

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA & POPULATION

1.1 Delhi is located in Northern India between the latitudes of 28<sup>0</sup>-24'-17" and 28<sup>0</sup>-53'-00" North and longitudes of 76<sup>0</sup>-50'-24" and 77<sup>0</sup>-20'-37" East. Delhi is surrounded by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi has an area of 1,483 Sq. Kms. Its maximum length is 51.90 Kms and greatest width is 48.48 Kms. The rural area of Delhi covered 591.99 Sq.Kms with a population of 9.63 lakh as against urban population of 128.00 lakh spread over 891.09 Sq.Km as per 2001 census. The following table gives area of rural and urban Delhi over has four census starting from 1971.

(In Sq. Kms.)

Year	Total Area of Delhi	Rural	Urban
1971	1485	1039	446
1981	1483	891	592
1991	1483	798	685
2001	1483	591.91	891.09

1.2 The following table indicates growth of population in Delhi during 1971 and 2001.

(In lakhs)

Year	Population of Delhi	Rural	Urban
1971	40.66	4.19	36.47
1981	62.20	4.52	57.68
1991	94.21	9.49	84.72
2001	137.83	9.63	128.00

1.3 The population of Delhi has increased from 94.21 Lakh in 1991 to 137.83 lakh in 2001 registering a decade growth of 46.31% between 1991-2001 as compared to 21.35% at all Indian level. The increase in Delhi's population is mainly attributable to large scale migration from neighboring States.

1.4 For administrative convenience and development purposes, the entire rural area is divided into five development Blocks viz. Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. To make the administration more effective and accessible to the common man, the administrative machinery has been decentralized and divided into 9 Districts. Each District is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Civic amenities are being provided by three local bodies viz. MCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, DJB & DTC. DVB has been bundled into six companies.

1.5 The literacy rate of Delhi which was 75.29% as against All India Average of 52.21% as per 1991 Census, went up to 81.82% in Delhi as compared to All India Average of 65.38% in 2001. Similarly, the female literacy rate in Delhi, which was higher at 67% as against the National average of 39% as per 1991 Census, further reached to 75.29% in Delhi as compared to National average of 54.16% in 2001.

1.6 The process of urbanization in the capital city is going very fast. As a result of migration and urbanisation, tremendous pressure on basic civic services has been built up. The problem of unauthorized colonies and Jhuggi Jhopri clusters has posed a big challenge to the environment of the city. The main thrust of the planning process in Delhi is on augmentation and strengthening of civic amenities and infrastructure under Transport, Energy, Water Supply & Sanitation, Urban Development, Education, Medical and Public Health sectors. Special efforts are being made to extend all these civic amenities in sub standard areas of the capital city.

## **2. THE ECONOMY**

2.1 Delhi has strong and vibrant economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices was increased from Rs. 59,556 crore during 2000-01 to Rs. 65,657 crore in 2001-02 indicating a growth of 10.2% over the previous year. On the other hand All India level GSDP at current prices recorded an increase of 9.2%.

2.2 The per capita Plan expenditure in Delhi increased from Rs. 1577 in 1998-99 to Rs. 3160 in 2002-03 (RE) which is highest in the country. Thus sufficient plan investment is being needed year after year for the developmental work. The high level of

investment in plan development of Delhi has resulted in generation of higher income. Delhi's per capita income at current prices which was at Rs. 40,199 as against All India Per Capita Income of Rs.16,707 in 2000-01 has increased to Rs. 42818 as compared to Rs. 17,978 at the National level during 2001-02.

2.3 The Tertiary sector continues to dominate Delhi's economy by contributing about 81% of GSDP. The share of Secondary sector in the State Income is about 18%. The Real Estate and Business Service sector registered a growth of 13.8% during 2001-02 and the trade, hotels and restaurants also indicated a growth of about 11% at current prices. The Manufacturing sector exhibited a growth of 8.2% during 2001-02.

