



**CONSTRUCTION
OF
A MODERN SLAUGHTER HOUSE**



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Sub:- CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN SLAUGHTER HOUSE

- (1) The Lt. Governor, Delhi, in May, 1967 decided to shift the existing Slaughter House from Qudam Sharif area to the new proposed site at Rohtak Road as per the provisions of the Master Plan. It was also decided that temporary building on the proposed site should be constructed immediately in the initial phase and simultaneously, plans for the modern building be started, For the planning of temporary building, the Architect of M.C.D. was requested.
- (2) Plans prepared by Shri Mehta, Senior Architect, M.C.D. were considered in the Technical Committee in its meeting held on 19th August, 1967, and recommended for approval. While considering the same case in the DDA in 1967, the Authority referred back the matter to the Standing Committee to work out a comprehensive scheme not only for the construction of the Slaughter House, but for the construction of residential accommodation workers connected with the job.
- (3) **Finally, D.D.A. vide its resolution No. 67, dt. 13.2.68 took the following decision:-**
 - (i) In the first instance a temporary Slaughter House may be constructed by the D.D.A. on a site measuring 20 acres situated to the north of Rohtak Road and West of Multan Nagar Colony.
 - (ii) For the above purpose, 400 single roomed tenements alongwith the required sheds for slaughtering the animals may be constructed. The tenements may be provided with community baths and lavatories etc.
 - (iii) Arising out of this, the Committee also recommended that an information on the point as to in which other areas of Delhi like Shahdara etc. Slaughter House could be established may also be brought before the Authority for their consideration.
- (4) Simultaneously, M.C.D. / Ministry of Agriculture also pointed out that the construction of a temporary Slaughter House would not solve the problem due to its expected unhygienic and insanitary conditions. So, a permanent Slaughter House should be constructed on Rohtak Road and for a temporary phase, the existing one at Quadam Shariff should be improved at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh. Subsequently, few other representations were also received regarding not to shift the existing Slaughter House on the plea that the proposed site is too far from the city and from the Muslim

population which is attached with the working of it and living in Qudam Sharif, will create many problems. Once, M.C.D. also pointed out to the Ministry of Home that the Australian Government offered to build the Modern Slaughter House, to bear all the expenses and were prepared to accept the repayment in easy instalments in a number of year. However, the file is not traceable in the M.C.D., so this proposal is also dropped.

- (5) Meanwhile, due to some other representations, few more sites were suggested. Later on, it was proposed that the landuse of the pocket marked for the Slaughter House be changed to residential/industrial/commercial, so investment done by the D.D.A. in developing the land is returned.
- (6) The Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works & Housing vide their letter dt. 25th May, 1974 has recommended that the Slaughter House should be shifted from the present location as per Master Plan/Zonal Plan provisions and a new be considered on Rohtak Road.
- (7) Shri S.L. Chadha, Municipal Health Officer sent a scheme for the construction of a Slaughter house in a total area of 80 Acres with a total expenditure of Rs. 6.56 crore including Rs. 1 crore for capital works. This scheme was sent by the Government to M.C.D.
- (8) The matter was further considered in 1976 and a new Project in Patparganj Area was prepared and approved by D.D.A. vide resolution No. 82 dt. 20th April, 1976, as details given in Appendix No. 1.
- (9) In September, 1977 in a meeting of the Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi, it was decided that the proposal of underground Slaughter House should be looked into.
- (10) Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation office Memorandum No. 18-1/74-LDT dt. 27.10.1977 and Ist November, 1977 decided that a new Slaughter House may be constructed underground at the existing site of Qudam Sharif, and for this, a team may be sent to COPENHAGAN to study the underground Slaughter House.
- (11) On 20th March, 1978, the item was again discussed in the Ministry of Agriculture with the officers of M.C.D. T.C.P.O., D.D.A., Delhi Administration. In the meeting details regarding existing Slaughter House in 7 Acres were discussed, as well as for the location of a new Slaughter House, a Sub-Committee was constituted. The feasibility of having an underground slaughter house on the existing site was examined in depth by two internationally known F.A.C. experts on

meats (Dr. E.A. Price and Dr. R.N. Nielson) at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. These experts visited the site several times, discussed the matter with the then Vice-Chairman, D.D.A., Secretary (L&B), Delhi Admn., Municipal Commissioner, M.C.D. and other Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture etc. In this connection they visited other parts of India (Kochin, Madras, Haiderabad, Bombay, etc.).

The mission was of the opinion that though such a report is technically possible but the present site would be faced with many major problems, some of them are the following:-

- (i) The present site could only allow the construction of facility with perhaps not more than one-third of the present capacity of daily through-put and still retain sufficient area to hold the animals to be slaughtered. This supposition excludes the present terminal. Livestock market in the area.
- (ii) The construction costs will be considerably higher for an underground building. A figure of three times has been mentioned by several experts. This is to be added costs for the extensive equipment necessary for ventilation and air-conditioning and for elimination of wastes. Operating – and maintenance cost would also be considerably higher for an underground slaughter house.
- (iii) An underground slaughter house would not decrease the load on the already overloaded system for disposal of sewage and supply of water.
- (iv) In an underground slaughter house, it is necessary to have ventilation and airconditioning system working continuously which will add materially to operational costs.
- (v) It is necessary to have immediately available a standby power source in case the normal power supply is interrupted.
- (vi) The problem of ground water flooding.
- (vii) It would be extremely difficult and costly to install a dry rendering plant for processing of a large part of inedible by-products. And such an installation is necessary to make the slaughter house economically viable.
- (viii) The mission strongly feels that it is neither practical nor feasible to construct an underground slaughter house at the present site. Furthermore, since the entire site would have to

be cleared during the site preparation and construction period which has been estimated to be at least 3 years, it would be impossible to carry out any slaughter and marketing activity at the site. This would necessitate the location of an alternate establishment for slaughter and marketing which would require the people involve to move, at least temporarily.

In view of the above, Mission was of the opinion that a new Slaughter House may be constructed somewhere outside the city area. They also recommended that the present slaughter house be dis-continued as soon as possible and a new be constructed outside the city.

Taking into consideration the views of the experts and discussions held in the Ministry, the following decision were arrived at:-

- i) The activities of the present slaughter house at Kadam Shariff (Idgah) may be continued and necessary improvement may be made in it.
- ii) A separate Slaughter House Corporation may be formed to organise a second slaughter house complex in Delhi in addition to the existing municipal abattoir at Kadam Shariff (Idgah).
- iii) A sub-committee may be formed for selecting a suitable house and submit its report as early as possible. This sub-committee may consist of the following officers:-
 - (a) Shri Virendra Prakash Development Chairman
Commissioner Delhi Administration.
 - (b) Shri S.M. Goyal, Municipal Member
Commissioner, Delhi Municipal
Corpn.
 - (c) Shri R.G. Gupta Architect, Town Member
Planner DDA.
 - (d) Dr. A.K. Chatterjee, Deputy Convener
Commisioner (SH & BF) Ministry of
Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of
Agriculture) New Delhi.

