by the GOI on pilot basis in 53 selected Districts across the country. This scheme is being implemented by using the platform of ICDS*. In Delhi*, the scheme is being implemented from 2011-12 on pilot basis in two districts namely North-West & West in 45 ICDS projects.

Financial Assistance

A cash incentive of ₹6,000/-(in two installments) is provided directly to the women who are 19 years and above for the first two live births [excluding Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees will be excluded from the scheme as

they are entitled for paid maternity leave) subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition under the scheme.

Earlier, cash insensitive of ₹4,000/- (in three installments) was provided to the beneficiary. But in accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 implemented in Delhi w.e.f. 10th September 2013, provision of cash incentive of ₹6,000/- as maternity benefit has been made in the Act. This is released in two installments (₹3,000/- each) w.e.f. the date of implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 i.e. 5th July, 2013.

Implementation

The scheme is getting implemented through the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). Anganwadi worker and Anganwadi helper would receive an incentive of ₹200/- and ₹ 100/- respectively per pregnant & lactating woman after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary got complete.

However, a provision of ₹300 lakh has also been made in BE 2016-17 as State Share under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana which may be surrendered at RE stage in light of funding pattern of 100% GOI share.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹339 lakh (under CSS) has been incurred against RE of ₹ 700 lakh.

4.18 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (CSS)

GIA TO STATE CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETY-CSS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1400 Lakh

The ICPS Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the year 2009. The scheme aims to provide a protective environment for all the children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well protected life. This scheme is being implemented through State Child Protection Society, Delhi (Society formed in 2010) as per the MOU signed between the Govt. of India and State Govt. in year 2010.

The components under ICPS are (a) State Child Protection Society, Delhi (State Share) and (b) State Child Protection Society (CSS) - (Central Share)

Funding Pattern: - From 2015-16, this scheme is 100% funded by GOI. However, till 2014-15, this scheme was implemented with the following cost sharing pattern between Center and State/NGOs is 90:10, 35:65 and 75:25 depends upon the all structural mechanisms and services under ICPS.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹904.61 lakh (under CSS) has been incurred against RE of ₹1000 lakh.

4.19 FOSTER CARE HOME SERVICES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1 Lakh

The concept of Foster Care Services involves a substitute family for a temporary period till the child's own family is in a position to accept them in the family. This will help in the restoration of children & would provide children suitable families. The NGO's also do counseling of the families & supervise the child once placed.

4.20 IMPLEMENTATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT-2000

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 950 Lakh
[₹750 lakh -Revenue + ₹ 200 lakh – Capital]

The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 received the assent of the President of India on 30th December 2000. The Act provides for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children and also spells out the machinery and infrastructure required for this. The Juvenile Justice Act 1986 has been replaced. Some of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 have been amended through the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006, which received the assent of the President of India on 22nd August 2006.

The department has already taken the Initiatives for Implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006.

Under the Act it is incumbent upon the department to set up Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Children Homes, Observation homes, Special Home and place of safety. Three Juvenile Justice Boards and eight Child Welfare Committees are functioning. The Department of WCD is running children homes/ observation homes/ place of safety/special home to provide a child friendly environment and also ensure rehabilitation of children in conflict with law and those requiring protection and care by providing vocational training and restoration to the family.

The Department is encouraging NGO participation and has recognized NGOs who run Children Homes and Shelter Homes u/s 34 and 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. At present there are 54 NGOs running child care institutions.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹486.96 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 900 lakh.

4.21 Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The Commission for Protection of Child Right Act, 2005 came into force in the year 2006. The Department of Women & Child Development has created Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights in September, 2008 in accordance with Section 17 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005. The Commission deals with the issues related to education, child health, and child development, Juvenile Justice, care of neglected/marginalized children, children with disabilities, and children in distress, child psychology and laws relating to children. The State Govt. has also by notification made Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules, 2008 to carry out the provisions of this Act on the basis of model rules framed by Government of India. The Department has notified the Courts of Addl. Sessions Judge -01 at each police district as Children's Court for trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights in terms of Section 25 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

The Commission is empowered as a civil court to undertake Inquiry into complaints and to take suo -motu notice of matters relating to: (i) Deprivation and violation of child right(ii) Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children (iii) Non-compliance of policy decision, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children to such children or to take up the issues arising out of such matters with the appropriate authorities.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹200 lakh has been released to Commission against RE of ₹200 lakh.

4.22 LAADLI YOJANA

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 11000 Lakh

The scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01.01.2008. The main objective of this Plan Scheme is to promote socio-economic development of the girl child by providing education-linked financial assistance. Eligibility conditions are that the girls child should be born in Delhi. Her parents must be resident of Delhi for at least 03 years prior of filling the application and the annual family income should not exceed ₹1.00 lakh per annum. Under this scheme, the amount of financial assistance at different stages is as under (i). ₹ 11000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born in a hospital/Nursing Home in NCT of Delhi on or after 01.01.2008 and ₹ 10000/- are deposited in the name of the girl child if she is born on or after 01.01.2008 other than the hospital and (ii) ₹ 5000/- is also deposited in the name of the girl child on admission(@₹5000/- in each class) in classes I, VI, IX, and passing X and on admission in Class XII. The maturity amount can be claimed when the girl child attains 18 years of age and passes class X as a regular student or takes admission in class XII.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 9999.63 lakh has been utilized against RE of ₹10285.78 lakh. In FY 2015-16, 74886 cases were enrolled and 99366 cases were renewal. In FY 2015-16, 40703 girls have been received maturity amount.

Under this scheme 811121 girls have been registered up to March, 2016 (i.e. 2007-08 to 2015-16) out of which 112929 girls have already received the final maturity value.

4.23 Financial Assistance to children of prisoners for sustenance, education & welfare

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 30 Lakh

With reference to High Court case matter Crl. Appeal No. 927/2002, Delhi Government has approved a scheme for financial assistance namely " Protection Aid to Children of Incarcerated Parents" in FY 2014-15.

Delhi Govt. has proposed to provide financial support to two children of such parents till they (children) attend the age of 18 years or till their parents are released, whichever is earlier.

4.24 DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 350 Lakh

An amount of ₹ 350 lakh has been kept under the Plan Scheme Direction & Administration for 2016-17.During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 130.62 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 251 lakh.

OTHER SCHEMES

4.25 MASS MEDIA, EDUCATION & STUDIES

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh

The aim of this scheme is to provide awareness regarding available services for the welfare of deprived and disabled through workshops, meetings on social issues, and to generate positive public opinion towards various issues concerning protection of girl child, handicapped and women etc. and to sensitize the society regarding the existing social problems. The Department proposed to get some video spots / short documentaries on the right of child with particular emphasis on the girl child and women.

Awareness Campaign for Bhagidari initiatives and workshops would be arranged. Provision for undertaking studies on various issues is also included under the scheme.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 78.45 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹141.07 lakh.

4.26 STATE PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR SOCIALLY & PHYSICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

The aim and objective of the scheme is to make the Socially & Physically disadvantaged groups to be a part of the community and display their skills and expertise in their respective crafts or traditional occupational vocations. Under the scheme, exhibitions will be held displaying the goods prepared by them in the stalls. This programmes will create massive awareness in the community regarding the need and capabilities of the disadvantaged groups. The Voluntary organizations are assisted for their specific project for holding of the events on State and National/ International Level.

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹1 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹ 1 lakh.

4.27 SECURITY – INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AND AUGMENTATION OF SANITATION

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1400 Lakh

The objective is to provide round the clock strict watch & ward vigil to reduce escapes from institutional homes, escort inmates from institutions to other agencies/ school / hospital etc. and to prevent untoward incidence in the institution/ homes. From 10th Five Year Plan, Security (external and internal) and sanitation work has been outsourced. Under the scheme, payment is made to the private agencies for security and sanitation services in the homes/institutions being run by the Department of Women & Child Development.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 823.92 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹1300 lakh.

4.28 PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN EXISTING BUILDING

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 240 Lakh (Capital)

The aim of the scheme is to provide all civic amenities & facilities in Departmental buildings of all homes/institutions run by the Department. The works are proper lights, amenities, ventilation and properly developed area for external activities, Addition/alteration/maintenance of the building through PWD or other departmental agencies. Out of the outlay 2016-17, ₹ 90 lakh is kept for PWD (Capital) and ₹ 150 lakh is for Departmental (capital).

During the financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 217.52 lakh has been incurred against RE of ₹150 lakh.

CHAPTER - 10
NUTRITION

Govt. of India adopted the National Policy for Children in 1974 taking into consideration that the country children are its supreme important assets and to nurture them for overall development of children as human resource. The responsibility has been cast on the state as its primary duty to ensure provision of adequate service and equal opportunities, for their full physical and mental development, by orienting its programme for their cause and welfare before and after their birth as per the Constitution of the India, Article 47 which includes raising the level of Nutrition, Health and raising the level of standard of living.