### **3. NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERFORMANCE**

3.1 Planning Commission approved Rs. 15,541.28 crore as plan outlay for the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Delhi. Taking into account the actual expenditure incurred during first four years and tentative expenditure in fifth year, the tentative expenditure in the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan would be about Rs.13469.68 crore. It is about 87% of the original approved outlay.

3.2 The shortfall of about 13% in financial terms in the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is attributable to non-availability of the funds through some of the measures like market borrowings, negotiated loans, provident fund, etc. as assumed in financing of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. It is also a fact that none of the Externally Aided projects could be implemented which were originally envisaged for Rs.1000 crore. There is also a little bit shortfall in realization of tax revenue with reference to 9<sup>th</sup> Plan targets.

3.3 The details of outlay and expenditure during Annual Plans under the Ninth Five Year Plan & 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan are presented below:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Annual Plan	Allocation of Plan Outlay	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1.	1997-98	2331.73	2073.00	1978.31
2.	1998-99	2700.00	2365.86	2054.56
3.	1999-2000	3000.00	2500.00	2298.20

4.	2000-2001	3300.00	3300.00	3129.11
5.	2001-02	3800.00	4200.00	4004.91
10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan				
1.	2002-03	4700.00	4700.00	

**PRIORITIES SECTORS OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Sectors</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1992-97) Expn.</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (1997-02) Outlay</b>	<b>Ninth Five Year Plan Expenditure.</b>
1.	Transport	851.94	3158.40	2260.69
2	Energy	1549.40	3046.55	3589.70
3.	Urban Development	966.11	2070.75	1998.07
4.	Water Supply	895.30	2540.00	1896.88
5.	Medical & Public Health	407.36	1101.40	1026.11
6.	Education (Genl. & Tech.)	609.18	1080.75	1134.76
7.	Social Welfare	34.82	108.60	132.64
8.	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	38.48	87.25	35.69
9.	Others	855.73	2347.58	1390.55
	Grand Total	6208.32	15541.28	13465.09

**3.5 SECTOR-WISE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of the Sector</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> FYP Outlay</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Expr.</b>	<b>Plan outlay 2001-02</b>	<b>Expenditure 2001-02</b>
1	Agr. & Allied Services	19879.90	6085.70	2083.00	1588.58
2	Cooperation	417.00	225.16	36.00	10.03
3	Rural Development	59765.00	35630.63	7125.00	6083.04
4	Minor Irrigation	1303.10	400.49	60.00	40.85

5	Flood Control	13300.00	8069.68	2000.00	1874.58
6	Energy	304655.00	357686.30	149297.00	150579.50
7	Industries	11000.00	13432.37	6917.00	5737.22
8	Transport	315840.00	234470.37	63660.00	55258.85
9	Science Tech. & Env.	11200.00	1906.74	800.00	650.79
10	Genl Eco. Services	588.00	648.44	208.00	167.81
11	Tourism	3200.00	777.41	325.00	336.17
12	Survey & Statistics	1000.00	593.30	245.00	154.21
13	Civil Supplies	3000.00	2566.37	487.00	202.74
14	Weight & Measures	50.00	85.01	17.00	19.97
15	General Education	86075.00	94494.94	25424.00	22983.86
16	Tech. Education	22000.00	22054.69	4738.00	4104.98
17	Art & Culture	4425.00	4022.97	1138.00	912.46
18	Sports & Youth Services	7550.00	2778.89	770.00	651.94
19	Medical	102185.00	97562.10	31051.00	28398.64
20	Public Health	7955.00	8098.82	2290.00	1892.31
21	Water Supply	254000.00	188227.21	48824.00	50285.25
22	Housing	15500.00	9448.63	1707.00	1788.58
23	Urban Development	207075.00	201524.06	50541.00	48824.77
24	Information and Publicity	1250.00	1131.81	255.00	298.22
25	Welfare of SC/ST	8725.00	3782.89	1851.00	1637.57
26	Labour & Labour Welfare	3400.00	2101.34	472.00	368.37
27	Social Welfare	10860.00	13729.62	4448.00	3982.44
28	Nutrition	15000.00	10827.05	3007.00	2983.08
29	Jail	9500.00	7225.27	1500.00	1330.86
30	Public Works	24000.00	21680.14	3415.00	3045.88
31	Other Admn. Services	29430.00	14749.23	5309.00	4297.39
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1554128.00</b>	<b>1366017.63</b>	<b>420000.00</b>	<b>400490.94</b>