- (iv) A beginning may be made to construct a slaughter house for pigs also at the new site and thereafter slaughter house for other species of animals may be constructed.
 - (v) While constructing the additional modern slaughter house at new site, care should be taken to provide terminal livestock market, slaughter halls to accommodate various types of slaughter, by-products processing units, waste water treatment plant, ancillary industries, residential areas and social amenities for essential staff, butchers and workers.
 - (vi) Arrangements may be made to get the techno-economic feasibility report prepared for the proposed second slaughter house to be constructed in Delhi on priority basis.
- (12) In 1978-79, there were 3 or 4 meetings which were attended by the undersigned and all the time the site near Patparganj was preferred.
- (13) In Feb., 1980 in the meeting of the Executive Council under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi it was decided that the proposal for the construction of new slaughter house may be deferred for the time being.
- (14) Now again it has been decided to select and set-up a site for the location of a new Slaughter House.

Two meetings, one on 17th May, 1980 and second on 31st May, 1980 alongwith site inspection on 20.5.80 were taken place and the following sites were considered by the officers of DDA, M.C.D., Delhi Administration and Ministry of Agriculture:

- (i) The site near Patparganj Village as approved by DDA in September, 1976.
- (ii) Between Agra Canal and River Yamuna, Somewhere near Madanpur Khadar.
- (iii) Between Gazipur Dairy Farm, Delhi U.P. & Border.
- (iv) In the South of Road No. 50, North of Old bundh.
- (v) On Rohtak Road.

After discussions and site inspection, the site at the crossing of Hindun Cut and Road along River bundh (near village Chilla) was unanimously selected.

- (15) Minutes of the meeting held on 31-5-80 at 4.0 p.m. In the Assembly Hall of the DDA under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.

PRESENT:

1. Shri R.S. Gupta,
Engineer Member, DDA
2. Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro,
Commissioner (Plg.)
3. Dr. A.K. Chatterjee,
Jt. Commissioner (M&MP)
Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Shri Jwala Prashad,
Deputy Commissioner (SH&BF)
Ministry of Agriculture
5. Shri K.K. Sain,
Air Commodore,
Director of Flight Safty,
Air Head Quarters
6. Shri M.K. Yadav,
Deputy Commissioner (Health)
M.C.D.
7. Shri R.B. Raizada,
Warden of Fishery,
Director, Animal Husbandry
8. Col. R.L. Sharma,
Medical Health Officer,
M.C.D.
9. Shri M.S. Mehta,
Chief Architect, M.C.D.
10. Shri Prem Kishore,
Officer in charge, M.C.D.
11. Dr. R.K. Bhargava,
Manager, Slaughter House
12. **Shri R.G. Gupta,**
Director (City Plg.), DDA

Following sites were considered for location of Slaughter House:-

- (1) Site near Chilla, at the crossing of Hindun Cut and road along marginal bundh of river Yamuna.
- (2) Between Agra Canal and River Yamuna, near Madanpur Khadar;
- (3) Between Gazipur Dairy farm & Delhi U.P. Border;
- (4) In the South of Road No. 50 and North of Old Bundh;
- (5) Rohtak Road Complex.

Air Commodore, Shri K.K. Sain explained the restriction of airports and air flights that location of any slaughter house should not be within air funnel, which is 15⁰ on either side of runways, at least upto 15 to 20 kmts., otherwise there is possibility of nuisance of scavenger birds such as white Pariah Kite, Cheel, Vulture etc. Taking this point into consideration and the two Air Ports namely Palam and Hindun, site suggested between Agra Canal and River Yamuna (near Madanpur Khadar) and in the South of Road No. 50 got out-right rejected.

On Rohtak Road and in its vicinity no sizeable vacant land and away from existing rural settlements was available in this area. The site proposed between Gazipur Dairy Farm and Delhi U.P. Border was also not favoured by the members because of closeness to big dairy farms and being away from the city. Taking these various points into consideration, the site proposed at the crossing of Hindun Cut and Road along River Yamuna Bundh was unanimously recommended for the purpose.

Shri A.K. Chatterji, Jt. Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture stated that funds won't be any problem for the project and it would be better if immediate action is taken to start the project. He also pointed out that a new modern slaughter house built by M/s Brook Bond Ltd., has also come into operation in Aurangabad, which may be visited by the team which will be in charge of Planning and execution of the project.

16. The site near Village Chilla at the crossing of Gazipur Drain/Hindun Cut and road along Yamuna Bundh has been approved by the Lt. Governor, Delhi vide his order No. F.1(45)/76-ATP-II dt. 8th June, 1980.

Further action has to be taken on the following points:-

- i) Paintable Surveys of the area along contours;
- ii) Study of the Technology to be adopted;
- iii) Planning and Designing of the project;
- iv) To start the development of the site and construction of the building of Meat Processing Plant.

(R.G. Gupta)
Director (City Plg.)
15-6-80

Copy to:

- i) All present
- ii) Shri M.W.K. Yusufzai, Development Commissioner Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- iii) Shri Kanwal Jeet Sing, Finance Member, DDA
- iv) Shri S.S. Shafi, Chief Planner, T.C.P.O./Plg. Member, DDA.
- v) Shri A.K. Chatterjee, Jt. Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture alongwith five extra copies.
- vi) Shri K.L. Bhatia, Commissioner (Plg.)
- vii) Shri S.C. Gupta, Addl. Director (DC), DDA
- viii) Shri K.K. Bandhyopadhyay, Jt. Dir. (M.P.)
- ix) Shri D.D. Mathur, Chief Town Planner, M.C.D.
- x) Shri J.N. Singh, Administrator, M.C.D.
- xi) Shri O.P. Sharma, Medical Supdt., Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Appendix No. 1

No. 82
4.9.76 Subject:- Location, approval of design of MEAT PROCESSING PLANT, FISH & EGG MARKET, FISH FREEZING PLANT & other ancillary activities. (F.1(14)/70-TG)

LOCATION:

The Delhi Master Plan recommended that the existing Slaughter House in Khadam Shariff Area alongwith ancillary trade should be shifted to a new site at Rohtak Road beyond Oil Storage Depot adjacent to Multan Nagar. Tentative plans were prepared/sometimes in 1967-68 and put up to DDA who took the decisions that a temporary Slaughter House should be constructed on the proposed Master Plan site alongwith provision of residential accommodation for workers.

When the plans were under consideration, there were several representations from the residents of the nearby areas that Plant should not be located here. Several other alternatives were suggested, but nothing could be implemented due to representations, financial difficulties and other reasons.

