

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

I. DTE. OF TRAINING & UTCS

Direction & Administration [Rs.110 lakh]

Objective of the Scheme :

Directorate of Training conducts in service training to employees of Government of NCT of Delhi, Foundation Training Courses to UTCS officers and class room training to IAS officers. The annual plan 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakh has been approved for the Directorate of Training (Rs.75.00 lakh under revenue and Rs.35 lakh under capital head). The following programmes are proposed to be undertaken during 2007-08.

1. Strengthening of Administrative set-up of the directorate and up-gradation of academic facilities

The Directorate does not have its own faculty. Therefore, it is proposed to create posts of various discipline connected with the training programme in the current plan period. These posts will be filled up on deputation basis.

2. Specialized Management Development Programme for various level of officers.

- a. Personal Management
- b. Behavioral Skills for Grade 'A' officers
- c. Performance Budgeting and Management Accounting
- d. Purchase Procedure
- e. Management by motivation
- f. Management in Public Relations
- g. Administrative Leadership and Behaviour etc.
- h. Financial Management.

3. Up-gradation of library facilities ; Purchase of books & computerization

4. Up-gradation of hostel facilities : For DANICS Probationers

5. Purchase of training equipments:-

The following training equipment will be needed by this Directorate :

- a. Overhead Projector
- b. Electronic Scanner
- c. Conferencing System
- d. Other equipments. [Computer Lab]

6. Up-gradation of sports facilities. For DANICS Probationers.

7. Extension of training facilities to other States/UT Civil Services probationers

It is proposed to lay greater stress on extending training facilities to civil service probationers of various states/ UTs.

8. Making the auditorium functional.

The Directorate has started functioning from the present premises 16 years ago. But the auditorium is still not complete resulting in non-utilization in any way. Therefore, it is proposed to make the auditorium functional, so that it can be utilized for organizing seminars, conferences, training and e-Governance.

II. VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

Strengthening of Vigilance Branch (Rs.12 lakh)

Objective of the Scheme :

The main objective of Vigilance Branch is to expedite the disposal of Vigilance cases. 6 posts were created in the Vigilance Branch in 2004-05.

An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been approved for 2007-08 for meeting the salary expenditure of 6 posts created in Vigilance Department.

III. ELECTION DEPARTMENT

1. Stg. of Election Department [Rs.300 lakh]

The following sub-schemes are proposed to be executed during 2007-08.

1. Construction and Development of Integrated Complex for housing and distribution of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and other election materials of all the nine districts

Aims & Objectives of the Scheme

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 results in duplication of security and other efforts at many places and during the conduct of elections, the expenditures run into crores of Rupees on erection of Tentage.

The proposed Integrated Complex will broadly cater to:

- a. Proper storage of Electronic Voting Machines as per the guidelines of Election Commission of India and the manufacturers BEL/ECIL.
- b. The task of preparation of election Kits for the Polling parties at the time of elections to the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.
- c. The need of imparting training on Electronic Voting Machines and for conducting elections. For this, the complex will have three Auditoriums.
- d. The Parking requirement for large number of Vehicles for transportation of EVMs and other election material to the districts at the peak time of Elections.

2 acres of land is proposed to be taken over from DDA. It is proposed to prepare feasibility report for the project during 2007-08.

2. Application of advancements in field of Information Technology in the Electoral Process:

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme

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. The implementation of this scheme will cover following activities:

- a. 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.
- b. Setting up of Call Center in CEO office equipped with all modern techniques for providing all necessary election related information to the citizens of Delhi.
- c. To digitalize the electoral rolls records of previous years in order to preserve it for issue of certificate entries in the electoral rolls.
- d. To retrieve the images of the electors from the tapes/cassettes used by the earlier vendors for storing them.
- e. To provide connectivity of all the VRECs with CEO Office.
- f. To replace timely the equipments completed their normal life.
- g. To hire IT personnel for providing advice to the department on the hardware/software requirements and 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.

3. To Conduct Voter Education Programme:

Aims and objectives of the Scheme

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, 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. The objectives of this scheme will be as follows:-

- Error free Electoral Rolls are to be prepared.
- Photographs of all the electors will be captured to prepare Photo Electoral Rolls.

4. Setting up and running of Voter Registration & EPIC Centers (VRECs)

Aims & objective of the Scheme:

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. by setting up of Voter Registration and EPIC Centers (VRECs), one in each of the 70 Assembly Constituencies. Following public related services would be 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. Transportation 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.

5. Setting up of Training Cell in Election Office:

Aims & objective of the Scheme:

Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Election Commission of India have approved the setting up of Voter Registration and EPIC Center (VREC), one in each of the 70 Assembly Constituencies in NCT of Delhi. Each VREC will be manned by 8 officials. These officials are required to be trained on all the provisions of Election Laws and with the instructions/guidelines issued by Election Commission of India from time to time. An amount of Rs.300 lakh is approved for 2007-08 for the above mentioned schemes.

IV. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

During the 11th Five Year Plan, all the Plan Schemes which are continued from the 10th Plan will be continued. The strengthening of nine districts and also of head quarter, the District Development Committees are also proposed to be strengthened and consequent upon amending Registration Act by Government of India. The computerization of records of Sub Registrar offices in Delhi will be continued. The following Plan Schemes will continue during the 11th Five Year Plan & the Annual Plan 2007-08 :-

- i. Strengthening of District Offices and Headquarter.
- ii. Computerization of Records of Sub-Registrar offices.
- iii. Strengthening & Renovation of Boat Club in Yamuna cleaning programme
- iv. District Development Committees.
- v. Disaster Management.
- vi. Macronization of Delhi.
- vii. My Delhi I Care

1. Strengthening of District Offices and Headquarter

Nine districts with 27 Sub divisions under the overall superintendence of Secretary(Revenue) designated as Divisional Commissioner Delhi were set up vide notification No.489/GA dated 27.06.1996 in the NCT of Delhi to give prompt and responsive administration to the rural as well as urban population in their area itself. The districts started functioning with effect from 01.01.1997.

The basic objective, for which 9 districts had been created, would not be achieved if there is paucity of adequate staff and other ancilliary infrastructure to cope with the need and requirement of the local public.

The broad function of each district administration by and large cover following area viz.

- i. Revenue Administration.
- ii. Judicial Work
- iii. Relief and Rehabilitation.
- iv. Establishment and Administration
- v. Accounts and Budget.
- vi. Planning and Statistics.
- vii. Computerization.
- viii. Sub Division Offices.
- ix. Sub Registrar Offices.
- x. Nazarat Branch
- xi. Treasury
- xii. Stamps
- xiii. Co-ordination with various local bodies/departments/agencies for proper administration.
- xiv. Land Acquisition
- xv. District Task Force
- xvi. District Development Committee
- xvii. District Public Grievance Cell.