3.6 A glance at the above statements reveals that in allocation of plan outlays during the Ninth Five Year Plan highest priority was accorded to core sectors like , Energy, Transport, Water Supply, Medical & Public Health, Education and Urban Department

which not only provide infrastructural support but also help in over all socio-economic development of Delhi. Important programmes under these sectors are discussed in detail in respective chapters.

#### **4. SOME OF THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF NINTH PLAN.**

4.1 The implementation of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan may be categorized as a major land mark in the history of planned development of Delhi. It is based on the following facts which highlighted some of the landmark achievements of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan :-

- i) Working of the Pragati Power Generation Project (330 MW) started.
- ii) Power reforms started.
- iii) Construction of 15 Common Effluent Treatment Plants started, 3 completed.
- iv) Work on First Phase of MRTS started.
- v) Construction of more than 20 new flyovers started, 11 completed.
- vi) More than 2000 CNG buses added in DTC fleet.
- vii) G.G.S.I.P. University started functioning.
- viii) Delhi College of Engineering and NSIT started functioning from their new complexes.
- ix) Mahila Institute of Technology started functioning.
- x) Delhi Institute of Heritage & Reasearch Management was set up.
- xi) About 1000 new beds added in Delhi Government existing and new Hospitals.
- xii) 30 more Ambulance Vans added in CAT Services.
- xiii) MMR and Hepatitis-B new immunisation programme started.
- xiv) Work on Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant (140 MGD) started.
- xv) Sewage treatment capacity increased from 284 MGD to 482.4 MGD by DJB with the construction of 13 new Sewage Treatment Plants.
- xvi) Construction of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant Nangloi and 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant Bawana.
- xvii) Assembly Constituency Development Fund raised to Rs.2.00 crore per annum.
- xviii) Old Age Pension enhanced to Rs.300 per month.
- xix) Nine District set up introduced in place of single District set up in Delhi.
- xx) New Sachivalya Building of Delhi Government at I.P. Estate

- xxi) A-20 years perspective – Delhi Urban Environment & Infrastructure Improvement Project (DUEIIP) – 2021, prepared.
- xxii) Peoples Participation in development process – Bhagidari, District Development Committees, involvement of NGOs/CBOs.
- xx) Transparent Administration – Citizens charters, Right to information Act.

## **5. SOME OF THE INNOVATIVE STEPS TAKEN DURING NINTH PLAN**

- (i) A Mid-term Appraisal of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was undertaken in 1999-2000 and this process identified some of the non-feasible schemes included in the Plan. It was also noticed that in some cases part of the schemes were included as independent schemes. All identified non-feasible schemes were dropped and part of the schemes were clubbed into the main schemes.
- (ii) More powers were delegated to Heads of Departments to speed up the pace of implementation of Plan schemes.
- (iii) District Development Committees were constituted to monitor the progress of the district level plan schemes.
- (iv) People's participation in the development process was initiated with the introduction of the 'Bhagidari Project'.
- (v) Some new schemes/projects were prepared and included in the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan taking into account the findings of the Mid-term-Appraisal.
- (vi) A major initiative undertaken for reforms in some priority sectors and for good governance.
- (vii) Regular and constant monitoring of Plan implementation at the level of the Chief Minister, the Finance and Planning Minister, concerned Ministers, Chief Secretary and at the level of concerned Secretary/HOD.