Now DDA in its Resolution in April, 1976 has decided to locate a Meat Processing Plant, Fish & Egg Market, Fish Freezing Plant, ossential residential accommodation, and other connected ancillary industries to be set-up near Village Patparganj by giving a green buffer all round the plant and a separate road without interfering either the Village or the surrounding areas. The same decision has been taken in one or two Co-ordination Committee's meetings under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

(2) CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE:-

There is a correspondence between DDA & Ministry of Commerce regarding setting up of a Meat Processing Plant of 100 tons capacity per day per shift and steps are being taken with Russian Government through the Ministry of Meat & Milk Industry of the USSR - "DATE INSTITUTE FOR MEAT ENTERPRISE DESIGNING", who have sent details in two volumes dealing with the technical requirements of the machinery to be installed in the Plant, specification of processing equipments, price of complete processing equipments etc. Plans have been prepared keeping into consideration basic proposals sent by Russian Government. These have been slightly modified to suit our local needs.

(3) DETAILS OF THE COMPLEX:-It would have 8 distinct divisions (Plans laid on the table):

- (1) Cattle auction ground alongwith cattle keeping yards, sanitary inspection room and other facilities.
- (2) Meat Processing Plant, alongwith an administrative Block and other ancillary buildings connected with the main Plant to produce 100 tons of meat per day per shift.
- (3) One additional Plant to produce the same quantity of meat, to be installed at a later stage.
- (4) Fish & Egg Market
- (5) Fish Freezing Plant.
- (6) Ancillary Industries connected to meat.
- (7) 4.5 Hects. of residential areas to accommodate about 750 DU's for the workers who will work in any of the Plant, alongwith a green buffer.
- (8) Infrastructure to connect all these units, a railway line, a water channel.

Total area of Project is 43 Hects. with details as given below:-

TOTAL AREA OF THE SCHEME..... 43 Hects.

(A) MEAT PACKING PLANT 19 Hects.

Administrative Block	0.18 Hects.
Dung Stock	0.10 Hects.
Storage Diesel Fuel	0.20 Hects.
Boiler Room	0.08 Hects.
Storage For Material	0.20 Hects.
Block for Branch Shop	0.24 Hects.
Grease sand trap.	0.18 Hects.
Paunch Manure Bldg. with two presses	0.18 Hects.
Fire Fighting Water Tanks	0.08 Hects.
Scale House	0.03 Hects.
Water Pumping Station	0.01 Hects.
Fan Cooling Towers & Return water pump Stn.	0.04 Hects.
Hot Water Tanks	0.06 Hects.

(B) AUCTION GROUND FOR CATTLE: 5.0 Hects.

Cattle Pens	0.30 Hects.
Dung Stock	0.20 Hects.

Sanitary inspection, facilities &

disinfection area.	0.06 Hects.
Washing & disinfection of trucks oil/sand tramp	0.02 Hects.
(C) <u>FISH & EGG MARKET:</u>	3.0 Hects.
Area under structures	0.82 Hects.
(D) Residential Accommodation	4.5 Hects.
(E) Open Space	7.3 Hects.
(F) Roads (30m, 24m, 18.0m, R/W)	3.2 Hects.
(G) Ancillary industries	1.0 Hects.

Total floor areas to be constructed in the first phase – which means one MEAT Processing Plant of 100 sons capacity per day per shift, Fish & Egg Market, Fish Processing Plant would be of 30,000 sq. mt. Cost of the buildings Rs.800 per sq. mt. would be Rs. 2.5 crores. Besides this, cost of land including its development would be about Rs. 1 crore. Cost of construction of residential accommodation of 750 DU's & Rs. 20,000 each would be Rs.20,000 each would be Rs. 1.5 crore. Like this, total cost of the project would be Rs. 5 crores.

4. The proposals are placed before the D.D.A. for approval.

RESOLUTION

Resolved that the proposal contained in the agenda item above be approved.

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SUBJECT:- Establishment of a modern slaughter House cum-Meat Processing Plant in Delhi through Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd.

I. STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

a) Title of Proposal/Scheme

Establishment of a modern Slaughter House cum-Meat Processing Plant in Delhi through Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE SCHEME AND ITS OBJECTIVES.

- 1.0 Meat is a good source of proteins for human beings. With a view to providing clean and wholesome meat for human consumption, the animals are required to be slaughtered under hygienic and healthy working conditions in a modern and well equipped slaughter house, so that it could be handled from production to consumption level under sanitary conditions and utilise various by-products to the maximum extent. Therefore, it is proposed to construct a new slaughter house complex in Delhi through Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corpn. Ltd. for which a detailed techno-Economic Feasibility Report along with the drawings has been prepared by an Expert Team of Tropical Products Institute from United Kingdom. This new slaughter house complex will have terminal livestock market, slaughter halls to accommodate various type of slaughter by-products processing unit, waste water treatment plant, ancillary industries, essential social amenities and residential areas for essential staff and workers.
- 2.0 This project would have a capacity to handle about 5500 small stock (sheep and goats), 1500 large animals (buffaloes) and 200 pigs per day to provide meat for both domestic and export markets.
- 3.0 Slaughter of sheep, goats and large animals to provide meat for the population of Delhi is being carried out in the Slaughter house situated near Idgah which is one of the most congested areas of the city and near the centre of the city. The facilities which are about six decades old have only undergone minor improvements and they are greatly inadequate for the slaughtering carried out. Furthermore, it is impossible to carry out a slaughter under conditions fulfilling even a minimum of hygienic requirements. The carcasses are cut into large pieces on the ground which is dirty from blood manure, paunch-contents etc. A large part of the by-products,

edible as well as inedible are utilised in any form and thus, create additional sanitary problems and environmental pollution.

4.0 The need for replacement of the existing slaughter house facilities in Delhi has been recognised for over a. d. and serious consideration was first given to this as early in 1967. The proposal for the establishment of modern slaughter house-cum-meat processing plant in Delhi is based on the condition that Delhi needs a slaughter house, so as to produce clean and wholesome meat for the consumers as to effectively utilise the various by-products which are not being properly utilised at present. The question of constructing modern slaughter house in Delhi has been exam by slaughter house experts and FAO Mission etc. and they were also of the opinion that with the growing annual per capital meat consumption the need for new livestock Market and Slaughter House-cum-Meat Processing Plant for Delhi is required urgently on the following grounds:-

- i) The most pressing need for new facilities relates to the totally inadequate and inappropriate location of the present slaughter house. Situation in the heat of the city is unacceptable because-
 - it is an activity that should be removed from residential areas;
 - gross movement of livestock into the centre of Delhi causes considerable traffic congestion.
- ii) The existing facility is physically inappropriate for the production of hygienic meat. Since the municipality has an obligation to the population of Delhi, to make available public facilities for the preparation of hygienic meat, this obligation can be met only by replacement of the existing facility.
- iii) The present site of some 3 hectares is fare too small to accommodate the activities required in a livestock marketing and slaughter house complex serving Delhi (The new livestock market and meat processing plant fully occupies a site approaching in area of 40 hect.
- iv) The traditional slaughter system is not conducive for maintaining hygienic standards and adequate veterinary control is extremely difficult. This indicates the need for introduction of production line technology to be introduced particularly at the potential scale of operation envisaged.
- v) Pre-slaughter facilities are inadequate leading to:

- poor ante-mortem inspection;
 - economic losses due to weight loss;
 - lowering of meat quality because of pre-slaughter stress, and
 - difficulty in controlling and organising the functionaries and the slaughtering operation.
- vi) There is considerable wastage of potentially valuable by-products owing to:-
- inadequacy of the physical facilities for collection and handling of minor by-products;
 - impossibility of centralized assembly of minor by-products with the present dressing system, and
 - absence of facilities for the processing of by-products on site and lack of space to establish such facilities within or near the existing slaughter house.
- vii) There is need to consider the new abattoir as part of a long range national plan to structure the meat processing industry in India to provide markets for low valued animals and to stimulate extraction and upgrading of livestock in general.
- viii) The existing facilities are totally unsuitable for the production of meat for export. There is a considerable premium for export of meat, it can be demonstrated that animals have been slaughtered and carcasses dressed under approved and hygienic conditions.
- ix) The existing system of transporting meat in an uncontrolled fashion in open carts to the retailers and exporters premises is unsocial and leads to further risk of contamination of the meat.

III. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSAL/SCHEME AND WHAT ALTERNATIVES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED:

The P.I.B. in its meeting held on 10.3.83 felt the urgency for a modern slaughter house complex in Delhi to cater wholesome meat to the consumers. The scheme aims at producing clean and wholesome meat from slaughtered animals in a modern and well-equipped slaughter house and utilizing the by-products in the best possible manner for internal consumption as well as for export purposes. In addition, to prevent bird/kite/vulture menace which are positive air-traffic hazards both to Indian Air Force, National and internal airlines.

The proposals for having a modern slaughter house in Delhi is going on since 1967, but it could not make such headway due to various reasons. During this period, the question of constructing a modern slaughter house in Delhi has been examined by slaughter house experts and FAO Mission etc. and their views in this connection are reproduced below:

- i) Mr. F. Veall, Slaughter House Expert under Colombo Plan who was assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture felt that the entire area where the present slaughter house is in existence, was very thickly populated and have become very congested. There fore, he has said that shifting was necessary for hygienic and sanitary point of view.
- ii) In response to a request from the Government of India for a T.C.P. – Project to survey and product and utilisation of meat and animal by – products, a preliminary mission was carried out during January-February 1978 under the FAO International Meat Development Scheme (IMDS)

The FAO/IDMS Mission strongly felt that it is neighter practical nor feasible to construct an underground slaughter house at the existing site where the Idgah Slaughter House is situated. Furthermore, sine the entire site would have to be cleared during the site preparation and construction period estimated to be at least 3 years, it could be impossible to carry out any slaughter and marketing activity at this site. This could necessitate the location and provision of an alternate establishment for slaughter and marketing which would require the people involved to move at least temporarily.

In view of this necessity to provide new facilities they could be constructed in such a manner as to permit permanent use as to permit permanent use as described below:-

- a) The rational solution to provide Delhi with adequate facilities for slaughtering, by-products processing and terminal livestock operations would be to locate such premises outside the city.
- b) The Mission has suggested that the authorities concerned with planning and construction of slaughter house complex should give due consideration to the following:-
 - that sufficient space be allocated to take into account further development;
 - that the site should be accessible both to producers and traders;

- that inadequate facilities for water supply and treatment of effluent be provided.

The Mission was cognizant of the different views on relocation of the slaughter house and of the difficulties encountered in reaching an agreement on a rational solution of the problem. However, a firm stand has to be taken by the authorities concerned in order to supply wholesome meat to the consumers.

iii) The Lt. Governor of Delhi paid a visit to the existing slaughter house in the month of May, 1980 and found that the existing slaughter house at Idgah is just in the heart of the city and is situated in the most congested area of Delhi. After paying a visit to the existing slaughter house, the Lt. Governor made a remark that the modern slaughter house at Delhi is the only solution for the various problems being faced at the existing slaughter house at Idgah.

iv) At the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, a Committee consisting of the following was appointed for the selection of a suitable site:

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Development Commissioner, Delhi | Chairman |
| 2. | Municipal Commissioner,
Corporation, Delhi | Municipal Member |
| 3. | Architect, Town Planner, DDA | Member |
| 4. | Joint Commissioner (Ment & Ment Products),
Ministry of Agriculture | Convenor |

The first site was selected on a main Rohtak near Multan Nagar. This site was even developed to the extent of construction of few roads, levelling of the ground etc. but later on it was dropped due to resistance of the residents of nearby areas. In 1976, a site of 43 hectare was selected near village Patparganj. During 1978-79, the following four sites were discussed in the meeting held under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner, Delhi Admn. who finally decided to adhere to the site near Village Patparganj:-

1. Site near Village Patparganj.
2. Site near Narela
3. Site between Hindon Cut and U.P. Delhi Border near NOIDA.
4. Site in the north of Wazirabad Road in Trans-Yamuna Area.

Again in May, 1980 following six sites were studied in consultation with Municipal Corporation, Delhi, Delhi Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, DDA and Director of Flight Safety, Air Headquarters:-

1. Site near Patparganj.
2. Between Agra Canal & River Yamuna near Village Madanpur Khadar.
3. Between Gazipur Dairy Farm & Delhi U.P.
4. In the south of Road No. 50 and in the north Old Bundh, near Kingsway Camp.
5. On Rohtak Road
6. Near Village Chilla

After having discussions and site inspection to officers of the Committee, the site measuring 40 hect. near village Chilla at the crossing of Hindon Cut and Road along River Yamuna Bundh was selected and approved by the Lt. Governor, Delhi vide his order No. F. (45)/76-ATP-II dated 8.6.30.

- v) Delhi administration has decided to construct a modern slaughter house-cum-meat processing Plant, to cater to the need for meat for growing meat eating population. With a view to implement this project, Delhi State Livestock Products Processing Corporation Ltd. has been formed and is registered on 7th September 1981 under the Companies Act 1956 with a share capital of Rs. 8 Crores. The case is being processed for obtaining the approval of the Cabinet.

Goa is a Union Territory; a modern slaughter house Project under Goa Meat Complex Ltd. has been established and it has started operation. Delhi being also a Union Territory like that of Goa, similar approach was taken to implement the project, for which approval was taken at all levels in the Delhi Administration.

- vi) This project had also been discussed in November 1980 by the Lt. Governor, Delhi with the then Member (Dr. M.S. Swaminathan) of the Planning Commission and this meeting was also attended by the Development Commissioner, Delhi and officials of the Department of Agriculture including Director (Finance). It was agreed to implement this project.

- vii) The National Development Council (NDC) had inter-alia recommended that the slaughter houses could be set up as commercial corporations and the Govt. of India could subscribe to its equity capital. Accordingly, slaughter house corporations in the different states have been formed and Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd. is one of them. Neither Delhi Administration nor Delhi Corporation, have the funds or the technical infrastructure to handle on their own such a project.

Moreover it would be a deviation from the decision of the N.D.T. if a different approach is taken for modernising of slaughter house programme for Delhi. Therefore, this project will be implemented by the Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd.