Department of Women & Child development, GOI formulated National Nutrition Policy, which has been adopted by the govt. in 1993. All State Governments have been advised to draw its Nutritional Policy, as there is still very high rate of malnutrition among children and women and programme have to be implemented to provide supplementary nutrition with object of removing deficiencies in the diet of children and women.

The National Policy for Children 2013 also reiterate “Every child has a right to adequate nutrition and to be safeguard against hunger, deprivation and malnutrition. The State commits to securing this right for all children through access, provision and promotion of required services and supports for holistic nurturing, well being with nutritive attainment of all children, keeping in view their individual needs at different stages of life in a life cycle approach”.

WCD Department is implementing the nutritional programme in the nutrition sector through ICDS projects. Integrated Child Development Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through State Govt. since October, 1975, aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections. It provides integrated services comprising supplementary nutrition ,immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and health & nutrition education. Over 35 years of its operational, ICDS has been expanded.

2. Mid- day Meal programme run by Education Department also forms the part of the Nutrition Sector. Mid-day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. 1990 onwards a number of states had implemented the Mid- day Meal program in their states with the own resource and it was established that school Mid- day Meal assert a positive influence on enrollment and attendance in school.

The Government of India has notified Mid Day Meal Rules, 2015 under the National Food Security Act, 2013 and these rules are effective from September 30, 2015.To facilitate uninterrupted provision of Nutrition to school children with the age 6 to 14 years of age, the school shall be empowered to utilized any fund in the school temporarily for the purpose of continuation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the school (Rule 7). Further, Rule 8 emphasizes the quality of food to ensure that the meal meets the nutritional standards and quality prescribed by the MOM Rules. The Food and Drug Administration Department of the State may collect samples

from randomly selected schools to ensure adherence to quality. Rule 9 is about food security allowance to be paid by the State Government, if MOM is not provided in any school for three consecutive days or five days in a month. The State Government shall take action to fix responsibility on the person or agency in accordance with the procedure laid down.

3. Under this programme a nutritional support is provided to children of primary and upper primary section in govt. and govt. aided school with the objective to meet the nutritional deficiency, to prevent children from purchasing unhygienic food from the hawkers during recess time and to reduce the absentee in the classes.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION [DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT]

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20100 Lakh

The Department of Women & Child Development is implementing the supplementary Nutrition Porgramme in the Nutrition Sector through 95 ICDS blocks. In Delhi, out of 11150 sanctioned Anganwadi centers, 10897 Anganwadi centers are operational in the financial year 2015-16.

The Cost sharing ratio of the supplementary nutrition between the centre and state was on 50:50 basis. Now the Govt. of India has changed the cost sharing pattern i.e. 100% central share from 2016-17. Therefore, budget allocated in 2016-17 under state share may be adjusted at the RE stage accordingly.

4.1 Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 17535 Lakh
[₹ 8000 lakh (State Share) + ₹ 9535 lakh (Central Share]

The aim of the scheme 'Integrated Child Development Services' is to look after the welfare of children, which includes supplementary feeding for children in the age group of 0-6 years and for expected women and nursing mothers. Since 01.07.2006, the State is providing cooked food and weaning food and morning snack through Self Help Groups (SHGs) by involvement of NPOs / NGOs as facilitators.

The nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition as prescribed by GOI are 500 calories and 12-15 grams of protein of children between the ages of 6 months to 6 years, 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein to pregnant and nursing mothers and 800 calories and 20-25 gm. of protein to malnourished children. The supplementary nutrition is provided @ ₹ 6/- per child, ₹ 7 per pregnant & nursing mother & ₹ 9/- per mal-nourished child per day. In view of universalization of ICDS Scheme, there are no eligibility criteria for registration of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition but presently, 8.40 lakh beneficiaries are covered under 95 ICDS projects- in Delhi.

During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 13588.45 lakh has been utilized (State Share – ₹8309.57 lakh and ₹ 5278.88 lakh - Central Share).

It is now 100% sponsored scheme by GOI from 2016-17, the budget allocated under state share to be adjusted at the RE stage, accordingly.

4.2 Kishori Shakti Yojna (Scheme of Adolescent girls)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 122 Lakh
[₹ 100 lakh (State Share) + ₹ 22 lakh (Central Share]

The scheme for adolescent girls was put into operation w.e.f. 1st November, 1991. Further, the scheme renamed as Kishori Shakti Yojna(KSY). The KSY is a CCS implemented through states. The scheme was implemented in 34 ICDS projects with the administrative approval of Govt. of India. The scheme has been merged in Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) SABLA in North West, North East and East District of Delhi. Now, the KSY scheme is continued in 19 ICDS projects and 5078 beneficiaries to be covered under the Scheme. The girls will be equipped with information on Health & Family Welfare hygiene and guidance on existing public services. The expenditure on *non-nutrition components* is borne by Govt. of India. From 01.07.2013, the supplementary nutrition is provided by the state @ of ₹ 7 per adolescent girl per day.

During the financial year 2015-16, under State Share an expenditure of ₹ 94.45 lakh has been incurred as against RE of ₹ 100 lakh(State Plan) and 5078 beneficiaries were covered **.**

4.3 GIA to Delhi Social Welfare Board for SNP

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 125 Lakh

The WCD Department handed over one ICDS project, with 60 Anganwari Centers under the ICDS scheme, to Delhi Social Welfare Board(DSWB) for providing Supplementary Nutrition to the malnourished children, lactating and nursing mothers, health check-up, referral services and pre-school education for which GIA is released to DSWB.

During the financial year 2015-16, a grant of ₹115 lakh has been released as against RE of ₹ 130 lakh**.**

4.4 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - 'SABLA'

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2218 Lakh
[₹ 1270 lakh-State + ₹ 948 lakh-Central]

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – 'SABLA' is a *Centrally Sponsored Scheme*. Under this scheme the GOI is providing fund separately for two components i.e. i. for SABLA-Nutrition Component and ii. SABLA - Other than Nutrition Component. This has been approved by the Ministry of Women Child Development for Adolescent Girls (11-18Years). This Scheme has replaced the existing Kishori Shakti Yojana(KSY) and National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and implementing using the platform of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) of

ICDS. The Scheme is being implemented in 47 ICDS Projects of North West, North East and East District of Delhi on pilot basis.

In this Scheme, the provision has been made for providing supplementary food @ ₹ 5.50 per Adolescent Girl/day containing 600 K Cal. and 20-25 gms. of Protein to the out of school Adolescent Girls in 11-14yrs. of age and both out of school and in school girls in 15-18 yrs.

The scheme SABLA aims at empowering Adolescent Girls of 11-18 years by improving their nutritional and health status by health check-up and nutrition & health education, up gradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills by training/counselling. The girls will be equipped with information on Health & Family Welfare, hygiene and guidance on existing public services.

Till 2015-16 expenditure was incurred on sharing basis by State Govt. and Central Govt. on 50:50 and **from 2016-17, it is 100% centrally sponsored scheme by GOI**. However, in this Scheme, supplementary food @ ₹ 5.50 per Adolescent Girl/day is provided and GOI's norm is ₹5 per Adolescent Girl/day. Accordingly, @ ₹ 0.50 per Adolescent Girl/day will be provided by Delhi Government. **The budget allocated under state share to be adjusted at the RE stage.**

4.5 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme For Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABLA Other than Nutrition Component- CSS

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

The GOI also provides under scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA - Other than Nutrition Component'. The entire expenditure on non-nutrition component is borne by GOI.

5. MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 17600 Lakh
[₹ 5100 lakh (State Share) + ₹ 12500 lakh (Central Share]

Mid Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had started a cooked Mid day Meal Programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91 the number of states implementing the mid day meal Programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve states. After that 1990 a number of states had implemented the Mid Day Meal Programme in their states.

With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and also improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15th August 1995, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 2002 this programme was extended of all blocks of the country and covered not only all

the children of primary classes of Govt., Govt. Aided & local body schools but also children studying in non formal education centre. In October 2007, the scheme has been further extended to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII). From 2008-09 i.e. from 01.04.2008, the programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Govt. aided primary and upper primary schools and non formal education centre across the country.

National programme Mid-day Meal consists of the following general components: -

a. Cooking Cost,
b. Cost of Food Grains,
c. Cost of Transportation of Food Grains,
d. Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) and
e. Honorarium to Cook-Cum Helpers.

Till 2015-16, there was cost sharing ratio between center & state. ***From 2016-17 as per revised norm of GOI, MDM is become 100% centrally sponsored***. **The budget allocated in 2016-17 under state share to be adjusted at the RE stage**. The budget allocation of ₹12500 lakh under CSS head in 2016-17 is made for all the MDM implementing agencies like DOE, NDMC, DCB, South DMC, East DMC and North DMC.

