

INTRODUCTION

1. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA & POPULATION

1.1 Delhi is located in northern India between the latitudes of 28°-24'-17" and 28°-53'-00" North and longitudes of 76°-50'-24" and 77°-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 covers 591.99 Sq.Kms with a population of 9.63 lakh as against urban population of 128.00 lakh spread over urban area of 891.09 Sq.Km as per 2001 census. The following table gives area of rural and urban Delhi over last 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 decadal growth of 46.31% between 1991-2001 as compared to 21.35% at all India level. The increase in Delhi's population is mainly attributable to large scale migration from the 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, The erstwhile Delhi Vidyut Board, the monolithic organization, for generation, procurement and supply of electricity in Delhi, has since been bundled into six companies under reform measures, initiated by Government of Delhi in the Power Sector. Govt. of Delhi has engaged consultants, who are now on the job, of suggesting restructuring and reforms, in other two public utilities namely Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC).
- 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, there is an ever increasing tremendous pressure on basic civic services which results in a mismatch between demand of civic services and that of availability of the same. The problems of unauthorized colonies and Jhuggi Jhopri clusters have 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 civic amenities in a big way in the sub standard areas of the capital city.

2. THE ECONOMY

1. Delhi has a strong and vibrant economy. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices was to the tune of Rs. 66866 crores during 2001-02 depicting 7.0%

growth over the previous year. Quick estimates at Rs. 74474 crores for 2002-03 indicates 11.4% growth at current prices.

2. Net State Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2002-03 is estimated to touch Rs. 68747 crores indicating a growth of 11.6% over the previous year.
3. Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi at current prices estimated at Rs.74474 crores during 2002-03, has shown an annual compound growth rate of 15.11% over the estimate of Rs. 20992 crores in 1993-94. Similarly, annual compound growth rate at 1993-94 prices has been 8.61% for the corresponding period.
4. The Net State Domestic Product at current prices for 2002-03 has been estimated at Rs. 68747 crores, indicating an annual compound growth rate of 15.38% over the corresponding estimate of Rs. 18967 crores in 1993-94. At 1993-94 prices, NSDP is projected at Rs.40396 crores in 2002-03 registering an annual compound growth rate of 8.76 %. The comparative picture of Delhi vis-a-vis All India is depicted below:
5. According to the present series, the per capita income of Delhi at current prices is projected at Rs. 47477 in 2002-03 compared to Rs. 43751 in 2001-02 and Rs.42378 in 2000-01. The annual growth rates for 2000-01 and 2001-02 are 14.6% and 3.2% respectively. Quick Estimates indicate an annual growth of 8.5% during 2002-03.
6. The per capita income of Delhi at 1993-94 prices is projected at Rs. 27898 in 2002-03 compared to Rs. 26550 in 2001-02, registering an annual growth of 5.1 % . However in real terms per capita income at National level has been estimated at Rs. 10964 during 2002-03 (CSO Estimates)
7. Delhi's per capita income is more than double the national average, both at current and constant prices as indicated below:

PER CAPITA INCOME, DELHI / ALL INDIA

	1993-94	2001-02*	2002-03#	A.C.G.R. 1993-94 to 2002- 03
At Current Prices				
<u>Delhi</u>	18166	43751	47477	11.26%
<u>All India</u>	7690	17947	18912	10.52%
At Constant (1993-94) Prices				
Delhi	18166	26550	27898	4.88%
All India	7690	10774	10964	4.02%

N.B.: * - Provisional, # - Quick, ACGR – Annual Compound Growth Rate.

8. The analysis of sectoral growth in Gross State Domestic Product at current prices reveals that contribution of primary sector comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying and also the secondary sector comprising of manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is decreasing. On the contrary, the tertiary sector, also called the service sector comprising of trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing & insurance, real estate, business services, public administration and other services, is the major contributor in the economy of Delhi, enhancing regularly. The contribution of primary sector which was 3.85 % during 1993-94 has come down to 1.13% in 2002-03. Similarly the contribution of secondary sector recorded at 25.20% in the base year has also declined to 21.90% in 2002-03, on the other hand, contribution of tertiary sector worked out to 70.95% in 1993-94 has increased to 76.97% in 2002-03.

9. Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product at 1993-94 prices also indicates the same trend as that of current prices but with slight variations in

percentages. During 2002-03 contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector was 1.17%, 22.54% and 76.29% respectively.