- viii) The Ministry of Agriculture at the request of the Delhi Administration and as desired by P.I.B. in its meeting on 10.3.83, requested the Overseas Development Administration of the British Government to provide assistance by sending an Expert Team from Tropical Products Institute (TPI), now Tropical Development & Research Institute, London, U.K. and prepare Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for this project. The T.P.I. (U.K.) Team revisited this country and submitted a detailed revised Techno-Economic Feasibility Report according to which the total updated cost of the projects comes to the tune of Rs. 337.1 million (April 1983 price).
- ix) As has been brought out earlier, this proposal has been under consideration since 1967 and the most pressing need for new facilities relates to the totally inadequate, inappropriate unhygienic located of the present Slaughter House which poses a serious public health risk because of the large quantity of effluent for which urban sewers in Old Delhi are inadequate. Various constraints of sanitary, slaughtering processing and utilisation of by-product for the production of hygienic meat is extremely difficult, if not possible. The present slaughter house at Idgah Road is located in an area of 3 hect. in the heart of the city. By setting up new slaughter house, near village Chilla all the modern amenities of an abattoir will be provided. It will boost the export of meat and meat products and will also provide hygienic and quality meat to local consumers. By the use of all the by-product it will also improve the income from each animal. The completion of Modern Slaughter House-cum-Meat Processing Plant, the activities of the existing slaughter house will be shifted in a phased manner to the new Slaughter House as was done at Bombay.

The land of the existing Slaughter House belongs to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and they will decided use of this land. The land is centrally located is as more useful for commercial as well as is residential purposes.

Description of the manner in which proposal/scheme is to be implemented including mention of the agency through which the scheme is executed:

On Board of Directors i.e. 3 from Government of India and 6 from Delhi Administration. The Delhi Admn. and the Govt. of India had already nominated the following officials as directors on the Board of Directors.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Development Commissioner | Chairman |
| 2. | Deputy Commissioner | Managing Dir. |
| 3. | Secretary, Finance, Delhi | |
| 4. | Chief Engineer, Delhi Administration | |
| 5. | Director, Planning, DDA | |
| 6. | Medical Officer of Health, MCD. | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE)

- i) Director
- ii) Chief Controller of Accounts
- iii) Deputy Commissioner (SH&BF)

According to revised techno-economic feasibility report (March 1983) the Financial pattern of the scheme, 2/3rd of the project cost is to be obtained as loan from the financial institutions and the remaining 1/3rd is to be shared by the Government of India, Delhi Administration and the Corporation in the ratio of 2:1:1 as equity share capital. In this the share of Delhi administration and Delhi Administration. For this project the total cost comes to the tune of Rs. 337.5 million and the funds will flow in the following manner:-

I) LOAN:

Financial Institutions – Rs. 225 millions i.e. 2/3rd of the project cost.

II) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:

- a) Govt. of in 1a (Min. of Agriculture) Rs. 56 million i.e. 1/6th of the project cost.
- b) Delhi Administration – Rs. 56 million i.e. 1/6th of the project cost.

Delhi Administration and Ministry of agriculture approached NABARD, Bombay, for obtaining loan component and in response to it the Managing Director, Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd., Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi, has been informed that NABARD has already agreed in principle to provide refinance facility for modernisation of slaughter houses as well as establishment of new abattoirs proposed by Limited Company s/Corporations, sponsored by Govt/Municipal Corporations provided such projects support cattle development in the operational area and envisage, besides the provisions of service facility, a satisfactory use of the established capacity for slaughter of animals directly purchased by the Corporation with the object of eliminating the exploitation by middlemen. NABARD is committed to support such projects already under implementation at Madras and Bangalore.

The Animal Husbandry Department of Delhi Administration has several schemes in hand which are being implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Development of Livestock in the Union Territory of Delhi. The following schemes will be of some use in one way or the other in implementation of the establishment of a modern slaughter House – cum – Meat Processing Plant in Delhi.

1. Intensification of disease control.
2. Improvement of services at Veterinary Hospital.
3. Improvement of cattle breeding farm at Satbari.
4. Intensification of cattle development.

Delhi is small Union Territory and possesses 20,000 goat 9000 sheep, 11,000 pigs and 190,000 buffaloes milch is considered very low in comparison of the different species of animals being slaughtered in Delhi. With a view to meeting the requirements of meat in Delhi and for export markets, the planned throughputs are projected on the basis of current slaughterings at the existing slaughter house, amounting to some 1,200 heads of buffalo and 5,000 small stock (sheep and goats) per day. It is envisaged that throughputs will be augmented to accommodate an increased export component, and also growth in the domestic demand of meat. In addition to handling buffalo, sheep and goat it is planned that the new abattoirs will also include facilities for handling pigs, but at a very small volume in comparison to other livestock. These facilities will have to be physically/totally separate from the rest of project. At present, the slaughter house is being red of the neighbouring states and the supply of sheep, goats, buffaloes, etc. will have to be continued in the future.

The techno-economic feasibility report with drawings prepared by an Expert Team of Tropical Products Institute of United Kingdom is available which would help to go ahead with the project immediately. However, after the PIB is cleared, with the consent of the Board of Directors of the Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd. will make necessary arrangements to obtain funds from the Government of India and Delhi Administration in the form of equity share capital and loan component from the Financial institutions.

V. SCHEDULE OF PROGRAMME AND TARGET OF COMPLETIONS

In order to maximize the use of installed capacity and to reduce the cost of processing per livestock unit, the facilities will be designed in two phases. The scheme under consideration is for VIth Five Year Plan period commencing from 1983-84 and is anticipated to be completed in the next plan. The cost of the project is to the tune of Rs. 337.5 million, However, keeping in view the allocation of funds for this project, the funds required

during the VIth Plan may be to the tune of Rs. 120 million. The principal items of expenditure will be in the form of land cost, site preparation of roads, drains hardered areas, boundary wall, construction of the part of the buildings and infrastructure development and the requirement of the project will be in the year 1983-84 (Rs. 10.0 million) and 1984-85 (Rs. 110.0 million). Out of this amount, Rs. 20.0 million would be contributed each by the Govt. of India and the Delhi Administration. The remaining of Rs. 80.0 million would come as loan component from financial institutions. In this context, it may be added that NABARD has not only earmarked funds for the modernisation of slaughter house project, but have also agreed in principle to provide refinance to this project.

VI. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

a) Nature of the Scheme

It is Central Sector Scheme.

b) Total outlay (Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure), its broad details and its year-wise phasing.

The total cost of the project is to the tune of Rs. 337.5 million, out of which Rs. 225.0 million will be obtained as loan from the financial institutions and the remaining amount will be contributed by the Govt. of India.

(Rs. 56.0 million) and Delhi Administration (56.0 million in the form of equity share capital.

c) Financing requirement (1000 Rs.)