5.1 Directorate of Education:

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2907 Lakh (State Share)

The scheme was implemented in Delhi in the year 2003 in 410 schools run / aided by MCD. Further the scheme was implemented in primary classes of Sarvodaya schools under Directorate of Education in April, 2004.

The cooked meal is served in all schools of Govt. of Delhi including Aided Schools. The scheme is also implemented for primary schools run by Delhi Municipal Corporations, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. All implementing agencies in Delhi i.e. DOE, Delhi Municipal Corporations, NDMC & DCB are also providing cooked Mid Day Meal in their upper primary classes. Delhi govt. had introduced Mid-day-meal in upper classes from July 2008 onwards in all Govt. schools and school aided by Directorate of Education along with NDMC.

Instead of the practice of centralized implementation (Procurement & Distribution) of the scheme has been decentralized. Now, the preparation and distribution cooked mid day meal is implemented through NGOs who have their own set up of preparation of MDM and its distribution of network.

Up to the year 2009-10 the cost of food grains was paid by MHRD to FCI directly. But, w.e.f. 2010-11 the required funds in this regard has been provided to the State Government to be reimbursed to the FCI according to the lifted quantity of the food grains. There is no share of the State Government in this component (food grains) of the mid day meal.

The rates of Cooking Cost of Mid Day Meal for primary & upper primary classes are as under:-

Year	Primary [Amount in ₹]			Upper Primary [Amount in ₹]		
	Centre Share	State Share	Total	Centre Share	State Share	Total
2010-11	2.02	0.67	2.69	3.02	1.01	4.03
2011-12	2.17	0.72	2.89	3.25	1.08	4.33
2012-13	2.33	0.78	3.11	3.49	1.16	4.65
2013-14	2.51	0.83	3.34	3.75	1.25	5.00
2014-15	2.70	0.90	3.60	4.03	1.35	5.38
2015-16	2.90	0.96	3.86	4.34	1.44	5.78

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹2089.76 lakh was incurred against RE of ₹ 2781.32 lakh.

5.2 Delhi Cantonment Board (State Share)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3 Lakh (State Share)

Through this scheme GIA is provided to Delhi Cantonment Board for Mid Day Meal Programme in their primary and upper primary schools.

5.3 North Delhi Municipal Corporation(State Share)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 860 Lakh (State Share)

Under this scheme GIA is provided to North Delhi Municipal Corporation for Mid Day Meal Programme in their primary and upper primary schools.

5.3 South Delhi Municipal Corporation(State Share)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 760 Lakh (State Share)

Under this scheme GIA is provided to South Delhi Municipal Corporation for Mid Day Meal Programme in their primary and upper primary schools.

5.3 East Delhi Municipal Corporation(State Share)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 480 Lakh (State Share)

Under this scheme GIA is provided to East Municipal Corporation for Mid Day Meal Programme in their primary and upper primary schools

5.4 New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 85 Lakh (State Share)

The NDMC is providing cooked meals to its students having requisite 300 calories and 8-12 gms. of protein through NGO's/caterers from Nursery, primary and upper primary.

5.5 Social Welfare Department

Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh (State Share)

Mid Day Meal is to provide the deaf and dumb students in the schools run by Social Welfare Department Govt. of Delhi.

CHAPTER-11

JAIL

The problems associated with Indian prisons are not less grave. Overcrowding, lack of healthcare facilities are causes of concern. There are ten Prisons (nine in Tihar Complex and one District Jail, Rohini) at present which are highly overcrowded. The sanctioned capacity is of 6250 prisoners but about 14,000 prisoners are presently lodged. On an average about 1000-1100 prisoners go to attend various courts everyday. Around 300 to 350 prisoners are admitted and an equal number of prisoners are released daily. It leads to about 1,00,000 - 1,25,000 prisoners visiting the Delhi Prisons yearly.

With a view to reforming the prisoners and enabling them to start a normal and financially rewarding life after release, the prison administration has started several reform and correctional measures. The ten prisons are undertaking various activities including adult education, formal education, games, counseling, law, health, vocational, meditation, reformation, factories production. The prison administration has provided facilities for education of inmates by getting affiliated with the Indira Gandhi National Open University and the National Open School.

As a part of community participation in the reformation and social integration of prisoners after release, a large number of respectable members of non-governmental organizations, retired Major Generals, Professors of I.I.T. Delhi, Eminent Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Principals and Teachers of various educational institutions have been conducting various activities in the jail. These programmes have very sobering and positive impact on the psyche of the prisoners, who have been shown the positive and constructive approach to life after interaction with them. Some of the NGOs have trained selected prisoners on various trades and have been bringing job for them against payment of remuneration. They also rehabilitate these prisoners after their release. It shows that force is always not necessary to control and correct the prison inmates. The manner in which the Tihar administration has taken up the system of rehabilitation, it becomes important for other prisons of the nation to follow suit.

Various trades are taught to convicts in the Jail Factory itself in Jail No. 2. Taking this objective a step forward, there is a Jail Factory with state-of-the-art machinery. A diverse range of products are manufactured in the factory with the use of best quality ingredients. The items are produced in the most hygienic conditions. This gives products a touch of excellence. TJ is a unique brand with a wide range of products which are manufactured by the prison inmates in Tihar Jail Factory. TJ's has a variety of products such as Bakery products, Handloom & Textile, Apparel, Furniture, Pure Mustard Oil, Recycled hand-made paper products, paintings, designer candles & lamps, Jute bags, herbal products and many more.

The space congestion has created unprecedented problems of health, hygiene, sewerage, management control, discipline etc. This has serious adverse effect on human rights of persons. All efforts are, therefore, being to construct new jails. National Human Rights Commission, High Courts and Supreme Court are taking keen interest in decongesting of jails in Delhi. In order to decongest the

existing prisons there is a plan to construct new jails at Mandoli, Narela and Baprola. The Mandoli Jail is likely to be functional in CFY 2016-17.

An outlay of ₹ 72 crore has been proposed for Jail Sector under Annual Plan 2016-17.

Scheme wise proposed plan under Annual Plan 2016-17 is as under:

1. Construction of District Jail at Mandoli, Shahdara

Plan Outlay : ₹ 2500 lakh (Capital)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	**:**	To decongest the existing jails and to accommodate more prisoners (3776).
Cost of Scheme/Project	**:**	Initial cost ₹ 168.51 crore dt. 23.02.2005 Revised cost ₹ 340.56 crore dt. 14.12.2012
Expenditure Incurred	**:**	₹ 364 crore upto 31.1.2016. Budget provision of ₹ 25 crore made in 2016-17 for completion of Mandoli jail as decided during the Regular Budget meeting held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister.
Year of commencement/ target date of completion	**:**	For Mandoli Jail, possession of 78.62 acres of land was taken over from DDA on payment of ₹ 2.36 crore on 9.1.1981. C/o Boundary wall work completed in Feb 2008 with the cost of ₹ 7.08 crore. Work for C/o Regulatory Environment Buildings was awarded in May 2008. All the targets are under process towards completion. Physical achievement- about 99% of the work completed.
Physical Target	**:**	New Proposal for "Additional/modification work in Mandoli Jail for providing extra security to the inmates" at a cost of '35.55 crore submitted in May 2016 for EFC/Cabinet approval. To complete the project in 2016-17.

2. Setting up of Control Room / IT Infrastructure

Plan Outlay : ₹1100 lakh (Revenue)

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme	**:**	The basic objective of the scheme is to purchase security equipments like CCTV/ Cellular Jammer system to strengthen the security arrangements.
Physical Target	**:**	CCTV / Cellular jammer System, Computers, Camera and various other office items to be purchased and installed in all Prisons for smooth functioning.

Proposed Activities under the scheme:-

Security Systems: To improve and strengthen the security system in Tihar Jail Complex (Houses 9 Jails), Distt. Jail Rohini and Mandoli Jail Complex (Houses 6 Jails, to be commenced shortly) so that the smuggling of prohibited items like

surgical blades, tobacco, narcotics, knifes, mobile phones etc. can be stopped. Various security equipments are needed. The details of such security equipments are as under:

- Cell Phone Jammers: For security measure, there is requirement of installation of jammers in each jails. The matter is already being pursued by Hon'ble High Court, Delhi vide, case WP (Crl) No. 1151/2009 titled as Court its own motion V/s State.
- X-Ray Baggage Scanner Machines: For security purpose of screening the articles brought into the jails by the prisoners, there is proposal for purchase of X-Ray baggage scanners.
- X-Ray based Full Human Body Scanners: The Prisons authorities are facing security problem as number of inmates are indulging in smuggling of prohibited items like Cell Phone, Blades, knife, narcotics etc, in their body cavities. For the purpose there is urgent need of installation of X-Ray based Human Body Scanners.
- Multizone Door Frame Metal Detector (MzDFMD): Each person is required to be searched thoroughly at the time of entry in the jail. For the purpose MzDFMDs are required to be installed for detecting smuggling of prohibited items.
- Deep Search Metal Detector: For search of prohibited items concealed under the earth and in wall, there is need for Deep Search Metal Detector. There is proposal of procurement of Deep Search Metal Detector.
- Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMD): At the time of physical checking of inmates, HHMDs are required for the purpose.