## **6. TWENTY YEARS PERSPECTIVE (2001-2021)**

6.1 The Government of Delhi in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, prepared a 20-year perspective 'Delhi Urban Environment and Infrastructure Improvement Project (DUEIIP)- 2021'. The project, funded by the World Bank, commenced in February, 2000 and was completed in February, 2001. In addition to a perspective for 20 years in the field of environment and infrastructure improvement in Delhi, the following specific reports have also been prepared under the Project:

- (i) Water Conservation – Treated Wastewater Recycling-Feasibility Study.
- (ii) Industrial Area Upgradation – Policy Framework & Guidelines with 3 Case Studies.
- (iii) Scientific Development of Landfill site at Bhati Mines – Feasibility Study and Concept Design.
- (iv) Integrated Transport & Traffic Management – Future directions.
- (v) Slum Upgrading Programme – Policy Framework & Pre-feasibility study for a pilot project at Bhalswa.
- (vi) Outline Technical Assistance.

6.2 The Government of Delhi associated concerned Departments/ Agencies of the Government of India, DDA and the NCR Planning Board in the preparation of DUEIIP-2021 project. Copies of the project report have been forwarded to all concerned Union Ministries/Departments, DDA, the NCR Planning Board to take appropriate action on the findings and recommendations of the project.

## **7. FORMULATION OF THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND THE ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04.**

7.1 Some of the major contributory factors in formulation of the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 are :-

## 7.2 **WORKING GROUPS :**

Thirteen Working Groups were constituted in May, 2001 to evolve the Approach and Strategy for the priority sectors in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Delhi.

7.3 All plan implementing Departments/Agencies were directed to prepare 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan proposals keeping in view :-

- (i) DUEIIP-2021 – Findings and recommendations;
- (ii) Approach and Strategy suggested by the concerned Working Group;
- (iii) Approach paper prepared by the Planning Commission for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the country;
- (iv) Experience of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan;
- (v) Decisions taken by the Government on various issues; and,
- (vi) Suggestions made by the Planning Board.

## 7.4 **RESOURCES :**

A separate Working Group was set up for estimation of financial resources for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Delhi. The size of Tenth Five Year Plan has been finalized at Rs.23000 crore (at 2001-02 prices). The Annual Plan 2002-03, which is the first year of Tenth Plan, has approved outlay of Rs. 4700 Crore.

### **Estimate of Resources for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)**

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Item	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) (At 2001-02 prices)	Annual Plan 2003-04
(A)	NCT's Own Resources ( 1 to 9)	21048.41	4435.82
1.	Balance from current Revenues	19105.43	3032.54
2.	Contribution of Public enterprises (i+ii+iii)	(-) 2881.60	(-) 703.54
i.	Delhi Vidyut Board	00.00	0.00
ii	Delhi Transport Corporation	(-)2036.92	(-) 293.54

iii	Delhi Jal Board	(-)844.68	(-) 410.00
3.	State Provident funds	----	---
4.	Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	(-)611.96	(-) 69.00
5.	Share of Loans against net Small Savings	3438.30	1850.82
6.	Net Market Borrowings (SLR Based)	----	---
7.	Negotiated Loans (i to vi)	----	---
i.	LIC	----	---
ii.	GIC	----	---
iii.	Other (Specify)	----	---
8.	Bonds/Debentures (non-SLR Based)	00.00	0.00
9.	Share in Central Taxes	1998.24	325.00
(B)	Central Assistance (10+11+12)	1951.59	589.18
10.	Central Plan Assistance	1774.01	428.00
11.	Addl. C.A. for External Aided Projects	00.00	0.00
12	Other grants from Centre	177.58	161.18
(C )	Aggregate Resources (A+B)	23000.00	5025.00
(D)	Approval Plan outlay	23000.00	5025.00