Year	Total Capital		Loan		Equity	
	April 83 prices	Inflated prices	April 83 prices	Inflated prices	April 83 price	Inflated price
0	162,282	173,510	108,188	119,007	54,094	59,503
1	130,263	157,624	86,845	105,032	43,423	52,542
2	38,663	51,460	25,775	34,307	12,888	17,154
3	3,150	4,612	2,100	3,075	1,050	1,537
4	1,838	2,960	1,225	1,973	613	987
Total	336,201	395,166	224,133	263,444	112,068	131,723

Assumes 10% cost inflation per annum and implementation commence 1984

The total financing costs at 1983 (April) Prices would amount to Rs. 337.5 million spread over the first 5 years (1983-87). This also combines the cost of acquiring Vehicles at a Schedule of total Capital cost.

COST SUMMARY (April 1983)

Item	Total Cost 1000	%	Foreign Exchange
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	Rs. 1983		Commencement		
			& age		(Rs.)
1. Land	4,300.0	1.3	-	-	-
2. Site preparation	151,891.0	15.4	-	-	-
3. Building costs	98,277.3	29.1	-	-	-
4. Processing equipment	52,368.8	15.5	20.6	675,000	10,
5. Effluent Plant	12,310.4	3.6	-	-	-
6. Water & electrical services	42,237.0	12.5	-	-	-
7. Other plant	33,345.0	9.9	-	-	-
8. Leries plus fork lift truck	7,375.0	2.2	-	-	-
9. Office furniture and equipment	130.0	-	-	-	-
10. Housing	3,900.0	1.2	-	-	-
11. Pre-operation expenses	15,306.7	4.5	-	-	-
12. Contingency allowance	16,072.0	4.8	-	-	-
Total Costs	337,513.4	100.0	20.6	675,000	10,

N.B.: Costs derived from Schedule of Rates Central Public Works Department Delhi (1981) adjusted to 1983 April Prices in consultation with Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(d) Budget Provision in the current financial year, if no budget provision exists, how the expenditure is proposed to be met?

A budget provision of Rs. 1.0 million exists for the year 1983-84 under the Central Budget for release to the Delhi State Livestock Processing Corporation as Government of India's equity share capital. Delhi Administration has also got a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for this purpose.

VII. FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPONENT OF OUTLAY AND HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO BE MET.

The foreign exchange component of the outlay is Rs. 1.8 million. This is intended for the import of such components or equipment which are not manufactured in India and are considered absolutely essential. All attempts have been made to maximize the use of indigenously manufactured equipment and machinery to minimise the expenditure on foreign exchange. All expenditure on foreign exchange may be regarded as a nonrecurring and will be met from the overall budget of the project.

VIII. COMPONENT OF GRANT, LOAN AND SUBSIDY, IF ANY, IN THE TOTAL OUTLAY INVOLVED AND THEIR PROPOSED TERM.

The Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd. has already approached NABARD for obtaining loan component amounting to Rs. 225 million which is 2/3rd of the total cost of the project. NABARD has already agreed in principle to provide refinance facility for modernisation of slaughter houses as well as establishment of new abattoirs. The terms will be of general nature on which the loan is extended by the financial institutions. The Delhi Administration and Govt. of India will contribute Rs. 56.0 million each to the Corporation as equity share capital.

The organizational charge for the above-mentioned project is given in the techno-economic feasibility report on page 71 and the staff requirement is given in annexure I.

Delhi being a Union Territory, the Government of India Ministry of Agriculture after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Finance will have to give guarantee for obtaining the loan from Financial institutions as per instructions issued in this regard by the Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. F.1/16/68-UT's dated 18.6.1968 (Annexure II).

IX. BROAD DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION WORK, THEIR JUSTIFICATION AND BASIS FOR ESTIMATES:

The Tropical Products Institute (U.K.) Team took good amount of information from DDA for preparing the details of construction work for this project. The building cost is calculated at Rs. 98,277.3 (in '000). As desired by P.I.B. the cost was calculated in consultation with Bureau of Public Enterprises. Essential quarters required for the operational management staff has been taken into consideration.

X. REQUIREMENT OF STORES AND EQUIPMENT WITH JUSTIFICATION

The total cost for the plant and equipment is Rs. 110.3 millions.

The requirement of slaughter house equipment, processing equipment, plan, chillers, deboning etc. come to Rs. 4,27,50,000/- out of which Rs. 10.8 million is required in foreign exchange. The equipment and machinery included in the techno-economic feasibility report are considered essential for running the activities on scientific lines (Annexure III) which will only 3.23% of the total establishment cost.

In view of the paucity of funds, spillover expenditure has been carried out to the Seventh Plan also. Therefore, the return of investment is likely to go down. However, to maintain public health system and to support livestock development programme in the country to earn foreign exchange by exporting mutton, buffalo and goat meat, for effective economic utilisation of animal by products and for the introduction of

homage slaughter of animals, the need for slaughter house need not be over emphasized.

XI. ACHIEVEMENTS RETURNS EXPECTED AND OTHER ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS, IF ANY:

This project will be operated as services abattoirs and is therefore, not expected to be highly profitable, but may be able to repay the loans and interest, replace its assets and yield sufficient revenue to adequately maintain the condition of the plant, building and equipment. Establishment of the project will require injection of Rs. 337.0 million spread over from 1984-1988.

The phasing of the total costs over the first five years of the Projects life will be as follows:-

Year	0	(1984)	48.3%
Year	1	(1985)	38.7%
Year	2	(1986)	11.5%
Year	3	(1987)	0.9% and
Year	4	(1988)	0.6%

The project is planned to be commissioned in mid-1980 (year 2) and in the remaining 6 months, is expected to achieve 50% throughput, i.e. over the entire 12 month projected period slaughter will be 25% of Potential slaughterings. This rises to 75% in 1987 (year 3) and 100% in 1988' year 4).

Regarding the physical and financial targets it may be stated that there are seasonal fluctuations throughout and the main requirements is to accommodate variation that occurs on week to week basis, as a result of week ending

Holidays and occasional festivals which has been kept in view. However, an average, the number of animals proposed to be slaughtered per day to provide meat for both domestic and export markets, is expected to be as follows:-

i)	Small stock (sheep and goat)	5,500
ii)	Large animals (buffaloes)	1,500
iii)	Pigs	200

The above figures include the slaughter of Jhatka as well as Halal method. However, given the vagaries of data base line potential throughput of halal sheep and goat and buffaloes is taken as –

- 75,000 small stock per month for domestic supply:
- 15,000 small stock per month for expert based upon 20% of the domestic supply;
- 14,000 buffaloes per month for domestic supply:
- 21,600 buffaloes per month for expert.

In practice daily demand for the slaughter facilities will very considerably and therefore, the capacity to be installed in the complex has been planned to exceed mean throughputs.

The projected income for the project is divided into two schedules, i.e. revenue directly relating to throughput and revenue independent of throughput.

Revenue directly related to throughput.

- i) Relating to market throughput
- ii) Fees relating to slaughtering
- iii) Incremental in expert slaughtering
- iv) Feed for post-slaughter expert processing
- v) Sale of by-products currently under utilised; and

Revenue independent of throughput

- i) Licence charges to functionaries.
- ii) Sale of ancillary industries and services sites.
- iii) Others including sale of manure, handling of noised animals, parking fees, truck washing, carcass detention charges, etc.