In addition to above the duties and responsibilities of the district administration,. Each district has also been entrusted with additional work with the passage of time and staffing patterns need to be reviewed in each district. Each district is also to have its own buildings for its offices function in the 11th Five Year Plan. (2007-2012).

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

This scheme is an on going scheme from the 11th Five Year Plan. The consolidation of holdings scheme is undertaken under the provisions of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Act, 1948 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. It aims at rationalization of land holding patterns, promotion of productivity and Planned reconstruction of the villages. This scheme envisages wholesome land reform. The scheme is a solution for development and upliftment of rural areas, which is one of the important, programme under 20-point programme.

The scheme was approved by Planning Commission on 13th April 1985 and was actually started during the year 1986-87. The consolidation proceedings were started as per the amendment notified in the Delhi Gazette. Out of 79 villages notified for consolidation, the proceedings have been completed in 10 villages. In 18 villages the

consolidation is not feasible/possible due to various reasons and they are under the process of de-notification. Consolidation work is going on in 23 villages. During the 10th five-year plan, it was proposed to undertake consolidation work in rest of the 28 villages.

The consolidation proceedings in rural villages of N.C.T of Delhi is being carried out in terms of provision of new amended rules which were notified /issued in September, 2000 and March, 2001. One SDM (HQ.), in addition to his duties, has been deputed to monitor this scheme at headquarter level who issues the instructions and directions on the decision taken by the competent authorities to all the districts.

To implement this scheme adequate staff was sanctioned in 1986-87. However, it is proposed to carry on with the scheme in 2007-08.

2. Computerization of Records of Sub Registrars office's in Delhi

The Government of India has recently made some amendments in the Registration Act 1908 and the other related Law's vide notification No.56, dated 24.09.2001. The Govt. of India instruct a new section 16-A in the Registration Act which stipulates computerization of all records of Sub Registrar's offices

In compliance of the above amendments in the Registration Act, it is an expedient to computerize the records of Sub Registrar's Offices in Delhi in order to simplify registration procedures, enhancing efficiency reliability and consistency of the system cutting delays by replacing the manual system of copying indexing and accounting with computerized operations introducing state of the art document Management System. Such as scanning of documents which replace manual copying and preservation of images of documents of C.D.'s and to make retrieval and maintenance of record fast and easy.

Existing system of mostly manual handling of records has resulted in pendency in proper maintenance of records, thereby resulting in adverse views from courts, etc. and their appears to be no alternative but to go in for computerization.

The contents of the Registers, i.e. Book 1, Book 3, Book 4 will be generated by the computer system, signature/thumb impression and photographs of the executants/parties will be taken in the S.R. offices and these will be stored on line. This will limit the scope for malpractices.

The executants will be issued computerized card for further transaction of the same property. This will make it easy for S.R. Offices to check the bonafide of the executants.

Indexes can be automatically generated and EC's can be issued on line.

At the initial stage this project would cover: -

1. Only standardized documents with standard memorial format.
2. Computerized counters for presentation, cash collection, enquiry, search and delivery.
3. Identification of documents by introducing the system of unique Memorial Numbers.

4. Identification of parties by capturing one side digital photographs and other identifications.
5. Automatic generation of Registration Number, Volume No., Book No., Page No. and Index No. etc..

Imaging / Microfilming of the documents.

Comprehensive computerization, net working of all S.R. Offices, Centralized Imaging Sector and Integration with Web extending the facilitates of registration offices over public Kiosks and automated checking of valuation/stamp duty (for this purpose, the rules to fix valuation and for periodic revision would be required. The exact hardware & software requirements would vary from site to site depending on the work load, however the general configuration may consist of: -

Sub Registrar Office: -

1. Server (Two robust M/C would be required and may be put in a configuration to ensure 100% uptime even in case one server goes down.)
2. Clients(Depending on the number of counters for reception, data entry search etc. and additional internal terminals as per work load.)
3. Net working components.
4. Digital Camera.
5. UPS Printers

Central Imaging Center

i	Midrange Servers	03
ii	Network Servers	02
iii	Optical Disc Storage System.	13 (e.g. H.P. Sure Store)
iv	Work Stations for scanning with microfilming and quality check.	08
v	Clients Networking components, digital camera, UPS, Printers	

Software Requirements :

- ➔ The System software, architecture, the data base management system, front and tools etc., should be capable of supporting the enhancements/advanced features as envisaged in the report for example making the facilities available over Web/Public Kiosks.
- ➔ The system should be user-friendly with graphical user interface and on line help should also be provided. Detailed user manual, system and data base administrator manual etc., should be provided by the software-developing agency.

- Strong checks should be provided to allow only the valid details to be fed into the time of data entry/correction stages.

3. Strengthening & Renovation of Boat Club in Yamuna Cleaning Programme

Boat Club is also in use of cleaning of holy river Yamuna and river patrolling can be used as an anti encroachment drive of river Yamuna Bed. At present the Boat Club is being effectively used during the flood season (for four months) and during the rest of this period in the year it is used for VIP duties and drowning cases etc. Every year Govt. is spending lot of money in cleaning river Yamuna and educating the people not to throw outside materials in the river. It is proposed that by maintaining 15 Motor

Boats, 20 Boats and by deploying sufficient staff, it is possible that the River Yamuna can remain clean through out the year from floating material like polythene garlands/samagri etc.

At present we have 5 Motor Boats and it has to increase up to 15 for which we require a provision of Rs. 1.0 crore for purchase of Motor Boats, Motor Engine, life factors and other equipments.

MAN POWER:

Following staff is required for Boat Club:

1. Motor Boat Drivers - 15 + 3 Leave Reserved.
2. Motor Boat Helpers - 60 + 12 Leave Reserved
3. Security Guards

It has been seen that from every bridge people throw Pooja Samagri and other polluting items in the river alongwith polythene bags which contains idol and other semi burnt hawan samagri. It causes water pollution and sometimes poisons of the water. It is proposed that Security Guards from Boat Club will be deputed on each major bridge from Wazirabad to Chilla Village and they will work in two shifts from 6.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.. They will prevent the people from throwing any material in the river Yamuna. It is also proposed that from Wazirabad to Chilla Village, the whole stretch of 20 Km. will be managed by the Security Guards and they will prevent and report throwing of materials in the river.

They will also prevent the removal of sand from river bed, which is being removed from time to time in an unauthorized manner through buggies, trucks and tractors. They will also report new encroachments in the form of jhuggi, tabela in the river bed. This will directly benefit the Govt. as a number of jhuggy clusters develop in the river bed area and in their relocation Govt. has to spend crores of rupees. The following manpower is required to manage 6 major bridges 6x2x6(through out the year), 4x2x2 (for 8 months)= 72 Security Guards + 15 Leave reserve for 16 Security Guards + 3 Leave Reserve.