## **7.5 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION :**

The results of Census 2001 show that migration into Delhi has continued abate. In no small measure this is directly attributable to the failure and delay in timely and effective implementation of the National Capital Region Plan – 2001. The carrying capacity of Delhi is now virtually exhausted. The planned development of the city is no longer possible or feasible without the development of the National Capital Region. The Development of the NCR means its emergence as a self-contained zone of economic and social activity. This entails establishment of civic and other infrastructure facilities all over the NCR towns at par with the level of infrastructure in Delhi. The future goal

should be to have the NCR as a Common Economic Zone to provide equal opportunities to the investors/traders/residents in the NCR.

## **7.6 REFORMS IN GOVERNANCE :**

Reforms are critical to improving governance. The Government of Delhi shall provide a major thrust to reforms in :

### **i) Sector & Policies**

The reform process has already been initiated by the Government in some priority sectors. This effort will be extended to cover the administrative/managerial system as well as new areas and sectors in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The transport, water supply and health will be three other priority sectors to be brought under ambit the of sectoral/policy reforms.

### **ii) Managical/Financial**

The experience of plan implementation has revealed abnormal delays in completion of projects, cost over runs, the lack of application of latest and modern technology available in the respective fields, and bottlenecks created by the procedural and systemic complications. Lack of coordination and oversight has also been identified as one of the big drawbacks.

### **iii) Technical Capability & Capacity Building**

Application of the modern technologies not only in the field of implementation but also new techniques and concepts in formulation, monitoring and evaluation are most essential to improve the quality of the planning process. Improving implementation requires technical capability and capacity upgradation of all concerned officers of the respective departments/agencies. Institutional redesigning for increasing efficiency is also necessary .

## **8. PROMOTION AND STRENGTHING OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN DELHI.**

In the All India Conference on Role of Voluntary Sector in National Development held on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2002 , under the aegis of Planning Commission, a consensus emerged on the measures to be taken towards strengthening and promotion of Voluntary Sector , with a view to involving the Voluntary Sector as partner in the national development efforts.

In Delhi already much headway has been achieved in involving Voluntary Sector for implementation of different Govt. programmes. However, in absence of a nodal department for monitoring activities of different Voluntary Sectors, centralized database for the sector is not available. Accordingly keeping in mind of the decision of the All India Conference on Voluntary Sector and as discussed with Planning Commission, it has been decided to make the Planning Department , the nodal department for promotion and strengthening of Voluntary Sector in Delhi. Now Planning Department is engaged in collecting necessary data so as to compile a compendium containing required database for facilitating further promotion of this sector in a planned and systematic manner.

It is expected that compendium on Voluntary Sector will be compiled during the current Annual Plan. As such from next year, a separate chapter on this sector will be prepared.

For the current year, following details are given to indicate the emphasis that has already been given for the promotion of this Voluntary Sector.

### **1. PRIMARY EDUCATION**

In the Primary Education sector particularly for spread of education amongst the children in the trans Yamuna area, NGOs have been actively engaged for

- i) House to house visit by the NGO worker to identify the school-age children in the house, get information whether all the children are attending school or not;
- ii) Motivating non-school attending children to attend the school, help them in getting admissions in the schools.

- iii) About 450 schools in the trans Yamuna area and Yamuna Pusta 33 dusters are being taken care of by these NGO workers who also take care of weak students in these schools and also take care of the dresses in these schools if teacher is not there.
- i) NGOs are also being involved for imparting Bridge Courses for the children not attending the schools or drop out of the schools. The workers of the NGOs are being allowed to use MCD Primacy school premises during summer vacations and on holidays for such training activities.