In consequence to first two elements, the total cost of this Project is now estimated to have risen the Rs. 337.5 million at April, 1933 prices compared with 1981 price of Rs. 237.2 million.

Recommended fee rates have increased to reflect 25% increase in meat prices due to inflation over 1981 to 1982 combined with higher throughput, the IRR looking to be a bit attractive.

It may be remembered that in any public abattoir or service slaughter house. Like that of Delhi Slaughter House Project cannot be expected to be highly profitable, but should be able to repay loans and interest and yield sufficient revenue to maintain its operating costs, and conditions of the

plant, building and equipment. Despite capital cost escalation, the financial viability of the Project has improved, because of higher project throughputs. The IRR on total capital employed is estimated to be 10.4% compared to 8.3% in original study. Assuring 2:1 debt-equity ratio, the rate of return on borrowed capital would amount to 16.8% compared with 14.6% in original study.

XII. COMMENT IF ANY OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

The scheme was approved by the Planning Commission and the Lt. Governor of Delhi had discussions with the Member, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan of Planning Commission on 28th November, 1980 in which it was agreed that the project may be implemented. Accordingly, Rs. 2 crores has also been provided in the budget of Delhi Administration during the 6th Five – Year Plan for releasing the same to the Delhi Livestock Product Processing Corporation as equity share capital. The case was also referred to the Planning Commission and the observations made by the Planning Commission on 3rd August, 1981 are reproduced below:

“It is now found that according to techno-economic feasibility report prepared by TPI(UK), the total project cost will be around Rs. 24 crores in which case the Government of India contribution would amount to Rs. 4 crores. It is pointed out that we are already in the second year of the plan and it would take sometime before the project is processed by PIB etc. It is also considered doubtful as to when a start will be given to the project during the next year, in view of other large construction commitments in Delhi. It is advised that the Department of Agriculture may take all these factors into consideration before tying up large plan funds for this project. If the Department of Agriculture could phase cut the project over a period of five years in which case the project will spill over into the next plan and the requirement of investments during the current Plan period will be around 2/3rd of the total cost. It is also advised that the Department of Agriculture could approach ITB for the approval of the total project and limit the current plan investment to the funds already approved. Such a procedure has been adopted in the case of Operation Flood II Project. The attention of the Animal Husbandry Division is drawn to the assurance given by the former Animal Husbandry Commissioner for the allocation of additional Rs. 1.0 crore by suitable inter-se-reallocation within the Animal Husbandry Sector.”

XIII. COMMENTS IF ANY, OF OTHER MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

The draft PIB was circulated by the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation) to the appraising agencies in December, 1981 with the request to offer their comments and communicate the same

to them. The replies received from the various organisations with a summary of the replies in given in Annexure IV.

XIV. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, IF ANY

A copy of the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report prepared by an Expert Team of Tropical Products Institute of United Kingdom is available separately.

XV. POINTS ON WHICH DECISION/SANCTIONS ARE REQUIRED

The total cost of the project is to the tune of Rs. 337.5 million out of which Rs. 225.0 million is to be obtained by the Delhi State Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd. in the form of loan from financial institutions. The remaining Rs. 112.0 million are to be contributed by Govt. of India (Rs. 56.0 million) in the form of equity share capital to the above-mentioned Corporation.

Feasibility study was completed in May 1981 and the proposal to PIB was first submitted in September, 1981. As desired by P.I.B. in its meeting on 10-3-83 to revise and up date the project cost, it was done by the TPI Team in consultation with B.P.E., DDA, Ministry of Agriculture and it has been brought upto April, 1983 level. Further delay will not only mean increase in the cost of setting up the project but may also lead to other complications relating to implementation of the project. Present site has been located after number of others had been surveyed. If effective activity relating to the project does not commence on the site, there may be risk of even losing the present one.

In view of the position explained above, approval of the P.I.B. is required for the total project cost i.e. Rs. 337.5 million and for the release of Rs. 56.0 million by the Govt. of India (ministry of Agriculture) and Rs. 56.0 million by the Delhi Admn. to the Delhi Livestock Product Processing Corporation Ltd. as equity share capital for the establishment of a Modern Slaughter House-cum-Meat Processing Plant in Delhi.

ANNEXURE – I

REQUIREMENT OF STAFF

The organisational chart for the above mentioned project is given in the Techno Economic Feasibility Report on page 71 and the staff requirement is as follows:-

A. SENIOR MANAGEMENT

1.	Managing Director	1
2.	Managing Director's P.A.	1
3.	General Manager	1
4.	General Manager's P.A.	1
		<hr/>
		4
		<hr/>

B. ADMINISTRATION & ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

1.	Director of Admn.	1
2.	Chief Administrator	1
3.	Chief Accountant	1
4.	Accountants	2
5.	Administration Officers	5
6.	Clerks/Book-keepers/Typiest.	25
7.	Security Staff	20
8.	Doctor	1
9.	Nurses	2
10.	Laudry Workers	10
11.	Drivers and Mates	88
		<hr/>
		156
		<hr/>

C. LIVESTOCK MARKET DEPTT.

1.	Livestock Market Director	1
2.	Market Control Officers.	4
3.	Clerks	8
4.	Cleaners & Labourers	20
		<hr/>
		43
		<hr/>

D. PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

i) General Staff

1.	Director of Production.	1
2.	Production Manager	3
3.	Head of Laboratory	1
4.	Laboratory Technicians	2
		<hr/>
		7
		<hr/>

ii) Halal Small Stock Section.

a)	Supervisor	1
b)	Foreman	2
c)	Slaughtering	4
d)	Cratch Conveyor	20
e)	Skinning	4
f)	Brisket	11
g)	Evisceration	6
h)	Washing	1
i)	Weighing	1
j)	Marashalling	6
k)	Taggore	6
		<hr/>
		52
		<hr/>

iii) Zatka Small Stock Section.

a)	Supervisor	1
b)	Foreman	2
c)	Slaughtering	4
d)	Cratch Conveyor	20
e)	Skinning	4
f)	Brisket	1
g)	Evisceration	6
h)	Washing	1
i)	Weighing	1
j)	Marashalling	6
k)	Taggers	6
		<hr/>
		52
		<hr/>

iv) Buffalo Calves Section

a)	Supervisor	1
b)	Foreman	2
c)	Slaughtering	2

v) Buffalo Matures Section

a)	Supervisor	1
b)	Foreman	2
c)	Slaughtering	11
d)	lagging & Transfer	4
e)	Head & Forefect	1
f)	Rooting	3
g)	Dohiding	4
h)	Brisket	1
i)	Eviscersion	2
j)	Trim	2
k)	Splitting	1
l)	Edible Fat	2
m)	Weighing	1
n)	Washing	1
o)	Marshalling	4
p)	Taggors	6
		<hr/>
		45
		<hr/>

vi) By-Product Sections

a)	Supervisors	3
b)	Foreman	7
c)	Sheep; Goat and buffalo feet & head	10
d)	Cut Rooms	25
e)	Hides and Skins	10
f)	Edible Fats	10
g)	Blood Meal	5
h)	Meat and Bone Meal	15
i)	Inedible Fat	4
j)	Edible Blood	4
k)	Offals and Tripes	15
i)	Bone degreasing, rendering etc.	8
		<hr/>
		116
		<hr/>

vii) Careass Despatch & Processing Section

a)	Supervisors	2
b)	Foreman	4
c)	Despatch Area	10
d)	Ghill Rooms	10
e)	Boneing and Packing	50
f)	Lowerators	10
g)	Load Rig	28

h)	Weighing	7
		<hr/>
		119
		<hr/>

viii) Emergency Slaughter Halls

a)	Foreman	2
b)	Workers	10
		<hr/>
		12
		<hr/>

E) Plg. Department.