It is proposed that 190 Security Guards will be taken from surplus DEDA staff. Total expenditure will be around Rs. 2 crores per annum.

4. District Development Committees

Delhi Government had constituted a two-tier structure vide order dated 15.11.1999 comprising Apex Committee at the State level and 9 District Development Committees to encourage decentralization and decision making and provide a responsive and responsible administration by involving elected representatives of the area, Resident Welfare Associations, Deputy Commissioners and District Development Officer of other Department. The broad objectives of the Committee were to involve the people directly as well as through elected representatives in the process of planning, execution and monitoring of various schemes, projects and policies. Besides this, they are to provide and ensure balanced development of and equitable access to various facilities among the districts. In the process, it is to ensue empowerment of the officers of all departments including district administration with better control, supervision and monitoring of various schemes and accordingly lead to provide single window approach to the public with regard to various problems being faced by them and minimize delays on account of the multiplicity of authority in Delhi.

District Development Committees are to mandatory meet at least once in a month to review the progress of works with regard to the present schemes and programmes listed out for the district and to prepare District level plans for future implementation based on the needs of the area. The Committee comprise Chairman, to be elected amongst the MLAs in the District, other MLAs as Members and the representatives of various Departments such as MCD, NDMC, DVB, DJB, PWD, Education, Transport, Health and Social Welfare etc. as Members of the Committee.

The Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) is the Convener the Committee and is also to exercise the powers of Chief Executive Officer of the District with regard to review and monitoring schemes, once approval of the scheme has been obtained by respective departmental Heads.

As per the working of DDCs over the last about three years, it is observed that its function has so far been confined to monitoring of the existing plan schemes of various Departments as also to act a forum for listening to the grievances of general public. In view of the involvement of various autonomous bodies in civic and other development plans in the city with their distinct controlling bodies, separate from Delhi Government, the District Development Committees are yet to evolve as District Planning Bodies. There are a number of cases being brought before the DDCs relating to urgent minor works such as provision of tube lights on small stretch of roads, replacement of doors / toilet sheets in a Government school scheme, repair of storage tanks, construction of culverts, which are of emergent nature, but not expected to be covered in the plan schemes being formulated by various Departments. However, for individuals / RWA coming to the DDC, such work assumed great importance and a need to be attended to on emergent basis. As the DDC is currently functioning as a monitoring body, these works have to be assigned to the concerned Department where the focus, however, is more on implementation of major works. In the process, there is bound to be dis-satisfaction among the citizen approaching DDC. Therefore, DDC needs to be equipped to meet the exigencies of common citizens / villagers / colonies where a nagging civic / developmental problem involving nominal expenditure is not being effectively attended to by the concerned Departments. To meet such situations, DDC could be empowered to recommend works up to maximum limit of Rs.2.00 lakh so that the people do not have to approach the concerned Department for minor works and the same could be attended through district offices, which are nearer to the public.

There is a provision of Rs.800.00 lakh for the DDC under the scheme relating to 'Strengthening of Divisional Commissioner Office'. In order to ensure equitable distribution of the resources among various Legislative Constituencies, the individual DDC could be allocated funds @ Rs.12.86 lakh per MLA. In the light of the various problems of civic / developmental nature being brought before the DDC, it could make an assessment of the problem and recommend for execution of the work. As the representatives of the various Departments are present in the DDCs, NOC relating to such works should be taken from such representatives during the meeting itself. In the light of the recommendations of the DDC it would open to the Deputy Commissioner to take further steps for execution of the work with grant of administrative approval / expenditure sanction. The work would be executed through the departmental representatives attending the DDCs. A separate sub-head could be opened for individual DC Offices to maintain account of funds provided under the scheme.

So far as the infrastructural support in the form of office premises for the DDCs and the staff for co-coordinating the work is concerned, DDC was supposed to be manned through staff taken from various Departments. However, no such staff is available to DC Office, and they have to manage the additional work by diverting staff from other branches of their office. This in turn is likely to affect the working of such branches and need for providing additional staff for DDC's can not be overemphasized. Apart from the minimal secretarial assistance to the Chairman (DDC) comprising one Stenographer, one LDC and one Peon, there is need for officials at the level of Superintendent, one UDC and LDC to look after various works of DDC such as co-coordinating with various Departments, issue of notices & minutes of meetings compilation of the existing plan schemes, compilation of request for works etc. New posts are also prepared to be created as per need.

5. Disaster Management

In this Plan Scheme the following proposals will be taken up :

1. Strengthening of Delhi Disaster Management Authority Secretariat;
2. Setting up of Emergency Operation Center at State and District level – Manning and Installation of equipments;
3. Microzonation of Delhi
4. Procurement of Search and Rescue Equipments;
5. Installation of 4-digit code for natural disasters as public utility service
6. Organizing community awareness campaigns towards disaster mitigation.
7. Mock Drills at the district and state level.
8. Sensitization programmes for various stakeholders
9. Establishment of MCD Disaster Management Centers – Procurement, Operation & Maintenance of Disaster Management Equipment
10. Training, Capacity Building and Exposure visits for Nodal Officers

11. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) Analysis of Delhi
12. Communication Plan for Delhi

INSTALLATION OF 4-DIGIT CODE FOR NATURAL DISASTERS AS PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

During the Annual Conference of the State Relief Commissioners organised every year by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, installation of 4 digit code for natural disasters as public utility service has regularly discussed as one of the priority items, as per details given below:-

1. "1070" for the Control Room of Relief Commissioner of the State
2. "1077" for the Control Rooms of all nine districts in the State (nine centres)

Government of India has also decided to include the item of "Installation of Public Utility Code Telephone (calls not metered)" as an approved item for expenditure from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF).

Government of NCT of Delhi is already in the process of establishing an Emergency Operation Centre for disaster management. CRF grant is operated by MHA and not given to the State of Delhi. MHA was requested that necessary grant may be made available to Delhi Government, for this approved public utility service, which was summarily rejected on the ground that this expense is to be met out of CRF which is not available to Delhi, being a Union Territory.

However, recognizing the high importance of this public utility service, State Government is determined to make available of this facility to the citizens of Delhi. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has informed that approximately expense towards such facility would be to the tune of **Rs. 4 lakh per annum** to be paid to MTNL

COMMUNITY AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

One of the important components of sustainable disaster management initiatives is to generate awareness among masses pertaining to all facets of disaster management through various possible means.

Ministry of Home Affairs is initiating extensive awareness campaign through all possible modes of communication (i.e. newspapers, Television, Cable, internet, road series, films, advertisements, distribution of information material etc.).