2. Motor Vehicle

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹ 100 lakh (Capital)

Provision of ₹100 lakh has been made available for fulfilling the need of motor vehicle for new jails and existing jails.

4. Developmental Works in Central Jail Tihar & Distt. Jail Rohini

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹ 1500 lakh (Capital**)**

The objective of the scheme is to carry out various developmental works like construction of roads, accommodation, electricity, drinking water, sewer lines, construction of barracks, sanitation services etc. in the Tihar and Rohini Jail Complex.

5. Additional Staff for Existing and New Jail

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹ 2000 lakh (Revenue)

It is a staff oriented scheme. The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the administrative wing of existing and new jails for better administrative control and management efficiency. Various posts are proposed to be created based on norms and standards of management of jails.

CHAPTER – 12

PUBLIC WORKS

Under this sector, Public Works Department is implementing the schemes relating to renovation/addition/alteration of Delhi Govt. Offices, construction of New Buildings both for Delhi Govt. Offices & for Court Building also. Apart from this, various Delhi Govt. Departments are also having Capital Outlay for Construction/Renovation works are also covered under this sector.

During 12th FYP, an Outlay of ₹700 crore is allocated for construction of various New Court Buildings and Lawyers' Chambers, Judicial Quarter and Construction of New Office Building at 5, Sham Nath Marg.

The statement showing Approved Outlay, 12th Five Year Plan Proposed Outlay for 2016-17 are given here under:

[₹ in crore]

Particulars	Approved Outlay 12th Five year	Expenditure (4 yrs) of 12th FY 2012-13 to 2015-16	Approved Outlay 2016-17
Office accommodation	52.00	48.06	10.00
Court Building	513.00	478.45	154.00
C/o Delhi- Bhawan-GAD		0	0.05
Dte. Of Home Guards	10.00	5.48	1.00
Registrar Cooperative Societies	5.00	1.80	0.35
Civil Supplies (Transferred to civil supplies sector from 2015-16 onwards)	15.00	6.38	0.00
Weight & Measures	5.00	1.26	0.20
NCC	5.00	25.82	20.00
Labour Department	2.00	0.40	0.20
Employment Department	5.00	1.48	0.70
Trade & Taxes Department (Transferred to OAS sector from 2015-16 onwards)	80.00	14.74	0.0
Animal Husbandry & Agriculture unit (Transferred to Agriculture sector from 2012-13 onwards)	5.00	0	0.0
Delhi Archives	3.00	1.39	0.50
Total	700.00	585.26	187.00

The Scheme-wise details of Public Works Sector are given below:

1. DELHI GOVT. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1000 Lakh (Capital)

a. MSO Bldg. at IP Estate

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 200 Lakh (Capital)

Repair & Rehabilitation of external façade of the building and seismic retrofitting of the building Repair and rehabilitation of Tins and Chhajjas of MSO building.

b. Renovation, additions and alteration at Raj Niwas

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 400 Lakh (Capital)

Renovation / Development of Office building at Raj Niwas.

c. Office Building at Metcalf House

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20 Lakh (Capital)

Renovation / Development of Office building at Metcalf House.

d. Delhi Sachivalaya at IP Estate

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 360 Lakh (Capital)

To meet the past liability and other maintenance and up gradation work. New items of works to cater the changing requirement.

e. Other Office Buildings

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh (Capital)

For maintenance and up gradation work in other office building to cater the changing requirement.

f. Renovation and Development of Office Building Accommodation at Vikas Bhawan

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 10 Lakh (Capital)

To meet the past liability and other maintenance and up gradation work at Vikash Bhawan Building.

2. COURT BUILDINGS

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 15400 Lakh

a. Const. & Maint. of District Court at Shahdara

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 400Lakh

Improvement / Up-gradation / Alteration of the Court Building.

b. Const. & Maint. of District Court at Rohini & other related works

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 150 Lakh
Improvement / Up-gradation / Alteration of the Court Building.

c. Const. & Maint. of District Court at Saket

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Maintenance / construction of court building for providing better facility to public in disposing the court cases. Court building is functional, electric work is at completion stage.

d. High Court Buildings

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 6000 Lakh

Additional facility in the High Court Building, construction of Lawyers' Chambers, Ancillary works and additional court rooms are some of the additional work proposed to be taken up in Annual Plan 2016-17.

Construction of 'C' block building in High Court complex was approved at a cost of ₹68 crore in July,2013. Work started on 21.12.2013. Work likely to be completed by 2017. A budget provision of ₹10 crore is kept in 2016-17 for this project.

Apart from this an amount of ₹50 crore is kept for construction of another newly proposed 'S' block office building in High Court complex approved by the Cabinet, GNCTD vide its decision no. 2282 dated 23.12.2015 at a total estimated cost of ₹166.34 crore with 30% funding from Govt. of India under Central Assistance Scheme. The proposed 'S' block building is to be constructed on 2.74 acre land at Bapa Nagar, Zakir Hussain Marg, New Delhi with the financial support of Govt. of India as one time Normal Central Assistance towards 30% of the project cost. In this connection M/o Finance, Govt. of India conveyed its decision to fund an amount of ₹49.90 crore for 30% funding for the aforesaid project to GNCTD as Normal Central Assistance (NCA) vide their letter dated 03.02.2016. M/o Finance, GOI made a budget provision of ₹49.90 crore in RE 2015-16 as NCA of NCT of Delhi for this purpose and the amount of ₹49.90 crore has already been received from Govt. of India in April 2016. Accordingly, a budget provision of ₹60 crore (including onetime NCA of ₹49.90 crore from GOI as 30% of the total approved cost of the project) has

been made under State Plan Budget (under PWD budget head "MH: 4059, Court Buildings" under Demand No. 11) in BE 2016-17 under corresponding plan scheme "High Court Buildings".

e. Improvement at Tis Hazari Buildings

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 900 Lakh

Improved space for better working environment for Judiciary, Renovation / maintenance work.

f. Const. & Maint. of District Court at Dwarka

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 300 Lakh

Improvement / Up-gradation / Alteration of the Court Building.

g. Setting up of Academy for Judicial Officers Training in Delhi at Sector –14, Dwarka

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 250 Lakh

Providing Judicial officers training facility. Construction of the other part of the Judicial Academy is in progress. Proposal for furnishing and repair of 80 rooms of Judicial Hostel at Delhi Judicial Academy at a cost of ₹2.06 crore is under progress.

h. Construction of District Court at Rouse Avenue

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 3000 Lakh

A plot measuring 5 acres for construction of New Delhi District Court Complex was allotted by M/o Urban Development, GOI in 05.11.2004 vide Memorandum of Agreement letter No.L-II-11(665)/324 dated 05.11.2004. Payment of the land premium amounting to ₹110 lakh made to M/o Urban Development, GOI by the PWD, GNCTD vide letter No.54(416)/PWD-31/A/87 dated 8.3.2007. Apart from this Law Department has also paid an amount of ₹41,17,918/- to M/o Urban Development, GOI towards interest amount due to delay in payment of land premium for the period from 5.11.2004 to 8.3.2007. The possession of the land was taken over on 16.11.2007. A/A & E/S amounting to ₹45.24 lakh for construction of boundary wall was accorded on 06.01.2009. The clearances from DUAC, MCD, DFS and Airport Authority of India have already been received. The proposal of construction of New Delhi District Court Complex on the plot allotted by M/o UD, GOI at Rouse Avenue was approved by Council of Ministers vide Cabinet Decision No. 2075 dated 18.09.2013 at a cost of ₹305.82 crore. The sources of funds for this project would be from Delhi Govt.'s plan head as well as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) viz. "Infrastructural facilities for Judiciary". PWD is the executing agency. Work awarded to M/S Swadeshi Construction Company on 19.08.2014. Work started on 03.09.2014. Project is likely to be completed by 2017-18. Present status – 53% completed.

i. Construction of Judicial Quarters at Rohini

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 800 Lakh

To construct 48 residential quarters for judicial officers at Sector-26, Rohini. Land of 7047 sqm was taken over from DDA on 7.6.1996 at a cost of ₹2.40 crore. The estimated cost of project is ₹21.28 crore as per cost approved by EFC on 22.06.2007. The revised cost of ₹40.79 crore, prepared by PWD, got approved by EFC on 27.05.2014. Work awarded on 24.09.2014 and started in Oct.'2014. Project is likely to be completed by 2017.

j. Residential Quarters for Judicial Officers at Sector- 19, Dwarka

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 1500 Lakh

To construct 70 residential quarter for Judicial Officers at Sector-19, Dwarka. Land of 2.5 acre was taken over from DDA on 10.9.2000 at a cost of ₹1.21 crore. The preliminary estimated cost of project is ₹27.05 crore as per EFC approved in 17.01.2007. Now, the revised cost of ₹48.07 crore, prepared by PWD, got approved by EFC on 27.05.2014. Work awarded on 24.09.2014 and started in Oct.'2014. Project is likely to be completed by 2017.

k. Infrastructural facilities for judiciary (CSS)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh

This CSS is to be funded by Center and State Govt. with the ratio of 75 : 25 respectively. Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India is the funding ministry and this scheme comes under 66 re-structured schemes namely "Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas".