a)	Plg. Unit Manager	1
b)	Asstt. Manager	1
c)	Supervisor	1
d)	Foreman	1
e)	Workers	20
		<hr/>
		24
		<hr/>

F) Service Department.

a)	Service Director	1
b)	Chief Engineer	1
c)	Senior Engineers	7
d)	Asstt. Engineers	10
e)	Foreman Engineers	2
f)	Mechanics/Fitters	20
g)	Labourers	25
h)	Storekeepers	3
i)	Store men	10
		<hr/>
		79
		<hr/>

ANNEXURE – II

**No. F. 1/16/68-UTD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs,**

To

1. The chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Admn, Port Blair.
2. The Finance Secretary, Chandigarh Admn. Chandigarh.
3. The Administrator, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Silvassa (via Vapi, Distt. Surat, W.Rly.)
4. The Chief Secretary, Delhi Admn., Delhi.
5. The Chief Secretary, Goa Dawan & Diu Govts. Panaji (Goa).
6. The Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
7. The Administrator, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands Kavaratti Island (via Calcutta H.P.B.)
8. The Chief Secretary, Manipur Govt. Imphal.
9. The Chief Secy., Pondicherry Govt. Pondicherry.
10. The Chief Secy., Tripura Govt., Agartala.

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1968.

Sir,

The question whether the Union Territory Admn. may give Guarantee in respect of borrowings by institutions located in Union Territories from the Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation etc. ha been considered in consultation with the Ministries or Law and Finance. It may be noted that the guarantee involves a contingent liability in respect of borrowings covered by the guarantee. However, the Union Territory Admns. Do not have the authority to borrow except that Union Territories with legislatures can borrow from the Central Govt. The power to give guarantee can, therefore, be exercised only on behalf of the President and on the basis of a specific delegation. The feasibility of delegating to the Administrations the authority to give guarantees in relation to borrowings by institutions in Union Territories has been considered. It is felt that there will be practical difficulties in prescribing monetary Limits and other conditions subject to which such power may be exercised. Further, it appears unlikely that there will be many cases in which Union Territory Administrations may be called upon to give such guarantees. In the circumstances, it has been decided that every case where a guarantee is desired to be given be referred to the concerned Ministry or Department of the Govt. of India who will seek the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance before giving the guarantee. This decision may kindly be brought to the notice of officers of your Government/Administration.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours Faithfully,
Sd/- K.R. Prabhu,
Joint Secy, to the Govt. of India

No. F.3/16/68-UTL New Delhi, the 18th June, 1968.

Copy forwarded to:

1. The min. of Industrial Dev. & Co. Affairs, New Delhi with
 Reference. To the discussions on their file No. 1/17/67/100(i)
2. All Ministries & Deptt. of Govt. of India.
3. All Section of this Ministry.

Sd/- K.R. Prabhu,
J.S. to the Govt. of India

ANNEXURE – III

The indigenous and imported equipment required for the project are given on page 137-138 in the Techno-Economic Possibility Report prepared by the Tropical Products Institute.

1. Indigenous equipment.

Rs.

Halal and Zatkan Abattoir and Despatch area	16,209,725
Pig Abattoir	1,909,000
By-Products Plant	9,470,125
Rendering Plant	6,500,950
Export Boning Room	3,460,000
Chillers	500,000
Engineering	382,850
Laboratory	441,800
Spares	3,886,450
Infall Pumping Station	358,568
Retary Screens	250,000
Balance Tanks	254,189
Air Agitation Systems	125,000
Motoring Pumps Station	102,400
Dissolved Air Flotation Facility	2,158,558
Stage I Recycle Pump Station	308,000
Stage I Acalor Hi-Rate Biofilters	1,523,000
Stage I Settlement Equipment	205,000
Stage II Recycle Pump	161,728
Stage II Settlement Equipment	1,525,000
Stage III Recycle Pump Station	205,100
Stage III Acalor Hi-Rate Biofilters	161,728
Settlement Equipment	1,523,000
Sludge Pumping Station	123,000
Sludge Collection Tanks	24,184
Outfall Flow Recording Facility Civils.	2,500,447

II. Imported equipment.

Restraining Conveyers	1,919,000
Electrelethers	57,000
Captive Bolts	19,000
Conveyers	5,700,000
Strippers	2,660,000
Saws	95,000
Casting Pens	950,000

ANNEXURE – IV

The draft PIB was circulated to the appraising, agencies and the replies received from the following and a summary of the replies is as under:-

(i) Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs)

Department of Economic Affairs has no comments to offer on memorandum.

(2) Planning Commission (Agriculture Division)

The Planning Commission do not have any further comments to offer a our observations contained in our U.O. dated the 3rd August, 1981 have already been incorporated in the finalised version of the PIB Memo.

(3) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises)

- i) The need for establishment of a Modern Slaughter House-cum-Meat Processing Plant has been well brought out.
- ii) It has been stated that the scheme is for the Sixth Five Year Plan period commencing from the year 1981-82 and is to be completed in the next plan. The time schedule indicated to be completed in the next plan. The time schedule indicated for completion of the project in the PIB Memo. Appears to be too long.
- iii) It is desirable to indicate both indigenous and imported equipment alongwith their costs in the PIB Memo. (Please refer Annexure - IV).

(4) Agricultural Refinances and Development Corporation, Bombay

ARDC will be agreeable to consider the same for sanction of refinance. We shall, therefore, be glad if a modal scheme is submitted to us complete in all respects.

(5) Fertilizer Division of the Ministry of Agriculture

The raw bones may be suitably processed to produce bone meal and other subsidiary products for use in agriculture.

It would be desirable that proper provision for sanitary disposal of by-products is ensured under the project.

(6) Ministry of Commerce (EP(Agri.III) Section

Delhi is one of the most important centres for export of meat and this Ministry have been making efforts to maximize the export of meat and meat products from the country. However, the major obstacle being faced is the lack of modern slaughter house equipped with sanitary facilities. By implementing the scheme there would be a considerable generation of foreign exchange earnings.

*****THE END*****