6. Macrozonation of Delhi

SEISMIC MICROZONATION OF DELHI

The state of Delhi occupies an area of 1485 sq. km. Delhi is situated in highly earthquake prone belt (Zone IV of the Seismic Map of India) near the very active Himalayan seismic belt. Delhi and its surrounding regions have experienced earthquakes of magnitude 6 and above in the past. Besides its own seismographic sources in the Delhi region, it is also vulnerable to possible future large earthquakes in the central Himalayan seismic gap just 250-300 km north of it. The heavily populated city with number of manmade structures could be prone to damages due to an earthquake of considerable magnitude (≥ 6).

The project:

The objective of the project is to prepare a Microzonation map of Delhi, in other words subdivide this seismic zone into smaller zones that have relatively similar exposure to various earthquake related effects. In the first instance a first order Microzonation map will be prepared with the existing data in the 1:25,000 scale. Subsequently, on upon acquiring more geological, geophysical, geotechnical and seismological data and authenticating the existing ones, a detailed hazard map will be prepared. Wherever individual house level details are required the scale would be 1:10,000 or more. The Microzonation maps will include peak ground acceleration, peak ground velocity liquefaction potential, bedrock contours, and construction topology with generalised design inputs and with expected hazard at different locations.

Benefits:

The data generated would be of great help for the Urban Development Authorities adopting suitable designs in construction as well as assessment of seismic risks to the existing constructions, defence installations, heavy industry and public utility services.

Seismic Microzonation is extremely essential for developing master plan and detailed land use planning from hazard safety perspective, in urban and semi-urban clusters. In order to mitigate the hazard risks in these clusters where existing land use and the built environment are vulnerable, seismic Microzonation, risk assessment and mitigation action planning have become a priority area for the government.

7. My Delhi I Care Fund

Under the scheme, financial assistance as per guidelines approved by Delhi Govt. will be provided to citizen group registered under Bhagidari Scheme of Delhi Govt. for Micro Projects and Maintenance work to improve their immediate environment.

8. Disaster Management – MCD [Rs.100.00 Lakh]

An Outlay of Rs.100 lakh is approved for 2007-08 for MCD for this scheme.

V. DTE. OF PROSECUTION [RS.50.00 LAKH]

Objective of the Scheme:

To strengthen the Prosecution machinery for efficient disposal of Litigation matters.

The expenditure under OE (Plan) is 10 Lakhs and the same is to utilize for purchase furniture for Rohini Courts, 4 computers with Colour Monitor and Laser Printers, CD etc. to upgrade the office equipment purchase of 4 Photo Copiers, 16 Air Conditioners, organizing common room & Library and further purchase of furniture, Air Conditioner and office equipment for upcoming courts in Dwarka and upgradation i.e. electrification/ flooring of Dte. of Prosecution at Tis Hazari Court Complex, Delhi.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is approved for Annual Plan 2007-08 to meet the expenditure on salary , medical treatment for the staff and purchase of office furniture.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & TAXES [RS.1400 LAKH]

The Deptt. of Trade & Taxes, formerly Sales tax Deptt. is one of the most important revenue earning deptt. of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. About 70% of the tax revenue is collected by this department every year. The contribution is approximately equal to the size of the Annual Plan of the Govt. of Delhi. It has always remained the main endeavor of the department to maximise collection and to improve the infrastructural facilities being provided to registered dealers. The collection has crossed Rs. 6000.00 crore mark during 2005-2006 and all out efforts are being made to achieve the target fixed for the current financial year 2006-07.

The Deptt. has introduced Value Added Tax system of tax collection with effect from the beginning of the year 2005-06. VAT is a simplified form of administering tax and is levied at multipoints instead of a single point. It is collected in stages.. All the staff and officers of the deptt have been trained in the new system of taxation. With the implementation of VAT, activities of the deptt. have increased manifold. Necessary administrative & infrastructural changes wherever required have been made. A front office has been established at first floor to receive returns and other receipts. The deptt. proposes to implement the existing plan schemes during the Annual Plan (2007-08) period at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakh. The detail of the schemes proposed to be implemented by the department during 11 th F.Y.P. (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-08) are as follows :

1. Strengthening of Department

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : To strengthen the existing staff i.e. Creation of new posts. Purchase / hiring of vehicles and foreign training of officers and office expenses

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	260.37
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	500.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	229.52
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	151.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	1000.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	180.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : Staff salary, hiring / purchase of vehicles, land, construction of buildings, purchase of foreign training and office machinery and equipments etc.

2. Creation of Modern Office Environment

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : Creation of infrastructure in the bldg

Addition / alteration / renovation work : Services of Sanitation / Security and EPABX

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	659.66
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	650.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	864.98
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	330.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	2000.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	360.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of Purchase of furniture, creation of infrastructure of land, construction of buildings, purchase of Addition / alteration / renovation , machinery & equipment etc. work in the bldg. Contract basis service of sanitation, security and EPABX.

3. Studies and surveys by Consultants as aid to Tax Policy formulation

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : To conduct new studies for maximize collection and minimize the case of tax evasion by the traders.

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	95.47
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	200.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	69.19
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	70.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	2000.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	50.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : To take the services of Tax Consultants land, construction of buildings, purchase of machinery & equipment etc

Physical Targets & Achievements

Achievements upto 9th Plan, if any : A study was awarded to IIPA for study the connectivity between Income Tax and Sales Tax for better coordination and to maximize the tax realization and engaged VAT consultants

Targets of 10th Plan : Engagement of VAT Consultants

Achievements during 2002-03 to 2005- 06 : Consultants will be engaged on requirement

Targets & likely achievements during 2006-07 : Engaging VAT Consultants

Proposed Physical Targets for 11th Plan [2007-12] and Annual Plan [2007-08] : Engaging VAT Consultants

4. Publicity and Awareness Promotion Campaign through Print and Electronic Media

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : Awareness among the dealers regarding any change and information in the tax policy

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	158.42
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	500.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	670.13
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	300.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	1500.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	300.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : Publicity through leading dailies land, construction of buildings, purchase of and Electronic Media, Machinery & equipments etc.

5. Strengthening of Computerization System

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : For better monitoring of tax collection, minimizing incidents of tax evasion, improved service to the dealers.

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	923.45
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	1000.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	891.45
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	501.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	2050.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	560.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : Purchase of Hardware / software and spare land, construction of buildings, purchase of parts of the computer, machinery & equipment etc.

6. Establishment of Information collection Centres cum Ware Houses at the border

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : Checking tax evasion during interstate transaction of goods.

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	Nil
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	5000.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	1.49
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	5.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	50.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	10.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : Infrastructure for parking of impounded land, construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles. machinery & equipment etc

7. Education and Training of Staff

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : Training to new staff for latest development of Act & Rules and training for computer operation and application software.