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GSDP IN DELHI

Sector	1993-94	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
Primary	3.85	1.29	1.37	1.23	1.29	1.13	1.17
Secondary	25.20	21.92	22.96	22.13	22.86	21.90	22.54
Tertiary	70.95	76.79	75.67	76.64	75.85	76.97	76.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

10. The reasons for change in the sectoral composition of Delhi economy may be attributed to the rapid urbanization and consequential reduction in agricultural and allied activities on one hand and substantial increase in activities pertaining to the services sector on the other. Regular monitoring of environmental degradation by different Government agencies on the directives of hon'ble supreme court and subsequent closer of polluting industrial units also contributed to the reduction of output of secondary sector.

3. NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERFORMANCE

- 3.1 Planning Commission approved Rs. 15,541.28 crore as plan outlay for the 9th 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 9th 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 9th 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 9th 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 9th Plan targets.

- 3.3 The details of outlay and expenditure during Annual Plans under the Ninth Five Year Plan are presented below:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Annual Plan	Allocation of Plan Outlay	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1.	1997-1998	2331.73	2073.00	1978.31
2.	1998-1999	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.	2001-2002	3800.00	4200.00	4004.91

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

(Rs. in crore)

<u>S.No.</u>	Name of the Sectors	8 th Five Year Plan (1992-97) Exp.	9 th Five Year Plan (1997-02) Outlay	Ninth Five Year Plan Expenditure
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)

SN	Name of the Sector	9th FYP Outlay	9 th Five Year Plan Exp.	Plan outlay 2001-02	Expenditure 2001-02
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
	TOTAL	1554128.00	1366017.63	420000.00	400490.94

3.6 A glance at the above statements reveals that in allocation of plan outlays during the Ninth Five Year Plan, high 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.

4. SOME OF THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF NINTH PLAN.

4.1 The implementation of the 9th Five Year Plan may be categorized as a major land mark in the history of planned development of Delhi. Some of the landmark achievements of the 9th Five Year Plan are as under : -

- 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. TWENTY YEARS PERSPECTIVE (2001-2021)

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

6. FORMULATION OF THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007

6.1 WORKING GROUPS:

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

6.2 All plan implementing Departments/Agencies were directed to prepare 10th 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 10th Five Year Plan of the country;
- (iv) Experience of the 9th Five Year Plan;
- (v) Decisions taken by the Government on various issues; and,
- (vi) Suggestions made by the Planning Board.

6.2 RESOURCES :

A separate Working Group was set up for estimation of financial resources for the 10th 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 2003-04, which is the second year of Tenth Plan, has approved outlay of Rs. 5025 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 2002-03 (Actual)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Actual (Tentative)	Annual Plan 2004-05 (Estimates)
(A)	NCT's Own Resources (1 to 10)	21048.41	4515.94	4740.77	4572.00
1.	Balance from current Revenues	19105.43	2773.75	3069.43	3095.05
2.	Contribution of Public enterprises (i+ii+iii)	(-) 2881.60	1287.99	1746.71	1005.00
i.	Delhi Vidyut Board	00.00	-90.48	-504.71	0.00
ii	Delhi Transport Corporation	(-)2036.92	-586.87	-621.00	-475.00
iii	Delhi Jal Board	(-)844.68	-610.64	-621.00	-530.00
3.	State Provident funds	----			
4.	Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	(-)611.96	-926.23	-1948.98	-2343.05
5.	Share of Loans against net Small Savings	3438.30	3276.84	4408.07	4500.00
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	---	---	---
9.	Share in Central Taxes	1998.24	325.00	325.00	325.00
10.	Opening Balance		354.57	633.96	0.00
(B)	Central Assistance (10+11+12)	1951.59	549.62	400.96	428.00
10.	Central Plan Assistance	1774.01	549.62	400.96	428.00
11.	Addl. C.A. for External Aided Projects	00.00	--	--	--
12	Other grants from Centre	177.58	--	--	--
(C)	Aggregate Resources (A+B)	23000.00	5065.56	5141.73	5000.00
(D)	Approval Plan outlay	23000.00	4700.00	5025.00	5000.00

6.4 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.

6.5 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 10th 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.