## **2. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

- D) The Dte. of Health Services have involved Voluntary Organizations in functioning of mobile dispensaries which is taking care of the population residing in 33 dusters and other substandard areas where dispensaries are not functioning.
- ii) DHS has also involved Voluntary Organizations In implementation of Revised National TUBERCUIOSIS Control programme, fluorosis mitigation programme, school health programme and immunization programmes.
- iii) Voluntary Organisations are also being involved in setting up of ISM & Homeopathy dispensaries.
- iv) Voluntary Organizations are also being involved in improvement of patient care services in hospitals with the construction of Dharmashalas, management of sanitation services, etc.

## **3. WELFARE PROGRAMMES**

The Ote. of Social Welfare and the Dte. for Welfare of SC/ST have Involved NGOs/VOs in various welfare activities for the children, women and other categories who need care and help. These NGOs are organizing day-care centers, Baiwadis, training dasses for women, homes for the different categories of Inmates.

## **4. ENVIRONMENT**

The Department of Environment has involved more than 30 NGOs in conducting studies on the subjects of I) Waste Minimisation and Management , ii) Rain Water Harvesting,

iii) Bio-medical waste management, iv) Waste water treatment, v) Recycling of papers, vi) Environmental awareness

#### **5. CIVIC SERVICES**

- Bhagidari scheme of the Govt. has got best response from the RWAs, Traders Associations, Market Associations in maintenance of civic services, improving sanitation services, parks in respective localities, markets, colonies.

#### **6. STREE SHAKTI**

- The Dte. of Social Welfare, Medical Department, Education Department are contributing in making "Stree Shakti programme" a success by organizing camps for education, awareness, health check up, etc for total upliftment of women with the effective role of Voluntary Organisations.

#### **7. DELHI KALYANA SAMITI**

Delhi Kalayana Samiti is also providing financial assistance to the NGOs/VOs for promotion of education, art & culture, sports, community and social welfare, health care facilities, research and development, etc.

On the lines of constitution of Joint machinery at the national level set up by the Planning Commission vide their notification dated 28<sup>th</sup> January , 2003, Govt. of Delhi will also be setting up such joint machinery for strengthening and promotion of Voluntary Sector in Delhi. In the mean time , Govt. of Delhi has already taken steps for delegation of financial powers to respective HODs so that grant-in-aid cases up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs for disbursement to NGOs get decentralized and expedited. Govt. of Delhi would like to ensure that Voluntary Sector is not only promoted, capacity building of Voluntary Sector get continually upgraded through training for which Govt. would implement different training programmes.

#### **9. BASIS FOR THE SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS OF SECTORAL PLAY OUTLAY**

**9.1** The approved outlay for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 has been decided made taking into account the following factors:-

- (i) In view of the power sector reforms initiated by the Government, plan funds will not be required for 66 KV, 33 KV and 11 KV lines as electricity distribution network will be taken care of by the selected distribution companies. Privatisation process also need financial assistance to selected companies for some period.
- (ii) Phase-I of the MRTS is to be completed by 2005. The study for the second phase of the MRTS is to be initiated.
- (iii) The Regional-Rail-Network, linking Delhi to NCR towns, will be improved through new dedicated Rail corridors.
- (iv) Alternative modes of bus transport (Electric Trolley Buses/High Capacity Bus System/Sky Buses) need to introduced in Delhi to meet the public transport requirements.
- (v) Multi-Modal Public Transport System will be made functional.
- (vi) The Western Peripheral Expressway will be constructed.
- (vii) Delhi unified Metropolitan Transport Authority may be set-up.
- (viii) Additional raw water will become available for Delhi with the construction of a pukka channel from Munak to Haiderpur, laying of conduit from Muradnagar to Sonia Vihar, and through some other projects during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- (ix) Sewage treatment capacity will be raised to the level of 726 MGD by the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- (x) Yamuna River Authority may be constituted to take care of all related issues.
- (xi) Civic services will be improved in Regularized-Unauthorised Colonies, Urban Villages, JJ Resettlement Colonies, Approved Colonies, SC Basties, Rural Villages and JJ Clusters.
- (xii) About 4000 new beds will be added in existing and new hospitals of the Government of Delhi and two more Super Speciality Hospitals will also be set up.
- (xiii) Master Plan for health care.