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Continuing Scheme

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : Continuing Scheme

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	64.56
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	100.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	20.94
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	3.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	50.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	10.00

ii. Items of expenditure along with purchase of : Expenditure incurred on training to land, construction of buildings, staff for Sales Tax Act & Rules. Purchase of machinery & equipment etc. of vehicles. machinery & equipment etc.

8. Implementation of Value Added Tax System

Aims and Objectives of the Scheme : Convening of Empowered Committee meetings. Establishment of VAT Council for TINEX system.

Cost of the scheme and date of approval : Rs.5.00 Lakh ; Started in 10th FYP.

Year of Commencement, target date of completion and present status : 1st April 2005

Outlay and Expenditure for previous plans [Rs.in lakh]

i. Expenditure during 9 th Plan, if any	:	NA
ii. Approved outlay 10 th Plan (2002-07)	:	50.00
iii. Expenditure incurred during 2002-03 to 2005-06	:	161.48
iv. Outlay & Expenditure during 2006-07	:	30.00

Outlay proposed for 11th Five Year Plan [2007-12] and for Annual Plan 2007-08 [in case of spill over scheme from 10th plan, the same may be highlighted specifically] [Rs.in Lakh]

i. Total Plan Outlay Proposed:

a. 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	:	50.00
b. Approved Outlay Annual Plan (2007-08)	:	30.00

VII. DELHI FIRE SERVICE (RS. 3000 LAKH)

The Delhi Fire Service is providing fire prevention and safety services to the people of National Capital Territory of Delhi through 42 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 Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to increase the number of fire stations from the existing 42 to 70 fire stations. However, the work could not be completed in the 10th Five Year Plan and therefore, the project is extended in the 11th Five Year Plan.

This is aimed to provide adequate fire protection cover with reasonably good response in each assembly constituency.

Apart from 42 existing fire stations including (Four temporary fire stations) ten more fire station buildings along with residential quarters are required to be constructed work is likely to commence in the year. To achieve the target, following 2 sites as mentioned Sr. No.1 & 2 at the following locations have been taken over from DDA while 8 sites are yet to be given as mentioned from Sr. No.3 to 10.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Dwarka Sector-III | (Site taken over) |
| 2. | Dwarka Sector-XX | (Site taken over) |
| 3. | Ali Pur | (Now site to be given) |
| 4. | Vasant Kunj | (Possession not given) |
| 5. | Mayur Vihar Distt. Centre | (Site yet to be given) |
| 6. | Golden Park Rohtak Road | (Possession not given) |
| 7. | Rohini Sector-3 | (Possession not given) |
| 8. | Mahipal Pur | (Site not given) |
| 9. | Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar | (Site not given) |
| 10. | Yamuna Vihar Auto workshop | (Site yet to be given) |

CAPITAL WORKS 'MAJOR HEAD-4070 (2000 Lakh)

A. During the year 2007-08, construction work for fire stations and staff quarters is likely to continue at locations and to commence in remaining following sites:-

1. Okhla Phase-I
2. Dwarka Sector-III
3. Dwarka Sector-XX
4. Yamuna Vihar

B. Apart from the above is proposed for construction of Head Quarters building, Shahdara Fire Station, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Marg fire station and construction of staff quarters at Kirti Nagar fire station, Janakpuri, Geeta Colony and other additions & alterations to the existing Fire Station Buildings.

II REVENUE PLAN ' MAJOR HEAD 2070' (Rs.1000 lakh)

As sites for 24 Fire Stations have been taken over from different authorities and construction works has commenced at some fire stations sites, it is aimed that 20 fire stations which are cleared/ approved by EFC Delhi Fire Service has forwarded a proposal for creation of 862 posts as per prescribed norms in respect of above referred fire stations. Details of the proposed creation of posts is as under:-

Sl.No.	Designation	No. of posts
1.	Station Officer	19
2.	Sub Officer	54
3.	Leading Firemen	109
4.	Fire Operator	680
	Total	862

These posts are yet to be approved/ sanctioned by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Token provision of Rs.50 lakh is kept in this regard.

OFFICE EXPENDITURE

A provision of 62 lakhs under this head is proposed during 2007-08.

COMPUTERIZATION OF MOBILIZATION SYSTEM

Rs.60 lakhs are proposed for the computerization of the mobilization system of the Delhi Fire Service.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENTS

A proposal of Rs.800 lakhs is proposed for procurement/fabrication of following fire fighting vehicles and other especially designed appliances and equipments for fire fighting and similar other purposes.

1.	Water Bousers	15 Nos.
2.	B.A. Van	01 No.
3.	Hose Tender	03 Nos.
4.	Water Mist	07 Nos.
5.	B.A. Sets	400 Nos.
6.	Fire Fighting appliances & equipments.	

VIII PWD SECRETARIAT

Direction and Administration (Rs.10 lakh)

To strengthen the PWD Secretariat for better formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PWD Projects and Schemes, an outlay of Rs.10 lakh is approved for 2007-08 for creation of new posts.

IX LAND AND BUILDING

1. Setting up of EDP Cell in Land & Building Department (Rs.0.50 lakh)

In any organization flow of up-to-date information in the proper format plays very important role. The availability of right information at right time makes the management efficient. In collection of date from various sources and its compilation in different usable formats can be done manually only if the size of the database is small. Even then the speed and efficiency get sacrificed and that is the reason even small organization have gone for automation which not only improves efficiency but also reduces cost.

a. BUILDING UP DATA BASES FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

The Land & Building Department is one of the oldest Departments in Govt. of Delhi and right from its inception this department is involved in various land matter, like Land Acquisition, allotment of alternative plots to those whose land has been acquired. The department has already prepared, data bases of acquisition notification, of pending court

cases (6000+4000) in numbers, on ACCESS. The department is also surfing High Court's web site for daily " Cause list" and to ascertain orders passed by the court in cases relating to the department. PWD is also part of Land & Building department. Allotment of staff quarters to employees of Govt. of Delhi is being made from this department. Apart from monitoring of projects undertaken by PWD Delhi, scrutiny of estimates A/A and E/S is also done by this department. A software based on "Sequencing Theory" is also prepared to be put in place on the pattern of Directorate of Estates, Govt. of India.

With a view to having total control over the database of various kind and to streamline monitoring system a system analysis is being proposed which is being carried out by the NIC. The cost of this study will be Rs.1 lakh (approx) & based on the report by NIC the system and software will be decided. To manage various data-base on professional line, availability of technically qualified staff, however is imperative.

b. **CREATION OF ONE POST OF ASSISTANT PROGRAMMER**

The proposal for creation of one post of Asstt. Programmer in the pay scale of Rs.5500-9000 has been under consideration. The post of Asstt. Programmer is required for maintenance of Computer system, LAN facility and to help building small programmes for internal use.

c. **COMPUTER TRAINING TO THE STAFF OF L&B DEPTT.**

To make all the officers and officials of Land & Building and PWD secretariat computer literate regular training has been proposed during 11th Five Year Plan. It is proposed that during 2007-08 all the branches shall be equipped with a Computer and the personnel trained on Fundamentals of computers, Data Base Management System, Desk Top Presentation & handling of Internet etc.