As per the revised norms issued by Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India dated 15.07.2011, the Department of Justice, Govt. of India has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary since 1993-94 to augment the resources of the Stare Governments in this regard. The scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for judicial officers/Judges covering High Courts and Subordinate Courts. The scheme aims at improving the physical infrastructure requirements of the courts as also the housing needs of judicial officers in the country with a view to facilitate better justice delivery.

The Government of India has approved the proposal to modify the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary as a programme under the National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms as under:

The ratio of Central/State assistance will be 75:25 instead of present 50:50. In case of North-Eastern States, the ratio will continue to be 90:10.

The modified scheme will cover the District and Subordinate Courts and respective residential quarters only as Planning Commission has approved funding

of proposals for construction of new High Court buildings with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in the Centre / State funding ratio of 30:70.

The scheme will be implemented by the Mission Directorate in the Department of Justice as an important activity of the National Mission for Justice Delivery & Legal Reforms on a mission mode approach.

Ongoing projects covered under CSS are as below:-

Name of the Project	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Remarks
Construction of District Court at Rouse Avenue	305.82	Funding ratio of Central/State-75:25. The proposal of construction of New Delhi District Court Complex on the plot allotted by M/o UD, GOI at Rouse Avenue was approved by Council of Ministers vide Cabinet Decision No. 2075 dated 18.09.2013 at a cost of ₹305.82 crore. The sources of funds for this project would be from Delhi Govt.'s plan head as well as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) viz. "Infrastructural facilities for Judiciary". PWD is the executing agency. Project is likely to be completed by 2017-18.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF DELHI BHAWAN-GAD

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 5 Lakh

To construct Delhi Bhawan/ Delhi Sadan" in NDMC area, token provision of ₹ 5 Lakh has been kept in 2016-17 for carrying out preliminary survey and other works related to the project.

4. DTE. GENERAL OF HOME GUARDS BUILDING

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 100 Lakh

Improvement in the building of Home Guards and renovation work. Addition/Alteration of the existing facilities and renovation to the Building.

5. REGISTRAR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BUILDING (Sahkar Bhawan)

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 35 Lakh

A semi Permanent Building of RCS has been constructed by PWD during 2010-11. The proposed target for 2016-17 is to provide partition in the rooms and modular furniture, augmentation of main panel besides the maintenance of the building.

6. WEIGHTS & MEASURES DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20 Lakh (Capital)

An amount of ₹ 55 lakh is allocated for the construction work of Zonal office Building at Shahdara, Vishwas Nagar.

7. NCC BHAWAN

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 2000 Lakh (Capital)

National Cadet Corps (NCC) is the premier youth organization of the country. It aims at developing leadership, character, sportsmanship and ideals of service. It also aims at creating a force of disciplined and trained manpower, which would be a great assistance to the country in emergencies. The estimated cost of project is ₹ 55.79 crore as per EFC approved in 2014 is prepared by PWD and the project is likely to be completed by June 2016.

An Outlay of ₹2500.00 lakh has been kept for the construction of NCC Bhawan.

8. LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹ 20 Lakh (Capital)

At present, Labour Welfare Centre and Districts Offices are being run by the Department in different part of Delhi. In order to extend these facilities to some more areas, it is proposed to set up more Welfare Centres in newly developed areas having cluster of small scale industries and other commercial establishment. It is proposed to set up such centers at Narela, Rohini, Pritampura, Badli, Siraspur, Najafgarh and Libas Pur and fast developing Trans-Yamuna Areas for which DDA will be approached to allot land for construction of building.

During Annual Plan 2016-17, following work were to be completed/started:- Renovation of East/NE, West and North West District Offices , Retrofitting of C & D Block at HQ Office for safety from earth-quake under DC office complexes. Out of existing 7 Labour Welfare Centers, only four are being run from their own building. It is proposed to construct more buildings in phased manner. The possibility is also being explored with the land owning agencies for locating suitable sites in close proximity of the industrial areas of the Delhi to construct buildings for new Labour Welfare Centers.

An Outlay of ₹ 45.00 lakh has been kept for Labour Welfare Centre in 2016-17.

9. DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17 : ₹70 Lakh (Capital)

Construction of Building of Employment Exchange, Renovation/Repair of Existing Building of Employment Exchanges: - Detailed proposals for the construction work at East, North East, West and North West District.

10. DEPARTMENT OF DELHI ARCHIVES

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

The scheme of Delhi Archives relates to survey, acquisition and proper preservation of cultural heritage of Delhi in the shape of documents, manuscripts, rare books, maps and others records/ materials for the administrative use as well as for historical research purposes. Scheme provide centralization, proper housing, preservation, maintenance and servicing of all more than 25 years old records of permanent nature belonging to Offices/Departments of Government of NCT of Delhi. Apart from this, survey, listing and acquisition of old records of historical research value available in private custody are also covered under this scheme. The Scheme provides for construction of a functional building for preservation of records on archival and scientific lines.

To implement the above scheme, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is kept in Annual Plan 2016-17.

CHAPTER-13

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

This sector includes Plan Programmes being implemented by the departments of Training, Revenue, Chief Electoral Office, Fire Services, Law & Judicial, DSSSB etc. The year wise position of Approved Outlay, Revised Outlay and Expenditure under these sectors is as under:

[₹ in crore]

SN	Year	Outlay	RE	Exp.
1.	2011-12	141.05	128.19	101.73
2.	2012-13	288.10	235.35	173.58
3.	2013-14	373.00	260.02	206.97
4.	2014-15	337.59	302.02	213.74
5.	2015-16	582.00	513.62	453.92
6.	2016-17	856.00	--	--

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING: UNION TERRITORIES CIVIL SERVICES (UTCS)

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹ 620.00 Lakh
Revenue : ₹ 470.00 Lakh (Including ₹2 lakh under CSS)
Capital : ₹ 150.00 Lakh

The Directorate of Training (Union Territory Civil Services) is the nodal department for training of officers/officials to the GNCTD and its local and autonomous bodies. It is functioning like State Administrative Training Institute and implementing the scheme “Staff Training Program”. Directorate has conceived following broad objectives:

1. To bring about attitudinal change in officials to make them more responsive for public service.
2. To enhance the skills and competencies of government officials through process of training.
3. To provide leadership and guidance to the officers of the Union Territories Administrations dealing with public issues.
4. Inclusion of other stakeholders like RWAs and citizen groups in the governance.

Above objectives flow from the following vision set by the Directorate:

1. Develop competencies of government officials through process of training.
2. Help people grow within the organizations so that the future needs for human resources could be met from within.
3. Reduce the learning time for employees starting jobs on appointment, transfer and promotion so that they become fully competent and effective.
4. Promote importance of public service delivery and goods governance. This is a training policy of GNCTD for conducting various training programmes realizing the importance of public delivery system and also for the need of good

governance. The training policy envisages inclusion of RWAs and the citizen groups also in the chosen training programmes.

Proposed targets

1. Continuation of Institutional Training for IAS Trainees
2. Continuation of Foundation Training to DANICS Probationers
3. Mandatory mid-carrier training programmes for DANICS Officers
4. Refresher/orientation programmes as per the yearly calendar
5. Special/on demand training program
6. Upgradation of Library services
7. Upgradation of Hostel facilities
8. Purchase of office/training equipments
9. Functional use of Auditorium
10. Setting up and upgradation of computer Lab
11. Yearly publication of newsletter/magazine and also the Annual Report
12. Establishment of Disaster Management Cell & upgradation thereafter
13. Construction of room for installation of electric equipment and renovation old pump room in UTCS Complex.

Under capital section, renovation / maintenance work of the existing building remained in progress through PWD for improved space for better working environment.

Sevottam Training Cell - CSS

Plan Outlay : ₹ 2.00 Lakh

A Sevottam Training Cell is to be established under the Sevottam (Plan) scheme entitled "Scheme for Strengthening of State Administrative Training Institutes October 2012" for capacity building for bringing improvements in public service delivery. A grant amounting to '20 lakh has been released in lump-sum by Department of Admn. Reforms & Public Grievance, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, GOI for establishing a Sevottam Training Cell within UTCS for a period of five years from 2013-14.

The 'Savottam Training Cell-(CSS)' programme plans to hold workshops and panel discussion on topical issues relating to governance. The purpose is to enlist wider participation of officers and senior functionaries in the government for appropriate feed back on the thrust and focus of the training programs etc.