- (xiv) The quality of education in all Government schools will be improved with provision of better educational infrastructure, suitable welfare schemes and incentives, visitors council, etc.
- (xv) Adequate infrastructure need to be created for training & skill upgradation of youth to prepare them for availing employment opportunities in the emerging fields.
- (xvi) Reforms and restructuring in DJB and DTC.
- (xvii) Steps will be taken to control air and water pollution.
- (xviii) Environment friendly industrial modernization.
- (xix) Senior citizens and women's welfare will receive priority attention.
- (xx) New technology shall be harnessed in various fields to improve the quality and pace of implementation of plan schemes.
- (xxi) Stakeholders participation in the development process will be enhanced.
- (xxii) DUEIIP-2021 recommendations need to be implemented for planned development of the city with the commencement of Tenth Five Year Plan.
- (xxiii) To avoid encroachments on public land, massive efforts need to be made to make available affordable houses to the middle, lower income and urban poor.

### 9.2.1 AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF TOTAL OUTLAY

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Agency	Outlay Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Outlay Annual Plan 2003-04
1.	Deptts. of GNCTD	11829.50	219445.00
2.	M.C.D.	3613.75	66135.00
3.	N.D.M.C	73.75	1275.00
4.	Delhi Jal Board	3751.50	65000.00
5.	Slum Wing(MCD)	275.50	4645.00
6.	Delhi Vidyut Board (TRANSCO,GENCO)	3456.00	146000.00
	Total	23,000.00	502500.00

### 9.3 PLAN PRIORITIES

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Sector	Outlay Annual Plan 2003-04	Percent to total Outlay
1.	Transport	964.23	19.19
2.	Energy	1463.25	29.12
3.	Water Supply & Sanitation	652.00	12.98
4.	Urban Development	552.00	10.99
5.	General & Tech. Education	402.85	8.02
6.	Medical & Public Health	426.92	8.50
7.	Social Welfare	66.00	1.31
8.	Welfare of SC/ST	35.00	0.70
9.	Others	468.75	9.21
	Total Outlay	5025.00	100.00

### SECTOR WISE OUTLAY FOR THE 10<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN AND THE ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03.

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Sector	10th Plan Outlay (2002-07)	Annual Plan (2003-04)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agr. & Allied Services	13445.00	2250.00
2.	Co-operation	300.00	60.00
3.	Rural Development	46325.00	9805.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	1000.00	50.00
5.	Flood Control	14600.00	2200.00
6.	Energy	345750.00	146325.00
7.	Industries	10000.00	3505.00
8.	Transport	544671.00	96423.00
9.	Science Tech. & Env.	5500.00	750.00
10.	General Eco.Services	1280.00	747.00

11.	Tourism	6000.00	1280.00
12.	Survey & Statistics	1250.00	335.00
13.	Civil Supplies	2000.00	350.00
14.	Weight & Measure	200.00	60.00
15.	General Education	184000.00	36250.00
16.	Technical Education	25000.00	4035.00
17.	Art & Culture	6860.00	1788.00
18.	Sports & Youth Services	6000.00	830.00
19.	Medical	222350.00	40600.00
20.	Public Health	15800.00	2092.00
21.	Water Supply	376600.00	65200.00
22.	Housing	20000.00	2195.00
23.	Urban Development	294025.00	55200.00
24.	Information & Publicity	1500.00	400.00
25.	Welfare of SC/ST	15800.00	3500.00
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare	4325.00	965.00
27.	Social Welfare	32250.00	6600.00
28.	Nutrition	20230.00	4000.00
29.	Jail	16000.00	2100.00
30.	Public Works	30010.00	5000.00
31.	Other Admn. Services	36929.00	7605.00
	<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>2300000.00</b>	<b>502500.00</b>