2. **Strengthening of the Land & Building Department (Rs.0.50 lakh)**

The Writ Cell conduct, litigation work in the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Civil Writ Petitions are various of nature like Land Acquisition, Allotment of land, Evacuee Property, Housing Allotment matter, Housing loan, Land Management, and the Recovery of House Rent etc. The Civil appeals, Review Petitions and Miscellaneous applications filed in the Hon'ble High Court as well as Supreme Court of India are being monitored by the Writ Cell of the Department. Apart from monitoring of the Government litigation, the Writ Cell also imparts legal opinion on various legal issues referred by the Administrative Department's of Government of NCT of Delhi on land and revenue matters. The Writ Cell also appoints Government Counsels followed by a Standing Counsel for defending Government litigations before the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi, Central Administrative Tribunal and State Redressal Consumer Commission and National Consumer Commission. The Writ Cell deals with approximately 2000 number of Writ Petitions and 141 SLPs in the Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court of India.

The Legal Branch of the Land & Building Department known as 'Legal Cell' having its office at Old Civil Supplies Building, Tis Hazari Courts Complex, Delhi. The Legal Cell has 2564 Reference Cases u/s 18 of the Land Acquisition Act pending before 5 designated Reference Courts of Additional and District Session Judges, Delhi. In addition, there are 4 Execution-Courts headed by four Addl. Districts and Sessions Judges in land acquisition matters at Tis Hazari. These Reference and Execution Courts decide the cases of

enhancement of compensation and execute the decrees passed by the Reference Courts, Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court of India. The Cell also monitors 246 Civil Suits and appeals pending in the District Courts. Apart from the Reference cases and Civil Suits appeals legal opinion is provided on filing 294 Regular First Appeals pending before the Hon'ble High Court and 141 SLPs pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. An estimated number of 20,000 Reference Petitions are pending with various LAKHs which are likely to be filed in the Court in due course.

The Legal Cell is required to monitor these cases as and when filed in the Reference Courts. The Government Counsels are briefed on defending Reference matters in the District Courts and defending Regular First Appeals in the High Court and also SLPs in the Hon'ble High Court and Supreme Court of India. The Addl. Solicitor General and Attorney General of India are also briefed on important land acquisition matters as and when required. This Cell is headed by Legal Advisor-cum- Standing Counsel followed by two Deputy Legal Advisors and other supportive staff.

Scheme for Creation of Appellate Cell

Considering the work load of Writ Cell and Legal Cell it has been decided to create a new Appellate Cell in Land & Building Department to monitor the Regular First Appeals, Civil Appeals, Later Patents Appeals, Civil Misc. Appeals, Regular Civil Appeals, Civil Contempt Petitions and Criminal Contempt Petitions before the Hon'ble High Court as well as Civil Appeals, Review Petitions, Second Appeals in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. This Appellate Cell will require the Legal Experts as well as subsidiary staff legally trained to look after this important and special type of legal work. Therefore, it is necessary to create the following posts to streamline and strengthen the working of Land & Building Department. All the three branches mentioned above will be under the supervision and control of the Legal Division of the Land & Building Department headed by Chief Legal Advisor-cum-Standing Counsel Group 'A'.

61 new posts of various categories are proposed to be created.

X. EXCISE, ENTT. & LUXURY TAX DEPARTMENT [RS.80.00 LAKH]

1. Excise Department is second largest revenue earning Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The Department controls and regulates the trade of liquor, intoxicants, and narcotics in Delhi and discharges its responsibility of making safe liquor available to the consumers. The Department has collected Rs.858.10 crores as Excise Revenue and Rs.188.31 crores as revenue from Luxury Tax and Entertainment Tax during the year 2004-05. The Department is making all efforts to further improve its performance by strengthening the distribution network of liquor, plugging the leakages, widening the tax network and taking effective enforcement action.
2. In order to improve its performance, the Department has made the following plan schemes.
 - i. Automation of Excise, Entertainment and Luxury Taxes Department.
 - ii. Strengthening of Excise, Entertainment and Luxury Taxes Department.

1. Automation of Excise, Entertainment and Luxury Taxes Department [Rs. 40.00 lakh]

- i. Basic purpose of starting the administrative reforms within the Department was to start on-line functioning at various levels. Process includes computerization, inter-connectivity across the branches interface with clients, licensees, tax assesses and general public. Expenditure in previous years has created a position where Department is able to install fully functional inter-branches interaction of Local Area Network System, transferring date to the Bonded Ware Houses for printing Transport Permits, Single Window Clearance System for issue/renewal of various licenses such as L-1, L-2, L-4, L-5, L-52, L-19 etc. The Department is in the process of making the website dynamic, where it will show the various licensees in district wise, the latest price for the various brands of liquor & bonded ware house will get their respective Transport Permits through web for printing the TP at their ware houses only once.
- ii. Department is also exploring the possibility of collecting all its revenue through the SBI payment gate way for the purpose of issue of licenses/renewal of licenses/issue of permits etc.
- iii. Department proposes to develop a system under which all the cinema halls in Delhi can submit show-wise details, on-line to the department which will help in better monitoring of Entertainment Tax.
- iv. Hardware equipments which was purchased on or before 31/3/98 and are not in working condition will be replaced updated systems.
- v. Computer System will also be provided to the Office Supdt. of the department as at present it is available only at DEO and branch level.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been approved for the Plan Scheme during the year 2007-08

3. Strengthening of Excise, Entertainment & Luxury Tax Department [Rs. 40.00 lakh]

To strengthen the Department the following components have been included in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

i. EXCISE COMPONENT

That there are 66 bonds of licencees under the supervision of the department. Given the revenue component involved, (together they are generating a revenue of about 800 crores every year) one bond should be supervised by one inspector so that proper control is maintained on the bond. However due to less number of posts the department has been forced to give charge of multiple bonds to each of the inspectors.

These inspectors who are required to conduct inspections of over nearly 500 retail liquor vends situated all over the city. The Department also proposed to set up Enforcement Wing and also setting up of Check Posts at Border to check trucks carrying liquor into Delhi and other States through Delhi.