7. PROMOTIONS AND STRENGTHING OF VOLUNTARY SECTOR IN DELHI.

In the All India Conference on Role of Voluntary Sector in National Development held on 20th April 2002, under the aegies 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, keeping in view the decision of the All India Conference on Voluntary Sector and as discussed with Planning Commission, it was decided to make the Planning Department, the nodal department for promotion and strengthening of Voluntary Sector in Delhi. Govt. of Delhi has also constituted a Joint Machinery on the lines set up by Govt. of India for promotion of Voluntary Sector in Delhi. Some sectoral activities, where Voluntary Sectors are engaged, are given below: -

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.
- iv) 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

- i) 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.
- lii) Voluntary Organlsations 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) Recyding of papers, vi) Environmental awareness

5. CIVIC SERVICES

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

6. STREE SHAKTI

- The Dte. of Sodal 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 eflèctive 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.

7.1 AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF TOTAL OUTLAY (10th plan vis-area Annual Plan)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Agency	Outlay Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Outlay Annual Plan 2002-03	Outlay Annual Plan 2003-04	Outlay Annual Plan 2004-05
1.	Deptts. of GNCTD	11829.50	2002.43	2194.45	2590.95
2.	M.C.D.	3613.75	629.50	661.35	707.40
3.	N.D.M.C	73.75	12.60	12.75	11.90
4.	Delhi Jal Board	3751.50	590.87	650.00	713.15
5.	Slum Wing(MCD)	275.50	53.60	46.45	46.60
6.	TRANSCO, GENCO including power sector reforms	3456.00	1411.00	1460.00	930.00
	Total	23,000.00	4700.00	5025.00	5000.00

7.2 PLAN PRIORITIES

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Sector	Outlay Annual Plan 2004-05	Percent to Total Outlay
1.	Transport	1166.95	23.94
2.	Energy	933.50	18.67
3.	Water Supply & Sanitation	714.90	14.30
4.	Urban Development	569.60	11.39

5.	General & Tech. Education	458.00	9.16
6.	Medical & Public Health	537.75	10.76
7.	Social Welfare	90.30	1.81
8.	Welfare of SC/ST	40.00	0.80
9.	Others	459.00	9.18
	Total Outlay	5000.00	100.00

7.3 SECTOR WISE OUTLAY FOR THE 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND THE ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05.

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Sector	10 th Plan Outlay (2002-07)	Annual Plan (2002-03) 1 st year	Annual Plan (2003-04) 2 nd year	Annual Plan (2004-05) 3 rd year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agr. & Allied Services	13445.00	2235.00	2250.00	2178.00
2.	Co-operation	300.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
3.	Rural Development	46325.00	8208.00	9805.00	10235.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	1000.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
5.	Flood Control	14600.00	2200.00	2200.00	2400.00
6.	Energy	345750.00	141400.00	146325.00	93350.00
7.	Industries	10000.00	4500.00	3505.00	3500.00
8.	Transport	544671.00	89919.00	96423.00	116695.00

9.	Science Tech. & Env.	5500.00	750.00	750.00	540.00
10.	General Eco.Services	1280.00	289.00	747.00	808.00
11.	Tourism	6000.00	550.00	1280.00	1320.00
12.	Survey & Statistics	1250.00	285.00	335.00	360.00
13.	Civil Supplies	2000.00	450.00	350.00	300.00
14.	Weight & Measure	200.00	40.00	60.00	120.00
15.	General Education	184000.00	33000.00	36250.00	40500.00
16.	Technical Education	25000.00	4430.00	4035.00	5300.00
17.	Art & Culture	6860.00	1283.00	1788.00	1898.00
18.	Sports & Youth Services	6000.00	830.00	830.00	895.00
19.	Medical	222350.00	36240.00	40600.00	51565.00
20.	Public Health	15800.00	2730.00	2092.00	2210.00
21.	Water Supply	376600.00	59287.00	65200.00	71490.00
22.	Housing	20000.00	3200.00	2195.00	1991.00

23.	Urban Development	294025.00	53665.00	55200.00	56960.00
24.	Information & Publicity	1500.00	275.00	400.00	410.00
25.	Welfare of SC/ST	15800.00	2450.00	3500.00	4000.00
26.	Labour & Labour Welfare	4325.00	800.00	965.00	1205.00
27.	Social Welfare	32250.00	5160.00	6600.00	9030.00
28.	Nutrition	20230.00	3630.00	4000.00	4400.00
29.	Jail	16000.00	2500.00	2100.00	2500.00
30.	Public Works	30010.00	3900.00	5000.00	4630.00
31.	Other Admn. Services	36929.00	5684.00	7605.00	9100.00
	T O T A L	2300000.00	470000.00	502500.00	500000.00