This CSS is 100% funded by Department of Admn. Reforms & Public Grievance, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Govt. of India.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹2000.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹1700.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹300.00 lakh

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

The objective of this scheme is to bring at a single point the work of Storage and distribution of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and other election material of all the nine districts of NCT of Delhi. Presently, the whole work is scattered in nine 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 crore of rupees on erection of Tentage etc. It has therefore become necessary to have a comprehensive system of storage and movement of EVMs 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.

2. Application of advancements in field of Information Technology in the Electoral Process:-

This scheme aims to keep watch the pace of the advancements taking place in the field of Information technology, incorporating these developments in electoral process and provide services to the citizens of Delhi equipped with latest technology. All the polling stations of Delhi have been link with Google map. The online SMS facility is being provided to check the status of enrollment of electors. The implementation of this scheme will cover following activities:

a) Implement the ERMS (Electoral Roll Management Information System) as per the guidelines given by ECI. Further improvement is necessary by upgrading hardware third party software & providing online facility to the public (work related to EPIC and electoral roll up to date).
b) Preparation of GIS Maps of Parliamentary Constituencies, Assembly Constituencies up to Polling Stations level in accordance with the Notification issued by Delimitation Commission of India in respect of NCT of Delhi.
c) Setting up of Grievance Monitoring System with minimum human interface by implementing IVRS system, SMS system and accepting grievances through website of the CEO, Delhi.
d) To digitalize the electoral rolls records of previous years in order to preserve it for issue of certificate of entries in the electoral rolls.
e) To provide faster internet connectivity to all the VRECs by using MTNL Tri-Band DG Plan/other service provider with the central server of ERMS. Stand-by connectivity or alternative connectivity to be arranged at VREC level to get 100% connectivity to the Central Server. Software of the real time connectivity with ERMS will be of continuous nature (like queries, reports, modules etc. to be incorporated).
f) To replace equipments timely which have completed their normal life. Annual Maintenance Contact shall be arranged for the equipments.

g) To hire IT personnel for providing advice to the department on the hardware/software requirements & updating of software for Electoral Roll Management, preparation of EPIC in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commission from time to time.
h) To maintain and upgrade the website of the department and to create software wherever required.
i) To introduce web based monitoring of all Government staff deputed to election duty.
j) To spread online e based facilities (such as enrolment) to reduce delay and multiple human interface and enhance transparency in the process.
k) Outsource certain election related services and where considered essential, take staff on contractual basis from the open market for conceptualizing and implementing these services.

3. To Conduct Voter Education Programme:-

The objective of this scheme is to motivate the eligible citizens of Delhi to get their names registered in the Electoral Roll of Delhi, to get issued Elector's Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) and use their franchise as duty as well as their right at the time of elections. In NCT of Delhi, it has been observed that the 18-19 age group, women and homeless are significantly under represented in the Photo Electoral Roll and also there are some sections of society who do not respond to the campaigns of election department for enrollment in the Electoral roll and issue of electors Photo Identity Card. Special Camps for women, Youth, Minorities, homeless and marginalized sections of the society have been organized during Special Summary Revision of Electoral Roll. As per direction of Election Commission of India every year round the clock, campaign for registration of electors is being done through Special Summary Revision programme and various SVEEP (Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation) activities.

4. Setting up and running of Voter Centers (VCs):-

The objective of this scheme is to provide round the year services to the citizens of Delhi for inclusion of names in the Electoral Rolls and issue of Photo Identity Cards to the electors from a single point i.e. with the establishment of Voter Centers (VCs), one in each of the 70 Assembly Constituencies. But after implementation of delimitation of 70 Assembly Constituencies in 2008, VCs of 15 have been got redundant; therefore, action has been initiated in the year 2010-11 to set up the VCs in 15 Assembly Constituencies. The proposal for setting up of Voters Centres in remaining ACs is being initiated.

Following public related services are being made available to the citizens:

(1) Inclusion of names in the Electoral Roll through Application Form No. 6
(2) Objection to the existing entry in the Electoral Roll through Form No. 7
(3) Modification of the existing incorrect entry in the Electoral Roll through form No.8
(4) Transposition of entry in the Electoral Roll through Form No. 8A
(5) Preparation & issue of Photo Identity Cards to the new elector
(6) Preparation & issue of Duplicate Photo Identity Card to the elector

(7) Issue of certificate of entry in the Electoral Roll for current year or for the previous year
(8) Inspection of entries in the Electoral Rolls

Besides above activities, each VCs are also responsible in respect of its area falling in the Assembly Constituency for smooth and successful conduct of election related activities ordered by Election Commission of India from time to time. These centers will also coordinate the interaction with the Booth Level Officers (BLOs) appointed by the EROs for their Assembly Constituency.

5. Training Cell in Election Office:-

Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Election Commission of India has approved the setting up of Voter Centre (VC), one in each of the 70 Assembly Constituencies in NCT of Delhi. Each VC will be manned by 8 officials. These officials and staff of District Election Office, EROs Office and CEOs Office are required to be trained on all the provisions of election process, instructions/guidelines issued by Election Commission of India from time to time. Similarly, at the time of Annual revision exercise of Electoral Rolls of all the 70 Assembly Constituencies in NCT of Delhi ordered by Election Commission of India, more than 10,000 officials are deployed in case of Summary Revision and similar numbers officials are deployed in case of Intensive Revision on diverted capacity to Election Office. These officials are also required to be trained on the guidelines/instructions issued by the Commission for that revision exercise. A Training Cell has been set up at CEO (HQ).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹68727.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹28162.00 Lakh (Including ₹703 lakh under CSS)
Capital	:	₹40565.00 Lakh

The Revenue Department has emerged as second largest revenue earner for the GNCTD. The service delivery by the Revenue Department and interface with public makes or mars the image of the Government of the day. 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.

1. Strengthening of Revenue Administration (District Offices & HQ):-

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹5950.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹3750.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹2200.00 lakh (by PWD)

Nine Districts with 27 Sub-Divisions under the overall superintendence of Secretary (Rev.) designated as Divisional Commissioner, Delhi were established vide notification No. 409/GA dated 27.06.1996 in NCT of Delhi to give prompt and responsive administration to the rural as well as urban population within their area

itself. The districts started functioning w.e.f. 01.01.1997. But, 02 more districts namely Shahdara and South-East with 06 Sub-Divisions have been created vide notification no. 1948 dated 11.09.2012 and thus there are 11(eleven) districts with 33 Sub-divisions.

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

1. Revenue Administration.
2. Judicial work.
3. Relief and rehabilitation work.
4. Establishment and Administration.
5. Accounts and budget.
6. Planning statistics.
7. Computerization.
8. Sub-Division Offices for various certifications, affidavits etc.
9. Registration of property documents.
10. Collection of Stamp duty.
11. Co-ordination with various local bodies / departments / agencies for proper administration.
12. Land Acquisition.
13. Nazarat Branch.
14. Swaraj Fund for Citizen Local Area Development (CLAD) through public participation.
15. Disaster Management.
16. District Public Grievance Cell.
17. Implementation of centrally sponsored schemes.
18. Child Labour/bonded labour related matters.
19. SC/ST related matters & monitoring Committee.
20. Implementation of welfare schemes for Minorities.
21. Ground water extraction matters.
22. Food safety matters.
23. Solemnization and registration of marriages.
24. Defacement of property matters.
25. Aadhaar Enrolments.

The Revenue Department also 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. The Department is also launching web based e-calculator to know quantum of duty to be paid on different instruments.

To prevent fraudulent practices in stamp papers, e-stamping of judicial and non-judicial papers of denomination of ‘5/- and above has been introduced. Further the Department has also introduced the facility of paying court fees online (for High Court and District Courts) which is the first of its kind initiative in the country.

As a result of active follow-up and close monitoring, almost entire population of Delhi has been covered with Aadhaar. Aadhaar have already been issued to approx. 196.52 lakh persons in Delhi. Delhi is the only state with highest Aadhaar penetration in the country having 110.9% of population with Aadhaar No.

2. Citizen Local Area Development (CLAD) – Swaraj Fund {through GIA to DUDA}:-

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹ 35000.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 490.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹ 34510.00 lakh

A new initiative, namely "**Citizen Local Area Development (CLAD) – Swaraj Fund**" is created enabling the citizens in selection and implementation of programmes prioritized by them for the development of their area. The citizens of respective Assembly Constituencies will decide how this allocated amount is to be utilized in line with their requirements. The citizens will themselves decide the priority of implementation of these developmental works. The scheme also seeks to empower the common citizen to have a greater say in the development and upkeep of their surroundings and in the civic matters pertaining to their localities.

The new scheme was initially proposed in 2015-16 to be implemented in 11 Assembly Constituencies, one in each Revenue District. From 2016-17 onwards, the scheme is to be implemented in all 70 Assembly Constituencies of Delhi. Each Assembly Constituency is to be divided into on an average 40 Mohalla Sabhas. A budget provision of ‘5 crore per AC is proposed in 2016-17. The scheme is to be executed through the suggestions / recommendations of the voters of respective Mohalla Sabhas by prioritizing the works. Citizens will decide their priorities of developmental works by a process of voting carried out in these meetings. The payment towards the developmental works will be made to the contractor upon completion, only after citizens of the area give consent regarding satisfactory quality of the work. The works at the top of the list are to be taken up within the overall limit of fund allocated to Mohalla Sabhas by concerned Revenue District. Apart from this, the Mohalla Sabhas shall also act as Grievances Redressal Mechanism.

This scheme will replace the existing three schemes namely ‘District Development Committee (Minor Works), Bhagidari and My Delhi I Care (Citizen Care for Habitat Fund)’. These three schemes have been merged with CLAD-Swaraj Fund scheme.

The budget provision of this scheme includes two components; one - Participatory Budgeting & Development through Mohalla Sabhas and second – Other Charges for meeting expenses for organizing meetings of Mohalla Sabhas. Accordingly, a budget provision of ₹350 crore has been kept for the aforesaid scheme in Annual Plan 2016-17, as per following bifurcation:-

(i) ₹345.10 crore for 70 ACs spread over 11 Revenue Districts of Delhi (i.e. ₹4.93 crore per AC) to carry out the capital works under CLAD.
(ii) ₹4.90 crore for 70 ACs (i.e. ‘7 lakh per AC) to meet expenses for organizing meetings of Mohalla Sabhas for execution of CLAD.

The Government has set-up a new agency called “Delhi Urban Development Agency (DUDA)” in each District, vide Order No. 18B(101)/UD/Plg./DUDA/2015-16/3816-3919 dated 16.7.2015, for execution of developmental work projects as well

as maintenance of public assets. This new agency will execute the works recommended by the citizens under “Swaraj Fund” and works recommended by Hon’ble Members under “MLA Fund”. In addition, this new agency is also proposed to play a vital role in providing basic civic services and their improvement in unauthorized colonies and rural areas. For better administrative control and supervision, Delhi Urban Development Agency (DUDA) in each district will be headed by the District Magistrate and who will be assisted by a team of engineers. It will facilitate in improving the accountability, efficiency and transparency in delivery of public services.

3. Disaster Management:-

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹ 1300.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 1000.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹ 300.00 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. DDMA functions under the chairpersonship of Hon’ble Lt. Governor of Delhi and Hon’ble Chief Minister of Delhi acts as Co-chairperson.

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 (1077) 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. One EOC is also proposed to be established in Delhi Secretariat.

(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.

The Ministry of Home affairs vide their letter dated 30.05.2013 has allocated funds to the tune of '5 crore for the creation of "State Disaster Response Funds". 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 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) **Procurement of helicopters**
(ix) **Setting up of DDMA Secretariat**
(x) **Techno- Legal Regime**
(xi) **Modernization of the Disaster Management centers setup by Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD), NDMC etc.**
(xii) **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 at an estimated construction cost of ‘34 crore 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 prove 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 by Hon'ble Lt. Governor. 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.

Also proposal of construction of Disaster Management Training Centre at Rajokri, New Delhi is under progress.

4. Disaster Contingency Plan / Disaster Response Fund:-

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹ 700.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 400.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹ 300.00 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 2016-17 under Demand No. 49/ Transfer to Union Territories with Legislature, Govt. of India has made a budget provision of ‘5 crore as GIA to GNCTD towards contribution to “Disaster Response Fund” under Non-Plan Grant. On the advice of Finance Department, GNCTD a total budget provision of ‘7 crore has been made in GNCTD State Plan Budget for the FY 2016-17 after opening new budget heads.

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

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹200.00 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. 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.

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 ₹2 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2016-17 under plan 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.

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

Annual Plan 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 2016-17:-

(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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 SR 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 and requisite staff. The Department has already upgraded/modernized 16 SR offices as e-SR 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.

7. GIA to Mission Convergence (Samajik Suvidha Sangam):-

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹235.00 lakh

Samajik Suvidha Sangam (SSS) is 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.

The District Resource Centers (DRCs) are district level structures of Mission Convergence (Samajik Suvidha Sangam) based at the office of the Deputy Commissioners of each district and act 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 a recent development, Samajik Suvidha Sangam, vide their 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.

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.

In the starting of 21st century welfare activities relating to Minorities was also assigned to Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities. From the year 2012-13 all the activities relating to Minorities were transferred to the Department for welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, which were previously looked after by Home Department.

In a recent development, General Administration Department conveyed decision of Delhi Govt., vide Order dated 23.11.2015, regarding handing over the business related to Welfare of Minorities from Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities to Revenue Department, GNCTD. As per the order "the business related to Welfare of Minorities was allocated to Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities vide Order No. F.7/1/2012/GAD/CN/3085-3092 dated 03.08.2012. It has been decided by the Govt. that henceforth the business related to Welfare of Minorities shall be transacted in Revenue Department and no business related to Welfare of Minorities shall be transacted in the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities".

Minorities Population:- As per 2001 census, the population of minorities was 24.92 lakh. Religion wise Data for 2011 census is not available.

1. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority StudentS - CSS**:-**

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹2.00 lakh

2. PRE-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority StudentS - CSS**:-**

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹6.00 lakh

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

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹7.00 lakh

4. Multisectoral development programme for Minority CONCENTRATION DISTRICT - CSS:-

Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹800.00 lakh
{₹500 lakh (GOI-CSS Share) + ₹300 lakh (State Share)}

5. financial assistance / Scholarship & other social security schemes for welfare of Minority**:-**

Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1000.00 lakh

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Annual plan outlay	:	₹ 20389.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹ 20134.00 lakh
Capital	:	₹ 255.00 lakh

The Civil Defence in India started in the year 1962 passed through several phases before coming of age in 1985. The Civil Defence is to be organized as an integral part of the Defence of the country with the aims of (a) to save life (b) to

minimize to damage property (c) to maintain continuity of production and (d) to keep up the high morale of public. 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. Keeping in view the growing attachment of common man and identification of the Civil Defence activity by them the department proposes the following programs and activities to strengthen the same during Annual Plan 2016-17.

1. Civil Defence

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

Annual Plan Outlay (Cap.) : ₹100.00 lakh

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 70,000 Civil Defence Volunteers are enrolled and this number is increasing day by day. 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 Bajidpur, Bawana (North District) for construction of Civil Defence Headquarter & Training Center.

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.

To meet out above mentioned requirement i.e. development of Central Training Institute and Civil Defence HQ, a sum of ‘1 crore is allocated under Capital Head in Annual Plan 2016-17.

1.2. Strengthening of staff of Civil Defence Central Training Institute (CTI)/HQ/ District Staff

Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹84.00 lakh

The main objective of the Civil Defence is to spread awareness amongst the masses about the calamities either man made or natural. 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 the city like Delhi, which is not only the Metropolitan city but also serves as national capital, it is mandatory that the organizations like Civil Defence must be strengthened to face the problems of terrorism and disaster inch to inch i.e. from earthquake to collapse of building.

In order to strengthen Civil Defence, it is proposed to procure the below mentioned equipments/articles so that any type of rescue/relief operations be carried out in an efficient/proper manner. Below listed equipments are also required to carry out training of Civil Defence volunteers/wardens:

A. Siren System.
B. Audio-visual equipment for community education.
C. Personal protective clothing and equipment.
D. Rescue equipment.
E. Communication equipment:-
   (a) Internal radio communication.
   (b) External radio communication.

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

Annual Plan Outlay (Cap.) : ₹155.00 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 transportation/vehicles. Hence it is proposed to provide all the 11 Districts & CTI/ HQ with the appropriate vehicles so that Civil Defence volunteers / staff may be able to reach at incident place as and when required.

2. Mohalla Raksha Dal

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹20000.00 lakh

As a pilot scheme, Mohalla Rakshak Dal of Civil Defence Volunteers was set up in Karawal Nagar Assembly Constituency for area surveillance. The efforts have received a warm welcome by the local residents as well by Delhi Police. Based on these positive outcomes, it is proposed to set up Mohalla Rakshak Dal in all Assembly Constituencies in the year 2016-17. These volunteers will keep an eye on illegal construction and crime-prone stretches, besides helping the elderly and women and doing their basic job of helping people during natural disasters.

An outlay of ₹200 crore has been allocated for operationalizing Mohalla Rakshak Dal in all the Mohallas throughout Delhi.

OTHER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Revamping of Civil Defence – CSS

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹ 50.00 Lakh

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 object the Civil Defence in common man.

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 Head. 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 of 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. Pilot-project

Under this project the staff from Directorate of Civil Defence were sent to the NCDC, Nagpur for the training and they were trained as Master Trainers. These Master trainers trained the Civil Defence Volunteers in specialized courses to help local police and local persons in case of emergency arises in the area.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹50.00 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".

3. strengthening of SDMA & DDMA - CSS

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹38.00 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 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.

4. Computerization of land records - CSS

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹50.00 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)". An amount of ₹1,32,06,000/- has been received from GOI during March 2015.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & TAXES

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹2500.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹1500.00 Lakh
Capital	:	₹1000.00 Lakh

a. Strengthening of computerization system and modernization of Trade & Taxes Department

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1500 Lakh

For strengthening of computerized system and modernization of the Trade & Taxes Department, a new plan scheme has been initiated for strengthening of various activities of Trade & Taxes Department with the aim of substantial improvement in revenue collection and to curb the tax evasion. The objective of the scheme is to implement, maintain and enhance the Mission Mode Project - Commercial Taxes (MMPCT) under National e-Governance plan of GOI for providing a citizen friendly and effective delivery of services. Following works will be carried out under the scheme:-

i. Commissioning and Modernization of the Check post by installation of number plate reader and weight-in-movement equipments at borders so as to plug the leakage of revenue – Estimated cost ₹26.25 crore

ii. Digitization of records of the department to create paperless office – Estimated cost ₹11.55 crore. The Department proposes to go for paperless automation solution for automation of DAK Management, File Movement and Tracking System and to digitize the old documents across the zones/branches of the department and to archive into a central Document Management System (DMS) repository for quick retrieval because of the raising volume of physical documents inside the Trade and Taxes Department.

iii. Modernization of DVAT and setting up of call centre – Estimated cost ₹5.25 crore

iv. Up-gradation of hardware, software and renewal of software licenses to cope up with latest technology in the field – Estimated cost ₹1.05 crore

v. Creation of posts to cope up with the increased workload and for smooth functioning of all activities – Estimated cost ₹2.10 crore

b. Capital Works

Annual Plan Outlay (Cap.) : ₹1000 Lakh

(1) Vyapar Bhawan Annexe

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

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.

DELHI FIRE SERVICE

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹7500.00 Lakh
Revenue	:	₹5100.00 Lakh (Including ₹200 lakh under CSS)
Capital	:	₹2400.00 Lakh (Including ₹900 lakh for Machinery & Equipments)

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 56 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 56 to 70 in the 12th five year plan and strengthen & modernize the existing resources to cope up with the complex operational requirements.

REVENUE PLAN:-

Recruitment of Fire Operators and promotion of Sub-Officer & Leading Fireman. Beside this General Admn. Staff, Academy Staff & Fire Prevention Wing Staff will also be required for smooth running and functioning of all District Offices as well as Headquarters of Delhi Fire Service. The staff is also required for computerization of entire Delhi Fire Service.

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 following fire fighting vehicles and equipments for fire fighting and similar other purposes:

(i) Hydraulic Platform / TTL
(ii) Water Tenders including Chassis
(iii) Small Water Tenders including Chassis
(iv) Water Bourse
(v) Multi Outlet Breathing Apparatus Compressor
(vi) Hydraulic Cutting Tools For Disaster Management
(vii) Crash Tender
(viii) Portable Pumps

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 vehicles including re-furbishing.

CAPITAL WORKS:-

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 the following locations:

1 Annad Parbat
2 Jasola Badar Pur
3 Dwarka Sector – 3
4 Dwarka Sector – 20
5 Vasant Kunj (SPS)
6 Yamuna Vihar
7 Chandrawal Water Works
8 Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar (SPS)
9 Udyog Nagar, Peera Garhi (SPS)

Apart from the above – it is proposed to re-construct the Headquarters building, Shahdra Fire Station, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Marg Fire Station and construction of Staff Quarters at Kirti Nagar, Janak Puri, Geeta Colony. In addition, the land allotment is expected from DDA at following locations for construction of fire station and staff quarters:-

1. Pitam Pura
2. Netaji Subhash Place, District Centre, Wazirpur
3. Mahipal Pur
4. Shalimar Bagh
5. Golden Park Rohtak Road
6. Saket District Centre

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.

Delhi Fire Service also proposes to upgrade and modernize its communication facilities and opening of 3 Fire Control Rooms One each for the 3 Fire Zones as per the Delhi Fire Service Act 2007.

Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services - CSS

Plan Outlay : ₹200 Lakh

Based on the need and urgency to effectively strengthen the fire services in a more organized manner throughout the country, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) “Modernizing Fire and Emergency Services in the Country” has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India to be implemented in the country during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan Period (2012-17) to modernize and up-grade the fire services. The overall objective of the scheme is to modernize and up-grade the fire and emergency services in the country and to increasingly transform the Fire Services into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. The scheme will be covering 28 States and 07 Union Territories, with a total of 640 Districts and 5576 Sub-Divisions.

GNCTD has received an amount of ₹2 crore as Central Assistance / GIA from Ministry Home Affairs, Govt. of India for implementation of scheme “Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services” in 2015-16.

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

LAND & BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan Outlay (REV.) : ₹50.00 Lakh

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Authority:-

The need of setting up of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Authority in National Capital Territory of Delhi has arisen in terms of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 that has come to force w.e.f. 01.01.2014. The objective of the Act is to ensure in consultation with institution of local self-government and gram sabha established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructure facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status.

Initially it is proposed to establish one LARR Authority having jurisdiction over whole of Delhi. Establishment of the LARR Authority is for the purpose of providing

speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JUDICIAL

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹2500.00 lakh
Revenue : ₹ 2470.00 Lakh
Capital : ₹ 30.00 Lakh

I. High Court

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹200.00 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

II. Family Court

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹1200.00 lakh

Establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation and speedy settlement of disputes relating to the marriage and family affairs. The major component of the scheme is salary of judges & subordinates staff and establishment expenditure.

III. Computerization of District Courts

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹300.00 lakh

Government of Delhi has been providing funds for the computerization of District and Session Court under plan. 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.

IV. DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹400.00 lakh

Delhi Judicial Academy (DJA) functions under the aegis of High Court of Delhi. DJA imparts judicial education and training to the newly inducted and in-service officers of the Delhi Higher Judicial Service (DHJS) and Delhi Judicial Service (DJS). It has also been conducting training programs for judicial officers/officials from other countries and from other states of India.

DJA from its inception till December 2013 was functioning from the Karkardooma District Court Complex. In January 2014 it shifted to the DJA-NLU Integrated Complex in Sector-14, Dwarka, New Delhi.

The components of the scheme are as under:-

1) To conduct Training Programmes, Refresher Courses, Workshops, Environment Awareness & Cultural Contact Retreats
2) Recruitment of sanctioned staff and extension of teaching faculty
3) To meet out office contingent expenses
4) Purchase of Computers, Printers and Other computer Accessories and Audio Visual Equipments etc.
5) Completion of Guest House, Delhi Judicial Academy, Officers Hostel including mess, club Houses, Directors residence, Academic Block, Cafeteria and Pantries in Dwarka Complex
6) Full furnishing of the new building including Judicial Hostel and installation of equipments at Sector-14, Dwarka as the Academy is functioning from new campus at Dwarka Sector-14 after getting shifted from Karkardooma Courts Complex.

V. Delhi Dispute Resolution Society (DDRS)

Annual Plan Outlay	:	₹400.00 lakh
Revenue	:	₹370.00 Lakh
Capital	:	₹30.00 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) Recruitment of staff for headquarters and its various Mediation Centers and upcoming Mediation & Conciliation Centers
3) Hardware, software for office computerization

4) Furniture for upcoming Mediation Centers
5) Engagement of Advocate Mediators for the upcoming projects
6) Advertising and Publicity
7) Awareness, Seminars for RWAs, NGOs and Public personalities and persons working in the field of mediation for awareness
8) Short-term programmes for community mediation
9) Organizing of 40 Hours Mediation Training Programmes to train mediators
10) Refresher courses for the Mediators every month

DELHI SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD (DSSSB)

Annual Plan Outlay : ₹1700.00 Lakh
Revenue : ₹1645.00 Lakh
Capital : ₹55.00 Lakh

The Board was established by the Government of Delhi vide Resolution dated 4.10.1996. The Board commenced its functioning from July, 1997. The board was entrusted for the recruitment of all Group 'B' non-gazetted and Group 'C' posts of all the Departments of Delhi Government and Local/Autonomous Bodies under the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Recruitment of B and C posts of MCD, NDMC and TRANSCO and GENCO along with preparation, moderation, printing of question papers and evaluation of examinations is also assigned to the 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 is 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. Result processing with document scanner with integrated software has been adopted for ensuring accuracy. Online Job Application Recruitment Process (OARS) as approved by IT Department has been started.

DSSSB has proposed to construct a new office building adjacent to its present building at Karkardooma for which proposal for purchase of land measuring 370 sqm at an estimated cost of ₹28.13 lakh from DDA is under consideration.

General Administration Department (GAD)

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹3 Lakh

Library

Annual Plan Outlay (Rev.) : ₹3.00 lakh

To manage the works of Library situated in the Delhi Secretariat.