At present there are 37 inspectors deployed by the Department to look after the Excise Component. Out of these one inspector each is required at the Head-Quarter in the IMFL and the CL and the Permits section to perform statutory functions of inspecting accidental consignments and signing of permits etc. Therefore ideally in all Deptt. need about 30 posts of inspectors to cover all the 66 bonds and three posts at the Head-Quarter.

ii. ENTERTAINMENT TAX CABLE TAX

Presently in Entertainment Tax Branch, there are 9 Entertainment Tax Inspectors. These inspectors are looking after the functioning of Cinema Halls, Fun Parks, Cable Operators, Race Course, Video Games, Casual Entertainment Programmes (tax paid entertainment programmes, invitee entertainment programmes etc.) The entire NCT of Delhi has been divided in 9 districts and each district is being allotted to individual inspector with Delhi having 53 Cinema Halls already and a number of multiplex screens coming up and also a number of entertainment programmes increasing manifold in the city one inspector in each district can barely suffice to look after the Revenue interest of the department in the E.T. Sector alone. As a result of this, the Cable Tax Sector is being substantially neglected.

For this, the department required at least 9 additional entertainment tax inspectors (1 for each district) who will look after the work related to cable tax exclusively and the existing 9 inspectors will look after the work related to Entertainment Tax other than Cable Tax.

iii. LUXURY TAX

a. With a view to ensure timely revenue collection of Luxury Tax and monitor the return/tax defaulters more effectively, it has been decided to complete the up to date assessment of all the hoteliers. The infrastructure provided in the luxury tax branch has not been enhanced till date. there are 733 licenses (684 guest houses and hotels and 49 clubs) in this segment. At present revenue earned is about 100 crores. For effective implementation of the amended Act and safeguarding the interest of revenue, the following posts are required to be created urgently:-

- i. Luxury Tax Officer - 1 post
- ii. Luxury Tax Inspectors - 5 posts (with addition of these five posts, the total number of LTIs will be 9 and they can be assigned the work of one revenue district each).

iv. DRIVERS

Further at least 6 posts of drivers are proposed for creation because as on date deptt. have 18 vehicles but only 12 posts of drivers and have to make it with the services of Peons / Constables from Delhi Police.

Excise Intelligence Bureau

With regard to creation of additional posts for Excise Intelligence Bureau, Excise Department as per R. Narayanaswami Committee's recommendation, it is seen that the Committee was constituted to look into the hooch tragedy which took place in 1992 based on the findings of the Committee it was recommended that the EIB which at that time had a sanctioned strength of 60 posts should be doubled to 120 posts as these posts had been

largely stagnant over two decades and that during this period smugglers particularly from manifold. And with the challenges thrown from liquor smugglers particularly from Haryana it is felt that the EIB needs to be re-organised keeping in view the present trends of liquor movements from across the border, manufacture of illicit liquor and its distribution and the total movement of liquor in the unlicensed realm.

Our present EIB set up is as follows :

1. ACP/EIB overall in-charge the team, head of the pyramid of EIB.
2. Inspectors/EIB next to the ACP and deals with all functions as entrusted to him.9 3. Districts Sub-Inspectors incharge of one district each.
4. 20 Head Constables distributed as two per district and remaining 2 with the headquarters.
5. 29 Constables distributed among the districts, as such the total staff of EIB is 60 if all vacancies are filled.

The following additional posts are proposed for creation:-

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. | Inspectors | 02 | (Rs.6500-200-10500) |
| 2. | Asstt. S.I.s | 09 | (Rs.4000-100-6000) |
| 3. | H.Cs | 20 | (Rs.3250-85-4950) |
| 4. | Constables | 29 | (Rs.3050-75-4550) |

MODERNISATION OF EXCISE CONTROL LABORATORY:

Excise Control Laboratory deals with the analysis of portable and non-portable liquor samples received from Excise Department and Delhi Police. The work load of Excise Control Laboratory has increased and the receipt of samples is much above the norms to be manageable by the existing staff strength and facilities available in Excise Control Laboratory. So the Laboratory needs to be modernized with new equipments and a number of posts need to be created for strengthening the working of the laboratory in time bound schedule. This is also imperative in view of the requirement of timely investigation of the cases and to prevent any untoward incident. An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is needed for the purchase of modern scientific instruments, chemicals, glass wares and general items and scientific books.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been approved during the year 2007-08.

XI. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE

1. Strengthening of Principal Accounts Officer and setting up of EDP Cell [Rs.390 lakh]

Under the 10th Five Year Plan the Department has proposed a new scheme i.e. Strengthening of Principal Accounts Office and setting up of EDP Cell. There are some sub schemes under this head in addition to existing sub schemes whose details are given below:

- 1) Continuation of existing Pension Cell
- 2) Setting up of EDP Cell.
- 3) Establishment of Finance Accounts Cell.

- 4) Opening of ten Pay & Accounts Offices.
- 5) Opening of Library at Head Quarters.
- 6) Establishment of one record section.
- 7) Computerisation of GPF records.

Continuation of existing Pension Cell

The Pension Cell has been established in the year 1996. 22 posts were sanctioned vide by Finance Department sanction letter No. F 18 (4) /95/Pr. AO/ A-I/170-178 dated 12-4-96. Out of this, 16 posts have been transferred to Non-Plan during 2004-05. For remaining posts, salary, other contingent expenditure and office expenses, the provision has been made to run the existing establishment during Annual Plan 2007-08.

Details of schemes (mentioned at S. No. 2 to 7 above)

This proposal contains to create 229 posts under various categories for successful implementation of this scheme. The financial provision has been made for payment of salary & allowances subject to the creation and filling up of these proposed posts. Besides above, funds are required under the contingency fund for setting up of EDP Cell/Procurement of Hardware/Software & for fully operating Wide Area Networking System (WAN) which has been physically setup by interconnecting all the Paying PAOs with the Headquarter and NIC Delhi State Unit at Delhi Sachivalaya through leased lines from MTNL during 2005-2006. All the Applications like PAO 2000 etc. will run in a centralized manner after development of Software for this Application by NIC during 2007-08.

Four posts of EDP cadre has been created during the year 2004-05. The deptt. has proposed approximate 229 posts of various categories for creation under the various schemes during the year 2007-08.

An outlay of Rs.390.00 lakh has been approved during the 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme.

XII. DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JUDICIAL

1. Strengthening of Law Department (Rs.10.00 lakh)

To strengthen the Department for the disposal of cases relating to advice work, litigation work, legislative work and other general administrative work in view of the increase of work load of other Departments of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi as well as increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved during the 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme

2. High Court (Rs.600.00 lakh)

Computerisation and modernisation of Delhi High Court. Rs.378.96 lakh has been incurred during ht year 2004-05 and 2005-06.

An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been approved during the 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme

3. Setting up of Family Courts (Rs.10.00 lakh)

Establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation and speedy settlement of disputes relating to the marriage and family affairs.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved during the 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme

4. Computerisation of District Courts (Rs.200.00 lakh)

Government of India has been providing funds for the computerisation and district and Session Court under CSS. The stationery for the same will be provided out of the plan funds of Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Rs. 375.88 lakh has been incurred during the year 2004-05 to 2005-06. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been approved during the 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme

5. Judicial Academy (Rs.70.00 lakh)

On the direction of Apex Court, Delhi High court has decided to set up an Academy for imparting the training of the Judicial Officers at Delhi. A library is also proposed to be set up in the Academy for keeping the judicial books for the academy.

6. Purchase of furniture for Dwarka Court(Rs.10.00 lakh)

An amount of Rs.10 lakh is approved for 2007-08 for the purchase of furniture for Dwarka Court.

XIII. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORATE OF SMALL SAVINGS (RS.10.00 LAKHS)

In order to increase and propagate the concept of small savings incentive/commission is given to agents. To give the payment to agents pertaining to previous year an outlay of Rs.10 lakh has been allocated for the scheme during the year 2007-08. Expenditure incurred under the scheme is as given below :-

S.No	Year	Amount in Rs. [in Lakh]
1	2002-03	1081.26
2	2003-04	944.95
3	2004-05	998.39
4	2005-06	56155
5.	2006-07	845.86

XIV. A.R. DEPARTMENT

i. Public Grievances Commission (Rs.120.00 lakh)

1. The Public Grievances Commission was set up by the Government of NCT of Delhi with the prior approval of Central Government after a careful consideration of the

need for providing a comprehensive mechanism for effective redressal of grievances of the public against the departments of government of Delhi, local bodies, autonomous institutions/ undertakings and other organizations owned or substantially financed by the government of Delhi.

2. Through a Resolution dated 30th July 1998, the jurisdiction of the Commission has been extended over Delhi Police.
3. DDA has been kept out of the purview of the Commission being directly under the Central Government through the Lt. Governor.
4. The Commission is designed to act as a functionally independent body responsible for speedy redressal of the complaints of the public against acts of omission or commission on the part of the public officials working in the said organizations and to recommend such action as considered necessary for removal of grievances.
5. The Commission can also take suo moto action on the basis of information contained in media reports or otherwise. It has further been authorized to conduct research into systemic causes of complaints on a regular basis and provide reports that can form the basis of introducing reforms in the related areas so that the administration becomes more transparent and responsive.

ii. **LOKAYUKTA (Rs.70.00 lakh)**

1. To eradicate the vice of corruption, favoritism, abuse of position and power and to present cleaner image of the top public functionaries and public services, the Government of NCT of Delhi in the year 1996 enacted the Delhi Lokayukta & Upalokayukta Act, 1995 (Delhi Act No.1 of 1996) which came into force on 22nd September, 1997. Shri R.N. Aggarwal, retired Chief Justice of Delhi High Court was appointed as the First Lokayukta for NCT of Delhi by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi by a notification dated 28th November, 1997.
2. Section 8 & 17 of the Act contains exceptions. Section 8 provides that the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta shall not inquire into any matter which has been referred for inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) and an allegation made against the public functionary if the complaint is made after expiration of a period of five years from the date on which the conduct complained against is alleged to have been committed. Section 17 bars the Lokayukta or the Upalokayukta to inquire into the allegations against (a) any member of the judicial services who is under the administrative control of the High Court under article 235 of the Constitution, and (b) any person who is a member of a Civil Service of the Union or an All India Service or Civil Service of a State or holds a Civil posts under the Union or a State in connection with the affairs of Delhi.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE LOKAYUKTA

As per Rule 13 of Delhi Lokayukta and Upalokayukta (conditions of service) Rules, 1998 the Lokayukta and the Upalokayukta shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of free furnished official residence. Accordingly there should be an earmark residential accommodation for the Lokayukta and Upalokayukta of Delhi. The moment an officer takes over as Lokayukta he should be in position to occupy the said accommodation. It is very much essential for the independence of the Lokayukta. He should not be made to run

hither and thither and approach the higher ups in connection with his residential accommodation.

SETTING UP OF LIBRARY

The proceedings before the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta are deemed to be a judicial proceedings within the meaning of section 193 & section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1960 (45 of 1960). Further, the Lokayukta or Upalokayukta are deemed to be a civil court for the purpose of section 195 & chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). Since the functions of Lokayukta are akin to that of a court, there is a necessity for establishing a library, for the proper functioning of this office. Four posts of various categories are proposed for creation.

PROVISION OF SECURITY FOR LOKAYUKTA

At present the Lokayukta of Delhi is not being provided with security by the State Govt. All the Lokayuktas of other states are provided with positional security. A judge of High Court of Delhi is provided with security, the day the judge is administered the oath of office. On this parity of reasoning the Lokayukta of Delhi should also be provided with security.

XV. DELHI SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD (RS.1000.00 LAKH)

The Board was created 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 is also assigned to the Board. The following expenditure has been incurred during the year 2002-03 to 2006-07.

S.No.	Year	Amount [Rs. in lakh]
1.	2002-03	445.60
2.	2003-04	501.87
3	2004-05	1147.28
4.	2005-06	486.19
5.	2006-07	656.56

An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been approved during 2007-08 for 2007-08 for implementation of the scheme.

XVI. GAD- Citizen- Government Interface (Rs.81 lakh)

i. Citizen Govt. Interface [Rs.81 Lakh]

Objectives :

1. The Bhagidari scheme envisions evolving a common platform of public and public servants where both sides not only interact but also develop strategies by consensus for better upkeep of their area and the city.
2. The scheme also seeks to empower the common citizen to have a greater say in the development and upkeep of his surroundings and in the civic matters pertaining to his localities.
3. Since the Action Plans/ Strategies are to be jointly prepared by the Department officials and the public, so it would help to develop a sense of commitment among the citizens and the officials.
4. The 'Bhagidari' aims to bring the citizens of Delhi, the actual stakeholders, to the focus of planning and policy- making process through their participation and active involvement in governance.

An outlay of Rs.81.00 lakh is approved for this scheme for 2007-08.

ii. Delhi Sectt. : Library - (Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Schemes/ programmes to be included in the 11th Five Year Plan (2007) and Annual Plan (2007-08).

Documentation Center-cum-Library has been established in Delhi Secretariat at level III, C-Wing. For this purpose, Rs.100 lakh were approved as outlay for the 10th Five Year Plan for the setting up of library.

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh is approved for the annual plan 2007-08 on account of purchase of books, magazines and newspapers only.

XVII CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS (Rs.172.00 lakh)

The main objective is to set up Sub Control Centres/Department cum Regional Training Centre and Home Guard to receive messages of Enemy Air Raid from Civil Defence Control Room and make alert civil defence services stations for operation. This could not be materialized due to non availability of space. Now the department has proposed for the computerization of Civil Defence and Home Guards after conducting a feasibility study by the state unit of NIC. Expenditure incurred during the year 2003-04 to 2006-07 is Rs.133.28 lakh.

An outlay of Rs.172.00 lakh has been approved during 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme.