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UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI

NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

DRAFT

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

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D02090

DECEMBER, 1984

PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI

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309.25
DEL-N

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B.S. (A) Block de Mar, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. 2090
Date... 10-1-85

UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND
ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86) OF NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

INDEX

S.No.	CONTENTS	PAGE NOS.
1	2	3
1.	The 20-Points	i-ii
2.	Introduction	iii-viii
3.	Point No.1	1-9
4.	Point No.2	10-11
5.	Point No.3	12-19
6.	Point No.4	20
7.	Point No.5	21
8.	Point No.6	22
9.	Point No.7	23-29
10.	Point No.8	30
11.	Point No.9	31-32
12.	Point No.10	33-37
13.	Point No.11	38-45
14.	Point No.12	46-49
15.	Point No.13	50-57
16.	Point No.14	58-63
17.	Point No.15	64-67
18.	Point No.16	68-73
19.	Point No.17	74-78
20.	Point No.18	79-92
21.	Point No.19	93-94
22.	Point No.20	95
23.	TPP-I: Point-wise Financial Outlays & Expenditure of schemes Under 20-Point Programme.	96-130
24.	TPP-II: Point-wise Physical Targets & Achievements under 20-Point Programme.	131-157
25.	Annexure-I: Point-wise outlays & Expenditure under Territory's plan	158-160
26.	Annexure-II: Point-wise Outlays & Expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	161-162
27.	Annexure-III: Scheme-wise Outlays & Expenditure of Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	163-164
28.	Annexure-IV: Physical achievements of Core items upto Nov., 1984 under 20-Point Programme	165-166

(1)

NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

Under the programme, the Government proposes to :

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land, complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programmes for the development of scheduled castes and tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family Planning on voluntary basis as a people's movement.

(11)

14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, TB and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels, and make available to students text-books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME
IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI DRAFT
PROPOSALS FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)
AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86).

INTRODUCTION

Union Territory of Delhi has very peculiar characteristics both of size and population. Population of Delhi has increased at the rate of about 52% in the last three decades and area under agriculture has considerably shrunked. Both these problems are peculiar as they are drifting in opposite directions. The population over the past decade has gone up from 40.66 lakhs in 1971 to 62.20 lakhs in 1981. The net cropped area has come down to 58,551 hectares in 1981 from 80,510 hectares in 1971. The rapid urbanisation has posed many striking problems such as coming up of jhuggi jhopries & resettlement colonies, lack of employment opportunities, shortage of medical, education, housing facilities, etc.

In an effort to solve the problems of the country, the New 20-Point Programme was announced by the former Hon. 'ble Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982. Accordingly, the revised 20-Point Programme became an integral part of the VI Five Year Plan which focuses its attention on a few selected schemes and measures which aim primarily on the development of weaker sections of the society. It is an agenda for National action to promote social justice and economic growth. It seeks to impart greater momentum to certain high priorities areas like poverty amelioration, elementary education, adult education, environmental improvement, improvement of urban slums, welfare of women & Children, increase of production, etc. It is a much needed package of social and economic measures to accelerate production and lighten the hardships of the poor.

COVERAGE

The emphasis of the New 20-Point Programme is on programmes which direct development benefits to the weaker

sections of the society. There are mostly family oriented welfare programmes/ Delhi being the National capital of the country has to play a pivotal role by organising the process of 20-Point Programme in such a way that it provides a model example for other states and Union Territories. While the focus of this programmes is mainly on the development of rural areas, urban areas have not been ignored. Five points i.e. No. 10,11,18,19 and 20 mainly have great relevance for the development of urban metropolise like Delhi. In view of the very loudable aims of this programme, Delhi Administration is committed to the effective implementation of this programme and has been making sincere efforts to implement this programme in an effective way.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

Funds for the 20-Point Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi are allocated keeping in view the fact that the priorities and planning in Delhi are quite different from other States and Union Territories because of its peculiar characteristics. Funds are earmarked from the resources allocated for the territory's plan, centrally sponsored schemes and special central assistance. The major centrally sponsored schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Family Welfare Programme & Integrated Child Development Schemes alongwith the functional literacy for adult women. Special central assistance is being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India for creating infra-structural network to enable scheduled caste families to earn their livelihood on permanent and regular basis for raising them above the poverty line. An overall view of the expenditure incurred in the Annual Plan of 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83

under New 20-Point Programme.

and 1983-84 and the approved outlay for 1984-85 is given below:-

Year	SOURCE			Total
	Territory's plan	Centrally sponsored scheme	Special central assistance	
(Rs. in crores)				
<u>Actual Exp.</u>				
1980-81	41.63	1.47	0.54	43.64
1981-82	62.02	1.92	0.58	64.52
1982-83	79.90	2.97	0.67	83.54
1983-84	100.75	3.94	0.77	105.46
1984-85 (outlay)	110.82	4.33	1.02	116.17

Financial provisions for the New 20-Point Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi are to be viewed in the context of its being predominantly urban in character. The scope for agriculture is limited due to rapid urbanisation and its share in the State Income of the Territory is only about 4%. The tertiary contributes about 76% to State Income. The primary sector includes agriculture and mining. Secondary sector comprises of manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply whereas tertiary sector consists of transport, storage, communication and trade, finance real estate and services. As per state income estimates for the year 1981-82, the net state domestic product is shared by the above three sectors as under:-

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Tertiary</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.75%	20.26%	75.99%	100.00%

No doubt, the per capita income of Union Territory of Delhi has been increasing constantly during the past years but it is visible from the above table that the major part of the state income goes in the pockets of the few.

The lot of the poor remains as it is rather it has deteriorated. The economic situation of Delhi is peculiar whose character is quite different from other States and Territories. It is for this reasons that in the Union Territory plan, emphasis is being laid on providing public amenities and social services with due weightage to agriculture and industries. In VI Five Year Plan about 32 to 38% of the outlay of the Territory's plan has been earmarked for the 20-Point Programme as indicated below:-

Item	(Rs.in crores)						
	Sixth plan outlay	Actual Exp. 80-81	Actual Exp. 81-82	Actual Exp. 82-83	Actual Exp. 83-84	Approved outlay 84-85	Anticipated expenditure 84-85.
1.U.T. of Delhi plan.	800.00	127.17	178.67	215.10	236.37	289.00	293.56
2.Allocation for the 20-Point Programme from the Territory Plan.	312.10	41.63	62.02	79.90	100.75	110.82	112.99
3.Percentage flow to 20-Point Programme	39.0	32.7	34.7	37.1	42.6	38.3	38.5

The sector-wise outlay proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), Annual Plan 1985-86 and the flow to 20-Point Programme from the Territory's Plan are indicated below:-

S.No.	Name of the Sector.	Proposed outlay Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)		Proposed outlay Annual Plan (1985-86)	
		Territory plan	Under 20-Point Programme	Territory plan	Under 20-Point Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	2340.55	779.30 (33.30%)	582.81	217.05 (37.24%)
2.	Rural Development	66.00	-	13.25	-
3.	Cooperation	1594.00	1339.65 (84.4%)	376.00	312.75 (83.18%)
4.	Minor Irrigation	500.00	380.00 (76%)	123.80	103.50 (83.60%)

1	2	3	4	5
5. Medium Irrigation	100.00	100.00 (100%)	26.75	26.75 (100%)
6. Flood Control	9299.41	-	1616.35	-
7. Power *	42275.00	42275.00 (100%)	8396.00	8396.00 (100%)
8. Industries	9310.15	6030.70 (64.77%)	1413.40	694.92 (64.17%)
9. Transport & communication.	30375.35	140.00 (0.46%)	7106.00	50.00 (0.70%)
10. General Education.	28916.50	17701.00 (61.21%)	5435.90	3334.65 (61.34%)
11. Art & Culture.	1091.00	-	362.85	-
12. Technical Education	4964.28	62.10 (1.25%)	1163.79	9.30 (0.80%)
13. Scientific Services & Research	293.95	-	73.40	-
14. Medical	21097.64	4531.90 (21.48%)	4264.53	1041.37 (24.42%)
15. Public Health & Sanitation.	3143.65	-	552.65	-
16. Water Supply & Sewage	32358.00	850.00 (2.63%)	5624.00	250.00 (4.45%)
17. Housing	21000.00	2220.00 (10.57%)	4500.00	440.00 (9.78%)
18. Urban Development	29099.00	1150.00 (3.95%)	6000.00	2162.00 (36.03%)
19. Information & Publicity	240.75	-	53.65	-
20. Labour & Labour Welfare	1275.05	9461.68 (742.06%)	242.03	9.85 (4.07%)
21. Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	1746.50	1596.50 (91.4%)	369.50	337.50 (91.34%)
22. Social Welfare	1530.00	328.40 (21.46%)	273.00	21.15 (7.75%)
23. Nutrition	2054.00	2054.00 (100%)	286.00	286.00 (100%)

1	2	3	4	5
24.Sectt.Eco.Services	243.80	-	39.42	-
25.Eco.Advice & Statistics.	419.47	-	116.52	-
26.Weight & Measures	60.80	-	16.70	-
27.General Services	919.50	-	232.44	-
Total	2,46,314.35	91,000.23	49,260.74	17,692.79
		(37.0%)		(36.0%)

* DESU had suggested an outlay of Rs.83796 lakhs and Rs.24786 lakhs for 1985-90 & 1985-86 against these Administration proposes an outlay of Rs.40000 lakhs and Rs.8000 lakhs, respectively.

From the above table, it is seen that major outlays are covered under the sectors which are not covered within the purview of 20-Point Programme.

Information in respect of schemes/programmes identified under the 20-Point Programme is provided in the attached statements. The respective statements i.e.(TPP-I) 20-Point Programme I and (TPP-II) 20-Point Programme-II of the document provide scheme-wise information on outlays/ expenditure and physical targets & achievements registered for important items covered under the programme to be funded out of Territory's Plan allocations, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Central Assistance for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 for the Annual Plans of 1980-81 to 1983-84. The outlay approved for 1984-85, anticipated requirements for 1984-85, proposed outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) and corresponding physical targets proposed against them are also reflected in these statements.

The Outlays/expenditure(Summary) under each point for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 and Operative Annual Plans from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 together with the proposed outlay for 1985-90 and 1985-86 is given in Annexure-I, II, respectively for the Territory's Plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

IRRIGATION AND FARM TECHNOLOGY

Point No.1: Increase irrigation potential develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

Due to vast urbanisation of Delhi, the land under agriculture is shrinking rapidly. At the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan, total cropped area was 88000 hectares and out of it an area of only about 6000 hectares was reported to be unirrigated. Union Territory of Delhi has no major irrigation works and as such the irrigation facilities are being provided mainly through minor irrigation schemes. However, western Yamuna Canal which passes through Delhi and is under the control of Haryana Govt., is also providing some irrigation facilities. So far, minor irrigation programme is concerned, Delhi is mainly utilising ground water and partly surface water also. Irrigation from ground is through shallow/deep tubewells whereas surface water is by way of extension of effluent irrigation from existing sewerage treatment plants located at Okhla Coronation, Keshopur, etc. For the implementation of various schemes under minor irrigation programme, there was an approved outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs for the 6th Plan (1980-85), against which an expenditure of Rs. 102.50 lakhs had already been incurred upto 1983-84 on the schemes included under new 20-Point Programme.

Total irrigated area by the tubewells is estimated to be 2400 hectares. At present there are 3 effluent irrigation system viz. Keshopur Plant, Okhla Treatment Plant and Coronation Treatment Plant.

All the schemes pertaining to utilisation of ground and surface water resources are being implemented both under minor irrigation programme as well as medium irrigation.

These resources are proposed to be continuously utilised both during the current year as well as during the 7th Plan period in order to ensure irrigation facilities to the cultivators of Delai. Some of the important major schemes under minor irrigation programme are mentioned here under:-

1. Installation of 32 No. Shallow Cavity Tubewells.

This is a continuing scheme of 6th Five Year Plan. In order to ensure irrigation facilities and to provide temporary relief to the marginal farmers, small farmers and cultivators, a scheme for installation of 32 shallow cavity tubewells in different villages of U.T. of Delai was introduced in 1979-80. These boreholes were operated with the help of diesel pumps. All the 32 shallow cavity tubewells have already been completed. Now, it is proposed to convert these shallow cavity tubewells/boreholes into regular tubewells as per suggestions of the Central Ground Water Board. During the current year, it is likely that only two shallow cavity tubewells will be converted into regular tubewells and the remaining 30 shallow cavity tubewells are proposed to be converted into regular tubewells during the 7th Five Year Plan. It is hoped that this work of conversion of shallow cavity tubewells into regular one will be completed within the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 10 shallow cavity tubewells are likely to be converted every year.

2. Extension of irrigation system from Keshopur Treatment Plant (Phase-II).

This scheme is planned to utilise 90 cusecs of effluent water to bring around 3000 to 3500 hectares of land in village Nilothi, Gummruddin Nagar, Rannhola, Nangloi Jat, Mundka, Bakarwalala etc. The head works have already been completed. The scheme envisages taking over a part of Mundka Minor presently under the Administrative Control of

Haryana Govt. and on remodelling it the irrigation system could readily be increased. Presently, the irrigation is confined to less than 400 hecets. approx. Since the physical transfer of the scheme is only a low key. However other new works for effecting distribution of irrigation effluents, such as laying of underground pipe system etc. are proposed to be taken up in this scheme.

3. Extension of effluent irrigation system from Coronation Treatment Plant Phase-II.

This is an another effluent irrigation scheme. The scheme is to be implemented partly gravity and partly lift. The above scheme has been drawn up to provide assured irrigation for about 1200 hecets. of land belonging to village Jheroda, Mukundpur, Bhalswa, Burari, Nathupura, Kaulpur, Ibrahimur, etc. The sub-minors No.1, 2 & 4 and Ibrahimpur Sub-Minors had been completed upto 1980-81. Action on sub-minors No.3 has been held-up on account of litigation, which needs to be completed. The lining of Mukundpur minor was taken up in 1981-82 and is in progress. There is an acute shortage of effluent water on this system and irrigation channels are to be extended under the command of this system.

4. Extention and improvement of effluent irrigation system from Okhla Treatment Plant.

This is another lift irrigation scheme for utilising effluent water available from Okhla Treatment Plant. Since most of the area in the Revenue State of Village Jasola, Mukandpur, Madanpur Khadar, Mahigram and Kotla are likely to be urbanised by Delhi Development Authority for commercial as well as residential purposes, it has therefore, become very necessary to change the alignment of the existing system into new one-as per site conditions. Further more, the capacity

of Okhla Treatment Plant has also been increased from 80 MGD to 125 MGD and accordingly, the capacity of the river channel has to be increased suitably. Sub Minor No.1 has also been extended in the area of village Mithepur and Molarband and Minor No.6 is still to be extended in the area of village Jasola. There is a heavy demand of effluent water in the command of village Mithepur and Molar Band and where this new minor has been extended. As the existing 3 pumps at Ali pump house were considered inadequate, therefore, it is proposed to install one additional pump of 40 HP in order to continue the effluent irrigation supply to the farmers without any break. Funds are required for augmentation of the system of Okhla Treatment Plant.

5. Improvement of Additional Irrigation facilities on existing State tubewells Phase-I.

Many tubewells were installed during 4th Plan period but were not provided with proper distribution system and as such were not put to optimum use. In order to improve the functioning and to bring greater area under command of the existing tubewells, it was proposed to provide pipe line distribution system. This work of providing pipe line distribution has been completed on 45 tubewells by the end of March, 1984 and the remaining 5 tubewells are likely to be completed during the current financial year.

As this scheme of providing proper distribution system to 50 state tubewells is likely to be completed by the end of 6th Five Year Plan, it is, therefore, proposed to start a new scheme for another 50 Nos. of tubewells during the 7th Five Year Plan.

6. Exploitation and installation of 24 deep tubewells.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to install 24 tubewells with the help of drilling rig which includes boring its development, providing distribution system, construction of pumpsets and energisation of the tubewells. These tubewells are constructed for the small and marginal farmers of Delhi who are not in a position to install their own private tubewells for want of financial resources and due to their small land holdings. Upto the end of March, 1984, 15 tubewells were installed. In all, 9 borholes are to be taken up during the year 1984-85 and considering 50% efficiency as minimum, 4-5 tubewells are likely to be developed. The installation of remaining tubewells and the work of distribution system including construction of pumpsets and its energisation is proposed to be taken up next year. The tentative cost of one deep tubewell with distribution system comes to Rs. 2.5 to Rs.3.00 lacs.

After completing the continued scheme of 24 tubewells during the year '86 a new scheme during the same year i.e. 1985-86 may be introduced. In all 25 Nos. tubewells have been proposed to be installed during the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. five tubewells in each year of the plan with a total allocation of 40.00 lacs.

7. Installation of 50 Nos. of shallow cavity tubewells to provide irrigation facilities to the SC/ST families.

has been sanctioned
A scheme for the installation of 50 shallow cavity tubewells under Special Component Plan for providing irrigation facilities to the SC families in different villages of Delhi to whom the agriculture land has been allotted in the past under 20-Point Programme. Out of 50 shallow cavity tube wells, 10 tubewells were installed by the end of 1982-83 and remaining 20 tubewells are proposed to be installed during

the current financial year. An expenditure of Rs.29.54 lacs had been incurred on the installation of 30 shallow cavity tubewells during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84. These tubewells were installed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Special Component Plan Programme.

It has now been decided that installation of remaining 20 shallow cavity tubewells during the current financial year will form a part of State Plan expenditure and the expenditure involved on this account will be met out of "506 Capital Outlay". It is proposed to install another 50 Nos. shallow cavity tubewells in different villages of Union Territory of Delhi during 7th Five Year Plan i.e. ten tubewells during each year of the plan.

In addition to the above continuing scheme, the following new schemes are also proposed to be started in the 7th Five Year Plan with the primary aim of providing more as well as assured irrigation facilities to the cultivators.

1. Effluent irrigation system from Shahdara Treatment Plant.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is installing sewage treatment plant in Shahdara for East Delhi. As per policy decision, Delhi Admn. has to initiate the scheme for utilisation of treated water for irrigation purposes available from the proposed plant. This scheme shall only be taken up after the finalisation of 2nd Master Plan of Delhi for 2001 A.D. and the supply of effluent irrigation shall only be feasible after the installation of the treatment plant by M.C.D. which does not seem to be feasible during the current financial year. Hence a token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh was made in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under this scheme. The expenditure is proposed to be incurred on surveying and investigation of T&P and on preliminaries, etc. *A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the periods 1985-90 and 1985-86, respectively.*

2. Effluent Irrigation system from Rithala Treatment Plant (New Scheme).

Municipal Corporation of Delhi planned construction of another Sewage Treatment Plant in North Delhi near village Rithala to handle the sewage water. This new scheme will come up only after the installation of this treatment plant by water supply and sewage Disposal Undertaking. The expenditure is proposed to be incurred on surveying an investigation and on purchasing of T & P etc. for this scheme.

3. Sewage Irrigation System at Narela.

The scheme originally as prepared by Delhi Admn., for the disposal of sewage water of Narela Town and to utilise the same for irrigation purposes. A token provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs was ^{for} 83-84, against which no expenditure was incurred during the Annual Plan 1983-84. Since the scheme is at a very preliminary stage a token provision of Rs.0.60 lakhs has been approved under this scheme during the plan 1984-85. A similar provision ^{of} Rs.0.25 lakhs has been made for the year 1985-86 under this scheme with an overall allocation of Rs.1.00 lakhs for the 7th Five Year Plan.

4. Life Irrigation Scheme at Goela Khurd in Najafgarh Block

This scheme was initiated about fifteen years back for utilising storage water through Najafgarh drain by lifting it near village Goela Khurd in Najafgarh block. Land was also acquired and the channel from Najafgarh Drain upto the site where this water is proposed to be lifted by pump was also constructed. As per latest decision taken the rain water is to be stored in the upstream of Kakraula regulator in Najafgarh drain and this storage of water shall again ^{be} lifted near village Goela Khurd for further distribution among the cultivators of several villages in Najafgarh Block viz. Goela Khurd, Chhawala, Kakraula, Tajpur Khurd,

for which construction of pump house with distribution system, installation of pump, some office building etc., have therefore been proposed under this scheme.

A target to bring 2240 hectares of additional ^{all} land under irrigation was laid down for the 7th Five Year Plan, against which irrigated potential ^{for 1040 hect} was created through ground ^{and surface} water resources during 1980-83. For the year 1983-84, the coverage was of 624 hectares. A target to bring another 800 hectares during 1984-85 is likely to be achieved. It is further proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 4000 hectares and 300 hectares in the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86), respectively.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Several programmes relating to extension of technical know-how to farmers, supply of quality seeds, application of the recommended doses of fertilisers, plant protection measures and increase in irrigation facilities along with adoption of better practices by the farmers are being implemented for increasing the agricultural production. Irrigation facilities are being augmented by taking up various minor irrigation programmes.

A target of 7200 tonnes of the chemical fertilizer constituting Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic was fixed for the terminal year of the 6th Five Year Plan whereas it has reached the level of 7250 by 1983-84. It is expected in the year 1985-86 the consumption of chemical fertilizer will be about 8000 tonnes and the target of 14000 tonnes of chemical fertilizer has been fixed for the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan. Besides 34360 tonnes, 26400 tonnes, 23700 tonnes, 26680 tonnes of sludge manures was also distributed in the Annual Plan period of 1980-81,

1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, respectively. For the year 1984-85, a target of distribution of 40,000 tonnes of sludge manure has been fixed which is likely to be achieved. For the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) a target to distribute 200,000 tonnes of sludge manure and 40,000 tonnes of sludge manure in 1985-86 has been proposed.

30 Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies will continue to play their role by providing short term, medium term and long term loans to the farmers and assist the farmers in marketing the agricultural produce and by selling the fertilisers through retail outlets.

Crop weather watch group will continue to function to provide assistance to the farmers in the Planning of land and water use.

PULSES AND OIL SEEDS.

Point No.2:-Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.

The main objective of the scheme for the development of pulses in the U.T. of Delhi is to increase the production of pulses which is very rich source of protein and forms a valuable constituent of human diet. No doubt, Delhi is predominantly urban in character and the area under agriculture is shrinking day by day due to rapid urbanisation. Whatever limited agricultural land is left, the same is being utilised for the production of foodgrains meant for domestic consumption or for the cultivation of vegetables to meet the urban demand. As such, no target was laid down for 1984-85.

However, efforts are being made to accelerate the programme of increasing the production of pulses by laying demonstration plots on the fields of cultivators and by way of supplying certified seeds to them. This scheme is being implemented under the centrally sponsored programme. In order to popularise the cultivation of pulses, it is proposed to give a wide publicity to the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan. The followings are the main components of the schemes:

- i) Laying out of demonstration on cultivator's fields,
- ii) Supply of pulses seeds on subsidised basis,
- iii) 50% subsidy on plant protection measures, etc.

In order to popularise pulses cultivation demonstration plots are laid down on farmer's fields, for which seed, fertilisers and pesticides are supplied free of cost to the farmers. The other farmers from the adjoining area are taken to these plots so as to convince them for adopting pulses cultivation.

During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to lay demonstration plots on 50 hectares. The estimated cost of each demonstration is Rs.375/- per hectare. In this year, it is proposed to bring 5000 hectares under pulses cultivation. In the next year i.e., 1986-87, we propose to lay demonstration plots on 60 hectares of area. The total requirements of funds are estimated to be of the order of Rs.4.57 lakhs and 0.73 for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86, respectively. The total estimated area to be brought under pulses by the end of terminal year of the 7th Plan will be 7,000 Hectares and the production figure of 17000 m. tonnes is likely to be achieved by the end of 1989-90.

RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Point No. 3: Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development, National Rural Employment and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

Govt. of India from time to time has introduced many schemes for the welfare and socio economic upliftment and categorically for those who are living below the poverty line. District Rural Development Agency is playing a pivotal role in the task of rural development since its inception. Initially it was known as the Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALDA) and started functioning in the year 1971-72 in two development blocks of Delhi. From 1974-75, the coverage was extended to all the five blocks under the fold of Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA). Since 2nd October, 1980 its nomenclature was changed to the present District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the instance of Govt. of India and all the five blocks covering 217 villages come under its per-view. This Agency at present is mainly entrusted with the Execution of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLGEP), etc.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

The basic objective of the IRDP is to evolve an operationally integrated strategy that on one hand, persons living below the poverty line can take help from these schemes to generate additional sources of income on ever lasting basis to come out of the poverty group and on the other hand sectoral production and productivity get significantly increased. The poverty line is measured as per Per Capita Monthly Income of Rs. 61.80 or monthly family income of Rs. 300/-, since revised to Rs. 380/- per month for rural areas and Rs. 440/- for urban areas

from the year 1984-85.

This programme is being implemented in all the five development blocks of Rural Delhi viz. Alipur, Kanjhawla, Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Shahdra. For this programme, 100% grant-in-aid is received from the Ministry of Rural Development and all schemes which are economically viable and may raise the income of the target group are undertaken under this programme. Major schemes, sub-schemes are Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandary, Industry Services & Business (I.S.B), special programme and Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM). D.R.D.A releases subsidy to the extent of 25% to small farmers and 33.3% to other identified families. In case of Co-operative Societies and Panchayats, amount of subsidy is up to 50% for community works.

A survey was conducted in all the five blocks of the Territory to examine how many persons belong to the poverty line. The schedule used for the survey also included information on the category to which the family mainly belongs like Small Farmers/Marginal Farmer/Agricultural Labourer (SF/MF/AL) and Rural artisans, etc. Definitions for the above categories are given below:

SMALL FARMER (SF)

Small farmer having more than 2.5 acres but less than 5 acres of un-irrigated land or more than 1.25 acres but less than 2.5 acres of irrigated land.

Marginal Farmer (MF)

Marginal Farmer having less than 2.5 acres of un-irrigated land or less than 1.25 acres of Class-I irrigated land.

Agricultural Labourer

Having more than 50% share of income from Agricultural activities but without any agricultural land.

Non-Agricultural Labourer.

Having more than 50% share of income from Non-agricultural activities but without any agricultural land.

RURAL ARTISANS.

Having family profession in rural arts and crafts.

On the basis of this survey, 18576 such families were identified. Blockwise details of these identified families are given in the following table:

No. of identified families, by category:

No.	Name of Block	AL		MF		SF		R.A.		N.A.E		GRAND TOTAL	
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC
1.	Lipur	1979	715	655	148	215	12	125	24	437	120	3411	102
2.	Shahdra	1960	873	762	212	103	18	-	-	-	-	2825	110
3.	Nangloi	1873	652	1378	18	376	-	-	-	-	-	3627	67
4.	Najafgarh	2129	691	1658	480	369	32	1	-	-	-	4157	120
5.	Mehrauli	1193	380	352	67	194	26	53	25	2764	880	4556	135
GRAND TOTAL		9134	3311	4805	925	1257	88	179	49	3201	986	18576	535

An allocation of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for this scheme, during the Sixth Plan, was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 156.22 had been incurred upto the year 1983-84 for providing assistance to 9628 beneficiaries. Out of these beneficiaries 2914 were scheduled castes. For the year 1984-85, there exists an allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs under this scheme for covering 3000 beneficiaries.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, the main thrust under IRDP would be on secondary and Territory sectors as scope under Primary Sector has depleted due to fast urbanisation of agriculture land in Delhi. However, agriculture sector will be taken care of in the separate scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. Under IRDP, as many as 15,000 families are targeted to be covered @ 3000 families every year out of which 30% would be scheduled caste beneficiaries. In financial terms Rs. 40.00 lakhs per year will be required and for the 7th Five Year Plan as a whole, Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

Out of 15000 targeted beneficiaries for the 7th Five Year Plan, the highest number of 6000 would be covered under TRYSEM and 3825 under ISB. It is hoped that scope of IRDP will enlarge further partly due to enhanced limit for identifying the persons living below the poverty line and partly when the resettlement colonies coming within the geographical limits of the blocks are taken up.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME(NREP)

The District Rural Development Agency receives 100% grant for the execution of this programme. Originally it was known as "Food for Work Programme". This programme was initiated in 1982-83 but it was actually executed in 1983-84 as the funds for 1982-83 were received at the fag end of the year. Its three main objectives are :

1. Generation of additional gainful employment for the un-employed and under employed persons;
2. Creation of durable community assests for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of rural poor and
3. Improvement of the nutritional status and living standards of the poor.

During the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was procured, but the same could not be utilized as these funds were received at the fag end of the year. these funds were carried over to the next financial year 1983-84. For the execution of this programme, an amount of Rs. 7.59 lakhs was released in 1983-84, thereby making available a total sum of Rs. 15.59 lakhs (Rs. 8.00 lakhs of previous year). In physical terms, 15626 mandays of employment was generated in 1983-84 against the revised target of 15000. Delhi Administration scaled down the targets of 70000 to 15000 mandays employments as they were considered to be quite on the high side as this programme does not have much relevance to the needs and circumstances of the people in Delhi. Work of construction of 3 Tailoring Training Centres and one Village road of about 1 KM. in

length were also undertaken.

During 1984-85, there is an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs and 20,000 mandays of employment is targetted to be generated. Construction work of 10 Tailoring Training Centres Buildings, 250 Dwelling Units for scheduled caste families and development of 430 house-sites will be taken up in the current financial year. The target of planting 26,350 trees has already been achieved in full.

During the 7th Plan period 1985-90, our main focus would be on Social Forestry, construction of community assets like Chaupals, community latrines, community libraries and reading rooms, play grounds, tailoring-cum-production centres and recreation centres in rural villages. These are essentialities for social reconstruction of the rural masses on the one hand and would also enable them to avail employment opportunities on the other. For this purpose, Rs. 16.00 lakhs per year or Rs. 80.00 lakhs for the whole 7th Five Year Plan would be required and one lakh mandays of employment would be generated @ 100 mandays per year. 50% funds would be earmarked for the social forestry component.

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

This programme was given to the Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 1983. Its two basic objectives are:

1. To improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to provide guarantee of employment of atleast one member of every landless labourer house-hold upto 100 days in a year.
2. Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

For 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs were approved but funds could not be released by Govt. of India. For 1984-85, Rs. 17.27 lakhs have been approved for five projects of construction of rural roads and filling up ground depression through which 30000 mandays of employment is likely to be generated.

For 1985-90, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore @ Rs. 20.00 lakhs per year is proposed with a target of generating 1.50 lakh mandays of employment (30000 per year). Projects of social forestry, link roads and earth levelling will be taken up under this programme.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL FARMERS AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, subsidy is provided @ 25% to Small Farmers and 33-1/3% to Marginal Scheduled Castes Farmers in rural Delhi. This scheme was taken up for the first time in September, 1983. It has following three components:-

1. Minor Irrigation.
2. Plantation of Fruit/fuel trees.
3. Land development, distribution of minikets and administration.

Against the allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 1983-84 for this scheme, only one instalment of Rs. 6.90 lakhs was released in Febraury 1984, as such first two components of the scheme could not be taken up. Under third component, the target of providing 1000 minikets of seeds and fertilizers to the beneficiaries was achieved in full with an expenditure of Rs. 0.39 lakhs

There exists an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block) in 1984-85. During this year, the target for distributing 2000 minikets to small and marginal farmers has been fixed. It is also proposed to set up a nursery for developing quality plants of fruits/fuel for distribution. It is proposed to retain the allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for achieving the said targets.

This scheme is also proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs (Rs.15.00 lakhs per year) has been provided. During 7th Five Year Plan, there is a target of distributing of 10,000 minikets. The amount required for 1985-86 is Rs.15.00 lakhs and 2000 minikets are proposed to be distributed among small and marginal farmers.

SETTING UP OF E.D.P. CELL IN DRDA

Ministry of Rural Development has emphasised the need for a national net work for computerisation of data relating to rural development pogramme so that the same requisite compiled data can be presented in the reports for derivation of further analysis. This scheme is likely to be taken up during the 7th plan period and a token provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs (Rs.10 lakhs per year) has been included for this purpose. It includes the provision for the purchase of machinery, their up-keep and maintenance, staff and office expenditure, etc.

To sum up the total requirements under DRDA for the year 1984-85, Seventh Five Year Plan and 1985-86 in respect of various schemes is as under:-

Name of the Programme/ Scheme.	Outlay for 84-85	Antici- pated outlay 84-85	Proposed outlay for 7th F.Y. Plan 85-90	Proposed outlay for 85-86
a) IRDP	40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00
b) NREP	16.00	16.00	80.00	16.00
c) RLEGP	17.27	17.27	100.00	20.00
d) Assistance to small farmers for increa- sing agricultural pro- duction.	25.00	25.00	75.00	15.00
e) E.D.P.Cell.	2.50	2.50	50.00	10.00
Total:	100.77	100.77	505.00	101.00

LAND REFORMS

Point No. 4: Implement agricultural land ceiling, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.

Delhi Land Holding (Ceiling) Act, 1960 came into force on 16th April, 1962 (Act No. 24 of 1960). However, the principal Act was amended by Act No. 15 of 1976 and came into force on 8th Dec., 1976. The position of land declared surplus under both the enactments and its distribution to various Departments, Agencies and allottees is as follow:-

Land declared surplus under Delhi Land Holdings Act, 1960 and amended Act, 1976.	1102.80	acre
Land allotted to:-		
(a) Development Department which	461.97	"
i) under litigation.	198.00	"
ii) land free from litigation.	215.17	"
iii) land allotted to Harijans.	48.80	"
(b) Social Welfare Deptt. of which	38.83	"
i) Physical possession yet to be given to Social Welfare Deptt.	20.83	"
ii) Physical possession given to Social Welfare Deptt.	18.00	"
(c) Land allotted to the allottees by D.C Office under old Act.	119.50	"
(d) Land under Litigation.	314.50	"
(e) Land released from litigation by the Court.	68.00	"
(f) Land in village Mandoli possession is yet to be taken by D.C. Office.	100.00	"

The progress or distribution of surplus land in Delhi is to be viewed in the context that the Delhi is predominantly Urban in character and the area under agriculture is shrinking day by day. It is not possible to implement the programme of distribution of surplus land to the landless on large scale basis.

The surplus land available under the Delhi Land Holding Ceiling Act has already been earmarked for allotment. This includes 461.97 acres allotted to Development Deptt. and 38.83 acres to Social Welfare Deptt. for residential purposes. 243 acres surplus land was distributed amongst Harijan families during the period 1982-83. The target of distribution of 50 acres of land of 1984-85 is also likely to be achieved as 18 acres of land has already been distributed upto the end of August, 1984. It is proposed to distribute 250 acres and 50 acres surplus land amongst Harijan families during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-96, respectively.

MINIMUM WAGES

Point No.5: Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.

The minimum wages for agricultural workers alongwith various other categories of skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled workers are fixed or revised from time to time by Delhi Administration. Minimum Wages presently enforced were revised with effect from 1st June, 1984 under minimum wages Act, 1948. The revised rates alongwith old rates are as under:-

Category	Previous Rates		Present Revised Rates	
	Per month	Per day	Per month	Per day
1. Unskilled workers.	Rs.330.00	Rs.11.60	Rs.354.00	Rs.13.60
2. Semi skilled workers.	Rs.337.50	Rs.13.00	Rs.400.00	Rs.15.30
3. Skilled workers.	Rs.400.00	Rs.15.30	Rs.472.00	Rs.18.15

For effective enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers, the minimum wages machinery has already been created under the Territory's plan. It was further strengthened in 1983-84. The entire rural area of the Union Territory of Delhi is divided into six regions namely Nangloi, Alipur, Narela, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara for operational purposes.

237 villages were surveyed, 1055 farms were inspected, 604 irregularities were detected and show cause notices were issued to the defaulters, 415 irregularities were got rectified, 65 challans were made and 5 claims were settled during the year 1983-84. About 1000 farms are likely to be inspected in 1984-85 for ensuring effective enforcement of the provisions of the minimum wages act in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, this scheme is going to be converted into non-plan during the 7th Five Year Plan and as such no provision for the same has been proposed in the next Five Year Plan.

r in operation during

BONDED LABOUR

Point No.6:- Rehabilitate bonded labour.

No incidence of bonded labour has come to the notice of the Administration, so far. In any case, Administrative powers have been conferred on District Magistrate, Delhi under section 21 of the Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976 to enforce the provision of the Act.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

Point No.7 Accelerate programme for the scheduled castes and tribes.

The State is committed to a policy of growth with social justice and necessarily to devise policies and programmes in the manner that should minimise the gap between the rich and the poor. With this view, the Govt. of India from time to time has introduced several welfare activities for the socio-economic upliftment of the rural masses and specially for those who are living below the poverty line. Article 46 of the constitution lays down a directive principle that "the State shall promote with special care educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation".

According to the population census of 1981, the population of Delhi is 62.20 lacs (4.52 lacs rural and 57.68 urban). The scheduled castes population was 11.20 lacs (18%) out of which 1.02 lacs scheduled castes population belonged to rural areas and 10.18 lacs to Urban areas of the Territory. The scheduled castes population is scattered all over the Union Territory of Delhi through their concentration is observed in slum areas, Jhug i Jhopri re-settlement colonies, Harijan basties, unauthorised colonies, etc. Accordingly, the programme for the socio-economic development of scheduled castes have been designed keeping in view the urban character of Delhi. Due weightage is also given for the development of rural population so as to avoid their social and economic exploitation. The schemes have been designed in such a way so that they may not continue to pursue their traditional occupation and these may provide them employment opportunities generated

through various economic development programme. The socio-economic condition of the scheduled castes who form about 18% of the total population of Delhi is improved through various occupational, economic and social measures.

At the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85), it was estimated that there were about 80,000 scheduled caste families living below the poverty line. As a part of the programme for eradication of poverty, it was planned to cover 50% of the scheduled castes population during this plan period. Accordingly, a provision was made to provide economic assistance to 40,000 scheduled castes families during 6th Plan period thereby helping them to rise above the poverty line. The remaining 40,000 scheduled castes families were proposed to be covered during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Scheduled castes families are assisted through comprehensive and integrated family oriented schemes of economic development. The broad strategy is to take up income generating schemes for economic development of scheduled castes by providing productive assets. These schemes are designed keeping in view their engagement in different occupations, skills and needs. Schemes for agricultural labourers, sweepers and scavengers, mat-makers, rural artisans, petty traders, etc., for self employment purposes have been formulated for scheduled castes. Under this point only those schemes have been included from which 100% benefit goes to the scheduled castes persons. In addition to above, a large number of other schemes are also being executed by Delhi Administration, under which a reasonable percentage of scheduled castes families is covered. For the first time, Delhi Administration formulated Special Component Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of scheduled castes during the year 1980-81. With the above objectives in view all development departments were required to earmark special outlays in the plan schemes for the development of scheduled castes and also fix corresponding physical targets,

so that the backlog in the education level of scheduled castes is removed to a considerable extent and that the living conditions of the scheduled castes in Urban/Rural areas of the Territory are improved by providing the basic facilities and amenities. The main thrust of these programmes is that the gap between the conditions of the scheduled castes and the rest of the population is narrowed down in the coming years.

TERRITORY'S PLAN

Under various programmes of socio-economic development of scheduled castes, outlays have been quantified from the normal plan, the quantification has been done mainly in those schemes where de-marication of scheduled castes is clear and possible. For individual schemes covered under Medical, Water supply, Electricity, Educational and Social Service Sectors, it is also ensured that the benefit of outlays flow to Scheduled Castes. Schemes for providing basic amenities like electricity, Water supply, medical, housing, etc. in the pockets inhabited by Scheduled Castes will continue to be implemented in 1984-85. The year-wise position in respect of expenditure incurred/outlays under the Special Component Plan vis-a-vis expenditure/outlays in the Territory's plan is provided below for operative annual plan:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Annual Plan	State plan Exp.	Flow to SCP (Annual Exp.)	Percentage to the total
1980-81	127.17	5.10	4.01
1981-82	178.67	9.96	5.58
1982-83	215.10	13.17	6.12
1983-84	250.00	12.87	5.15
1984-85(likely)	342.58	23.19	6.77

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

For socio-economic Development of Scheduled Castes, funds are provided from the Territory's Plan, Centrally sponsored schemes and Special Central Assistance being provided by the

Ministry of Home Affairs for accelerating the economic growth of scheduled castes.

Funds are provided under Special Component Plan are further supplemented by Special Central Assistance being provided by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. The amount of assistance released by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last 5 years is mentioned below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	63.00
1981-82	58.08
1982-83	67.48
1983-84	128.89
1984-85	102.20 (App. 20.00)

Out of the special central assistance earmarked for 1984-85, the first instalment of Rs.46.75 lacs has been released by the Ministry and the same has been allocated for utilisation in respect of the under mentioned schemes:

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Installation of shallow cavity tubewells.	10.00
2. Purchase of Matador vans for distribution to SCs.	4.80
3. Construction of shops/tharas.	20.00
4. Construction of sheds for allotment to SCs.	10.55
5. Financial assistance for masonary/plumbing works.	1.40
Total:	<u>46.75</u>

As an additive to the outlays quantified from the Territory's plan, the amount of central assistance is earmarked for creating infrastructural net works to enable the scheduled castes to earn their livelihood on a permanent and regular basis.

The sector-wise/schemewise portion of flow of outlays proposed for 1984-85 and expenditure incurred in the three operative Annual Plans of 1980-81 to 1982-83 is prepared in

a separate document for draft special component plan for scheduled castes, 1984-85.

Special emphasis has been laid down on dissemination of technologies, land development of the land allotted to landless scheduled castes labourers, supply of production inputs, agricultural implements and soil conservation, providing irrigation facilities through ground water resources and providing training in modern activities.

During the 6th Five Year Plan, the target^s of covering 40,000 scheduled castes families, about 27,000 had already been covered by the end of 1983-84, the year-wise breakup of scheduled castes families covered however is as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>SC. families covered. (No.)</u>
1980-81	3874
1981-82	6228
1982-83	9478
1983-84	7421
1984-85	10060 (proposed target)
Total:	<u>37061</u>

During Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to pay special attention to the welfare of scavengers, sweepers who belong to vulnerable group among the scheduled castes and suffer from extreme disabilities, social and economic because of the nature of the occupation in which they are engaged. Dhobies in Delhi belong to SC community and are also to be given due importance. It is proposed to provide dwelling units to such categories of families at subsidised rates. 2500 EWS types of houses for sweepers, scavengers and dhobies each costing Rs.20,000/^{are proposed to be constructed.} The estimated cost of the project works out to be about Rs.5.00 crores for 7th Five Year Plan. In the Annual Plan, 1985-86, 500 such dwelling units are proposed to be constructed with an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore.

The scheme of "Construction of Dhobi Ghats is in operation and is also proposed to be continued in the 7th Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to construct 75 Dhobi Ghat for allotment to 4200 dhobi families. Each Dhobi Ghat is likely to cost Rs.1.75 lakhs. An action plan for the construction of 5000 press platforms in different parts of Delhi in a phased manner in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is also proposed. Each press platform is likely to cost Rs.2000/-. 1000 press platforms are proposed to be constructed in 1985-86. This scheme is likely to benefit 3,00,000 dhobies and 6000 dhobies during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual plan 1985-86, respectively.

The scheduled Castes families of small and marginal farmers and rural artisans categories in rural areas are provided economic assistance for taking up income generating schemes under centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Rural Development. Scheduled Castes beneficiaries are also covered under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Pre-examination coaching Centres for SCs and Integrated Child Development Projects.

The literacy rate amongst scheduled castes is 39.30% against the general literacy rate of 61.54% in the Territory. In order to raise their literacy levels incentives like free supply of text books and stationery, free supply of Uniforms/Text books. Scholarships and Special Coaching facilities will continue to be provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial & Development Corporation Limited has been established in 1983 for undertaking the task of economic upliftment of the members of the Scheduled Castes in U.T. of Delhi. This Corporation is to plan, promote and undertake, on its own or in collaboration with or through such Scheduled Castes Organisations or other agencies programmes of agricultural development marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small scale industry, building construction, transport and such other business,

trade or activity as may be approved. It is also to provide financial assistance to members of Scheduled castes or Scheduled Tribes organisations.

The Corporation provided financial assistance of Rs.9.15 lakhs to 350 scheduled caste persons in 1983-84. Upto October 1984, it has financially assisted 1947 scheduled caste by way of sanctioning loan of Rs.48.86 lakh. Contribution to the extent of Rs.37.39 lakhs was made by banks whereas the balance amount of Rs.11.47 lakhs was contributed by the Corporation.

In short, for the economic upliftment of the scheduled castes the programmes proposed are, grant of financial assistance for Cottage Industries, grant of housing facilities to Harijans and grant to non-official organisations engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes upliftment. Besides, this Administration has also the programme of improving the working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers. Free legal aids are also proposed to be provided to Scheduled Castes, student hostels facilities to Scheduled caste girls and boys are proposed. Also, many other programmes connected with the upliftment of Scheduled Caste in the Union Territory of Delhi have also been formulated for implementation in the Seventh Five year Plan. A provision of Rs. 4950.52 lakhs and Rs. 1141.35 lakhs has been prepared for the Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90) and annual plan 1985-86, respectively, for providing economic assistance to scheduled castes families in order to enable them to come above the poverty line.

DRINKING WATER

Point No.8: Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

The objective of this programme is to provide safe drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or those with unsafe source of water. Under the rural water supply (minimum needs programme), a target for providing potable drinking water to 148 problem villages was fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan, 1980-85. Out of the 148 villages, 7 villages have been declared deserted, being in the river bed. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has supplied potable drinking water to all its problem villages by the end of 1982-83.

The needs of the scheduled castes population in the rural areas have also been given the priority in implementation of this programme. Since all these villages have already been covered either under Minimum Needs Programme, general water supply or Accelerated Rural Development Programme, our present endeavour is to cover all the Harijan Basties numbering 399. 172 Harijan Basties had been covered upto 1982-83 with drinking water facilities, and 187 Harijan Basties covered in 1983-84. The remaining 40 Harijan Basties are proposed to be covered under this programme during the current financial year i.e. 1984-85 for which a sum of Rs.180 lakhs has been allocated.

In view of the Govt. policy of allotting plots to Harijan and other landless agricultural labourers and the continuous phenomenon of expansion of villages on account of heavy influx from the neighbouring states, it is, therefore, necessary to continue this programme even during the 7th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.600 lakhs and Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed under this programme for 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86), respectively.

HOUSE SITES

Point No.9: Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.

The house-sites are distributed by the Gaon Panchyats or by the State Govts., to the landless persons in the rural area of the U.T. of Delhi. The allotment of house sites is done keeping in view the monthly income of the allottees. The income limit for such allottee is Rs.750/- per month. According to the terms and conditions of the allotment, the allottees of these house-sites either in his own name or in the name of his family member dependent upon him should be in a possession of inadequate house. The area of the plot allotted is about 80 Sq. Yrds. Allotments are done to the residents of the concerned villages.

Approximately 29000 families (16386 SCs and 12502 others) were eligible for house-sites and housing assistance. Upto the end of March, 1984, it is estimated that 14763 families have already been allotted house-sites. An approved outlay of Rs.7 lakhs earmarked for 1984-85 under this programme to provide development assistance to 3000 SC families, has been repeated in 1984-85.

To provide relief to the Weaker Sections of the rural community, a scheme for the development of house sites allotted to landless agricultural labourers is being implemented by Delhi Admn., under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The Programme of providing house sites to landless agricultural labourers envisages that all the landless families are provided house sites within the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. It is needless to mention that the striking phenomenon of rapid urbanisation of Delhi has been causing a great strain on the rural area and the land is a scarce commodity.

It is difficult to get land for providing house-sites to the rural landless labourers on large scale. Moreover, free land available or likely to be available for this programme is hardly sufficient to meet the requirement. Expenditure to the extent of Rs.250/- per house site is incurred as per the norms fixed by the Planning Commission for meeting the development charges i.e. levelling of land development of streets and construction of storm water drains and for providing civic amenities like approach roads, water supply, etc. In view of the continuous rise in Price level in the past many years the amount of Rs.250/- provided for this purpose is quite insufficient in the case of Delhi. Our experience in the past shows that the cost of development per house-sites on an average basis comes to Rs.1000/-. This matter needs due consideration. Delhi Administration has been pressing this point in the past also.

To assist the above category of persons, construction assistance @ Rs.500/- per beneficiary is also being provided to the allottees of the house-sites. This is on the approved pattern of the Govt. of India for enabling the rural poor to build their own houses. The programme was initiated from 1982-83, 2100 SC families were provided construction assistance upto 1983-84. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs has been earmarked for providing assistance to 1000 persons during 1984-85.

Out of the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.45 lakhs provided for these programmes, an expenditure of Rs.43.18 lakhs has already been incurred upto 1983-84. Approved outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for 1984-85 is being retained. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan for providing benefits to and 15000 persons (10,00 @ Rs.250/- for development of house sites and 5000 @ Rs.500/- per beneficiary for construction assistance) during the next plan period. For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed to provide assistance for the development of house sites to 2000 families and construction assistance to 1000 families.

URBAN IMPROVEMENT

Point No.10: Improve the environment of slums, implement programme of house building for economically weaker sections and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.

A scheme "Improvement of environment of slum area" is under implementation in the Union Territory of Delhi under the minimum need programme for improving the quality of life of the slum dwellers. Under this scheme environmental improvement facilities like (a) water supply including water taps and handpumps/tubewells (b) sewer (c) storm water drains, (d) community latrines/baths (e) widening and paving of existing lanes (f) street lighting, (g) multipurpose community halls and Barat ghars (h) Parks & playgrounds and any other items of improvement considered on merits provided in the conservation and re-habilitation of areas on an extensive scales as per requirements under the Environmental improvement of slums. During the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85), this scheme was implemented keeping in view the objective that there should be minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and to re-house them as far as possible at the existing areas or nearby in order to ensure that such categories of persons are not deprived of employment opportunities available to them. Shifting of population is normally confined only to the areas which are declared dangerous and clearance zones.

Prior to 1984-85, an expenditure of Rs.150/- per person was incurred under this scheme as per approved pattern of the Govt. of India. This limit of Rs.150/- per beneficiary has been raised to Rs.250/- from 1984-85. For providing social justice to the Jhugi dwellers, a scheme of providing environmental improvement facilities has been taken up for implementation on a very selective basis preferably in those Jhugi

clusters where no alternative land use is foreseen in the next three years. The minimum facilities like community latrines, baths, water supply, street lighting and Kacha drains as per site requirements are being provided.

At the time of preparation of 6th Five Year Plan, 1980-85, was estimated that there were about 14 lakhs slum dwellers in Delhi. Accordingly, a target to cover 7 lakhs slum dwellers for providing various facilities under the scheme of environmental improvement at slums was set. 5.31 lakhs slum dwellers were benefited under this scheme during the operative Annual Plans, 1980-84 as a result of developmental works carried out in different notified slums. The approved target of covering 1.60 lakhs slum dwellers is likely to be fully achieved under this programme in 1984-85. Developmental works in notified slum areas are at various stages of execution. The areas/pockets inhabited by scheduled castes including scavengers are given due priority as 50% of the slum dwellers covered by this programme belong to scheduled caste community. This approved limit of per capita expenditure of Rs.250/- for providing environmental facilities is being strictly adhered to for ensuring optimum utilisation of resources for providing basic amenities.

Lt. Governor, Delhi Constituted a working Group on Housing, Urban Development Power, Water and Sewage Disposal under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. in May, 1984 for working out the size of the 7th Plan, etc. It is estimated that during the 7th Five Year Plan, total number of 3.68 lakhs houses have to be constructed with an average of 73600 houses per year in Public & Private Sector. For meeting the housing requirements of the weaker sections of the society and the families living below the poverty line estimated to be a programme of construction of dwelling units for allotment to these people is implemented under the Territory Plan by Delhi Development Authority. Against the target of construction of 5000 re-housing flats under the slum clearance scheme in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85), the construction work of 4342 slum flats have already been completed by the end of 1983-84. Construction work of 1538 economically weaker sections houses was started in 1983-84. Normally it takes 1-1/2 years or more for the completion of these projects. As such, a target to construct 1538 (EWS) including 1079 for scheduled castes has been set for 1984-85. This is inclusive of the target under the scheme of construction of dwelling units for scheduled castes. Out of it, construction work for 312 EWS houses at Pitampura (Pocket-N-Uttari) has since been completed by August, 1984 and is under process of allotment. The work on the remaining 1226 EWS for Trans-Yamuna area is nearing completion. Thus the target of constructing 1538 EWS houses is likely to be achieved in 1984-85. A target of constructing 5000 dwelling units for economically

x about 80,000 families,

weaker sections of society has been proposed for the 7th Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been proposed. A scheme envisages providing of dwelling units in EWS types so that these families are in a position to have a living space at reasonable cost. Each dwelling unit is likely to cost about Rs.20,000/-. 1000 such dwelling units are proposed to be constructed in 1985-86 for which a total of Rs.2.00 crores has been proposed. The aforesaid dwelling units are proposed to be allotted on *hire -* purchase basis. The instalments are proposed to be recovered in 15 equal Annual instalments, 10% of the amount would be taken as advance from the allottees at the time of allotment. The allotment will be linked with the economic condition of the families and only such families will be covered who are living below the poverty line.

Besides, in the slum clearance improvement scheme, slum tenements are provided on licence fee basis in various slum colonies. The scheme was originally approved for implementation in 1983-84 at the time of finalisation of plan proposals for the Union Territory of Delhi. Ministry of Works & Housing, Govt. of India has dis-continued the scheme of construction of slum tenements under slum clearance w.e.f. 1984-85. These instructions are received in June, 1984. It was not possible at that stage to discontinue the work already initiated from the beginning of the current financial year. The work for construction of more than 3000 flats was initiated by Delhi Development Authority prior to the receipt of the instructions from the Govt. of India. Accordingly, the financial support will have to be provided by the Govt. of India for meeting the financial commitment already made. Slum Department of Delhi Development Authority already initiated the action for grant of perpetual rights in respect of tenements constructed

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
2090
Date (10.1.85)

in July under the slum clearance scheme according to the guidelines ^{issued} by the Ministry of Works & Housing, Govt. of India in June, 1984.

There is another scheme under consideration. The scheme is basically meant for slum dwellers of designated area other than walled city. The scheme is to be implemented for the slum dwellers who are willing to shift to new slum re-housing flats in the neighbourhood areas. A massive programme of construction of 20,000 dwelling units in 1985-90 is contemplated in the operative annual plans of the 7th Five Year Plan. It is estimated that an area of 300 acres will be needed at different places in the Union Territory of Delhi for this purpose. The scheme, if implemented will go a long way in providing hygienic living conditions of the slum dwellers on those areas who are living miserable life beyond imagination.

Cooperative movement is playing an effective role in containing the increase in land prices. There were 232 house building cooperatives in Delhi with about 0.33 lakhs members as on 30th June, 1984.

Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. (DCHFS) is an Apex Financing Institution to cater to the long term loan requirements of the House Coops. in Delhi. Under the New 20-Point Programme of the former Hon. Prime Minister and also in order to keep a check on the land prices in the urban areas in Delhi, the Govt. have assigned the Cooperative Housing Sector a very important role to implement this programme. Initially, Co-operative Group Housing concept came into being in the year 1970-71 and 75 societies were registered under it. and 200 acres of land was ^{carved} out for construction 10,000 plots. Subsequently, the registration of Group Housing societies was opened in the year 1980-81 and more than 400 societies were registered which will provide more than

59,000 flats to Delhi's population. Again, in the year 1983, the registration of group housing societies was opened for 45 days, and proposals from 2009 group housing societies were received. The maximum limit for the membership is 300 per society and if all societies are registered they will provide 6 lakhs flats for the population of Delhi. At present 429 primary Co-operative housing societies are affiliated to the DCHES. As on 30.6.1984, as many as 1976 coop. Group Housing Societies were registered with the Cooperative Department, In due course of time these societies will be constructing flats of their own. This activity will even surpass the construction programme being undertaken by the DDA. A share capital of Rs.13.00 crores have been proposed for the 7th Plan and Annual Plan, Rs. 3.00 crores.

Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. though registered in the year 1970 started loaning operations in the year 1981-82 and have so far financed 24 group housing societies for construction of 3762 dwellings units for their project costing over Rs.37.5 crores. The total loan sanctioned comes Rs.11.71 crores. Besides this, an additional sum of 1.5 crores is likely to be disbursed to these societies*. DFHFS has a target to finance 50,000 dwelling units which will cater to the needs of the population of 28 lakhs. The target is to provide an average loan of Rs.50,000 per dwelling unit. The aggregate amount at the end of 7th Five Year Plan to be given as a loan would come to Rs.250 crores. Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. raises funds from the Life Insurance Corporation for disbursement to the Group Housing Societies.

Delhi Administration provides share capital contribution to Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd., from the Territorys plan for assisting the apex society in raising loans for disbursement to societies.

Rs.17.47 crores and the loan disbursed comes to

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th or so

ELECTRICITY

Point No.11: Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, a statutory body of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been entrusted with the responsibilities of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi. It also supplies bulk power to New Delhi Municipal Committee and Military Engineering Services for distribution in their respective areas.

In Delhi, development of land is governed by Master-Plan prepared by Delhi Development Authority. In addition to this other agencies like Central Public Works Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Administration also take up the development of land for residential, commercial and industrial purpose which results in the increase in demand of power. Delhi Development Authority is accelerating its construction activities and its development programme which include development of about 15,580 hectares of land at Wazirabad, South of Hindon Cut, Papan Kalan, Badarpur Khadar Complex, Mehrauli, Kingsway Camp, Rohini, etc., (mostly outside the present urban limits of Delhi) so as to meet the demand of increased population of Delhi. These complexes will comprise of residential areas, commercial centres and flatted factories. 50% of the area is likely to be completed during 7th Plan and balance in 8th Plan. The present policy of DDA also allows adding additional story in the existing areas, which will add further strain on power system, Delhi. The estimated maximum demand of

these complexes as per present norms works out to be 6400 MW. Taking into consideration the past experience and time required for development of land, it is expected that additional demand of 500 MW will be reached in these complexes during the 7th plan thus making a maximum demand of about 1700 MW for Delhi during Seventh Five Year Plan.

The power requirements of DESU are being met from its own generation at I.P. Station, Badarpur Thermal power Station, Bairasuil Hydro Project of NHPC, Singrauli N.T.P.C. & assistance from northern grid from time to time. The firm availability of power to DESU from its own sources is limited to 176 MW only with the result that DESU has to depend more and more on power sources located outside Delhi for meeting the growing power demands.

A statement indicating anticipated power demand, availability of power from own sources, gross deficit, assistance from centrally sponsored schemes, etc., is given below:

	1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1. Max. demand as projected by DESU (MW)	970	1150	1325	1500	1700
2. Firm availability of power from DESU's own source (MW)	356	356	356	356	356
3. Deficit in demand & availability (MW)	614	794	969	1144	1344
4. Availability of power from centrally sponsored projects.					
a) Barasuil	20	20	20	20	20
b) Singrauli	62	150	150	150	150
c) Salal	-	45	45	45	45
d) B.T.P.S.	400	400	400	400	400
Total (a to d)	482	615	615	615	615
New Deficit.	132	179	354	529	729

From the above, it is quite obvious that Delhi will continue to face power crisis in the coming years unless some additional steps for increasing the power capacity are taken immediately by the Government.

The main emphasis in the 6th Five Year Plan was on strengthening of the transmission and distribution system in Delhi. The progress both in respect of physical and financial achievements was satisfactory. There was an allocation of Rs.14,054.00 lakhs (1980-85) against which an expenditure to the tune of Rs.14,658.94 lakhs was incurred upto end of 1983-84. The likely expenditure during 1984-85 is Rs.10,401.00 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs.4,135.00 lakhs.

The notable achievements during the 6th Plan period include taking up of renovation and modification work on existing generating sets at I.P. Station, These renovation/modification works have already started showing results by way of improved plant load factor, which has gone up from 45% to 68%.

Under the transmission and distribution schemes, the transformer capacity of 220 KV sub-stations Mehrauli, Narela and Najafgarh was augmented and work has already started on the establishment of 220 KV Sub-stations at Okhla, I.P.Extn., and Burari. 66 KV voltage was introduced for the first time in DESU as sub-transmission voltage. 66 KV Sub-station so far commissioned include, Jahangirpuri, Ridge Valley, Park Street, Pankha Road, JNU, Malviya Nagar, Pitampura, Nangloi and Rewari Line, etc. Besides this, the work of construction of number of new sub-stations is in progress and some of these sub-stations are expected to be commissioned by the end of this plan period. A number of new 33 KV sub-stations at Nehru Place, Lodhi Road, Institutional area, Indoor Stadium, Siri Fort, Baird Road,

Tilak Marg, Seelampur, Delhi Gate, Jama Masjid, Bikaji Cama Place, etc., were established in addition to the augmentation of the capacities at the existing sub-stations.

During the 6th Plan period special attention was paid by DESU on electrification of Harijan Basties with a view to improve the living standard of the people living in these basties. The target was to electrify all the balance Harijan Basties numbering 153. In all 141 Harijan Basties were electrified upto 1983-84 and the remaining 12 basties could not be electrified. These basties will also be electrified by the end of 1984-85.

The target of giving electric connection to 600 pumpsets is also likely to be achieved during the current financial year i.e. 1984-85. During 6th Plan period 3,856 pump sets have already been energised by the end of 1983-84. For the 7th Five Year Plan a target to provide electric connection to ²⁵⁰⁰ tubewells connections has been fixed and target fixed for annual plan 1985-86 is ⁵⁰⁰ tube wells. In other words 600 tube-wells will be energised every year during the 7th Plan period.

In order to meet the growing power demands of Delhi, emphasis has been made in the 7th Plan on augmentation of generating capacity, strengthening the transmission and distribution system at all voltage levels, reduction of T & D losses by installing shunt capacitors where necessary, setting up of a training institute for training of staff at different levels so that they could handle the sophisticated equipments likely to be installed in the coming years. Some of the important programmes proposed to be implemented during 7th plan period for this purpose are detailed below:

Establishment of 6 x 30 MW Gas Turbine sets.

This is a proposal of instalation of 6 x 30 MW gas turbine near I.P. Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 12450 lakhs for which the Govt. of India has already agreed in principle. These gas turbine, are expected to meet the peak load requirement of Delhi.

Establishment of 2 x 67.5 MW thermal sets at Rajghat as replacement units.

The proposal for instalation of 2 x 67.5 MW thermal sets at Rajghat Power house as replacement of existing units has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the Govt. of India has also agreed to the same in principle. This project is likely to cost Rs. 15950 lakhs and is expected to be completed in a period of about 4 year, time. Necessary correspondance has already started with M/s Bharat Heavy Electric^{al} Limited and M/s Rail India Technical and Economic India Limited to undertake the erection of the unit and other engineering works connected with the execution of this project.

Transmission & Distribution.

In order to meet the increasing demand of power , it is necessary that receiving stations are established to receive of bulk power from outside sources. As as such it is necessary to set up 400 KV receiving stations proposed to be located at Karawal Nagar, Bawana and Bijwasan. Necessary steps for acquiring of land for these sub-stations have already been initiated by DESU. The 400 KV station at Karawal Nagar will received power from Murad Nagar to 4 Nos. 400 KV lines. Also the 400 KV S/C line between Murad Nagar and panipat is also proposed to be looped in and looped out at Bawana.

220 KV SCHEME

It is also proposed to establish 8 new 220 KV Sub-stations in Delhi during 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90. These stations will be located at Pitampura-III, Vasant Kunj, Lodi Estate, Kashmeri Gate/Fountain, Park Street, Naraina, Palam and Papankala with associated 220 KV lines.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Welfare of weaker sections of society is receiving due attention of Govt. of India and a number of schemes have been initiated to enable these poor people to cross the poverty line. Since the work of electrification of Harijan Basties within Laldora in the rural areas has been completed by and large, it is proposed to cover a large number of harijan pockets in the urban areas as well as outside the Lal Doras in the rural areas under this programme. A survey is required to be conducted to locate such Harijan pockets and electrify them.

Renovation & modification works at I.P. Station.

In order to ensure reliability of generation from the existing sets at I.P Station, renovation and modification of the same is absolutely necessary. It is likely to cost 1273 lacs. It was cleared techno-economically by Central Electricity Authority and approval of the Planning Commission was accorded for this work under 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90.

REPLACEMENT AND ADDITIONS.

Replacement of worn out system in walled city has been given special attention in the 7th Five Year Plan. Adequate provision has been kept for system improvement in rural areas, automation system and installation of capacitors on L.T system. The target is to add 1500 MVA of transformer capacity, 2250 Kms of 11 K V lines, 6000 Km of L.T lines and 6 lacs consumer connections. The proposed target for annual plan 1985-86 is to add 300 MVA of

transformer capacity, 450 Kms of 11 KV lines and 1200 Kms of LV Lines besides 1,00,000 consumer connections.

Installation of Shunt Capacitors.

By the end of 7th Plan, the anticipated power demand for Delhi would be 1700 MV which will be met from DESU's own generation including Badarpur Thermal Power Station to the extent of 891 MW. A study is being carried out to determine the requirement and location of capacitors. The approximate cost of installation of shunt capacitors works out as Rs. 1.5 lacs per MVAR including cost, switchgear, etc.

TRAINING INSTITUTES.

Besides the above, it is suggested to set up training institute in the 7th Plan in order to impart training to staff and officers for updating their knowledge in the fields of computers and automation of system. The following fields of study/training will receive due attention and consideration:

1. Computers and their application,
2. System co-ordination, load dispatch and communication line protection;
3. Industrial relations, human behaviour, man management, labour welfare, staff facilities and civil engineering works,
4. Financial control and budgeting commercial operations fault location, consumer services,
5. Library and documentation, development of training resources both video and visual *and*
6. Health and Safety, water and air pollution, security and fire fightings.

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lacs comprising of 1700 lacs for training and 800 lacs for automation is proposed for the year plan 1980-90 for this scheme. The corresponding outlays proposed for the annual plan 1985-86 are Rs. 500 lacs and Rs. 200 lacs.

In nut shell, the outlay proposed for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86 comes to Rs. 86,178 lakhs and Rs. 25687 lakhs respectively. The break-up of the outlay proposed by DESU against various heads has been given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Need of Development	Proposed outlay	
		1985-90	1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Generation.	26,535	14,791
2.	Transmission & Distribution.	55,429	
3.	General(including Rural electrification)	4,214	9,716. 1,180
	Total:	86,178	25,687

The above cited amount is required under the Capital Keeping in view the constraint on resources, Delhi Admn. proposes that an outlay of Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 80 crores may be agreed for the 7th Five Year Pla 1985-90 and Annual Plan (1985-86) periods.respectively. The impact of this reduction on physical target is not readily available.

FORESTRY AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Point No. 12: Pursue vigorously progress of forestry, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

The main objective of the programme/intensive plantation of trees is . to plant economic, suitable and quick species of plants along the road-side, railway-tracks, drains, irrigation channels and common Panchayat-land. This scheme also envisages the plantation of the flowering and ornamental bushes along the road-side, National Highway and railway-tracks. The mixed plantation and multiraws plantation are also being taken up in the area wherever feasible.

The scheme on plantation is a continuing one and it is to be extended keeping in view the scope of its extension and demand from the public. It is a National programme to build up the country's prosperity as the forest provide timber, wood fuel and at the same time they provide shade greenery, improve land scape of the areas and beautify the same. Trees conserve the soils and help in protecting the area from becoming desert by checking the soil erosion. Afforestations work is being taken up in the areas on all available lands which are not being used for agricultural purposes. Trees also help in the controlling of environmental pollution.

In urban areas of Union Territory of Delhi, tree plantation work is carried out primarily by Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Contonment Board and CPWD. 28.75 lakhs trees were planted in 1981-82, whereas, 36.92 lakhs trees were planted in 1982-83 and 30.70 lakhs trees in 1983-84. It is anticipated that 35.00 lakhs trees will be planted during 1984-85. The agency-wise break up of the trees planted and proposed to be planted for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Deptt./ Agency.	Actual Achievement		Anticipated Achievements 1984-85.
		1982-83	1983-84	
1.	2	3	4	5
(Number in lakhs)				
1.	<u>Delhi Administration:</u>			
	i) State Plan	4.06	5.31	3.00
	ii) Social Forestry.	-	-	10.00
	iii) Free Distribution.	-	-	2.00
2.	D.D.A.	21.00	12.06	10.00
3.	M.C.D.	7.01	7.58	6.00
4.	C.P.W.D.	4.00	5.29	3.00
5.	N.D.M.C.	0.51	0.46	0.50
6.	Cantonment Board.	0.40	0.40	0.50
	Total:	<u>36.92</u>	<u>30.70</u>	<u>35.00</u>

Social Forestry including rural plantation is encouraged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme provides for plantation of trees near the villages or waste-lands, village common-lands along the sides of canals and railway lines, etc. A target to distribute (Free) two lakhs plants is approved for 1984-85 for covering 200 hectares for plantation purposes. These targets are likely to be achieved in 1984-85.

Prior to 1983-84, bio-gas plants were installed in the rural area with the financial assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During 1983-84, 32 bio-gas plants were set up. For the year 1984-85, a target of installing 140 bio-gas plants has been laid down by the Planning Commission and the same is likely to be achieved during this period. It is proposed to set up 700 bio-gas plants during the 7th Plan period and 140 bio-gas plants in 1985-86.

It has been amply recognized that energy is the basic requirement for economic development and the need for taking effective measures for utilising natural energy sources from solar and wind has been highly appreciated. Delhi has the privilege of being the first Union Territory where the Planning Commission has initiated an integrated rural energy pilot programme in pursuance with the recommendations of the

6th Plan document. This programme was started in Delhi in March, 1983 in Alipur Block which happens to be the first community block in the country. In view of the fact that the conventional fuels such as electricity, petroleum products and coal are in short supply, non conventional fuel sources with solar wind, bio-gas, bio-mass a-re to be tapped to provide sections of the society. This programme has been extended to all the five blocks in the U.T of Delhi. An expenditure of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been spent upto 1983-84. During this period, 127 solar cookers-fuel saving equipments have been sold to the rural people.

For the year 1984-85, it is proposed to install 140 bio-gas plants, 10 hot water systems, 400 solar cooker/fuel saving equipment, 1500 fuel efficient kerogas/churners, 1200 wood stores, 8 wind mills. In order to achieve the above targets, an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85 against the approved allocation of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Another new schemes, Integrated Urban Energy Programme has also been initiated in 1984-85 for urban areas of Delhi. Under this programme, it is proposed to provide solar cookers water heating system at community level for hospitals, hostels, and hotels, etc. It is also proposed to provide these facilities at house level. For control of air pollution, it is proposed to introduce the wood stoves at the house hold level. Under this programme, it is proposed to distribute 2000 solar cookers during 1984-85 besides 5000 kerogas churners among the people.

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to convert Delhi Energy Development Agency into an independent Corporation and make it a self supporting and financially sound organisation. These two programmes are proposed to ^{be} continued during Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90) with wider scope both in physical and financial terms,

Under the above two scheme, the following targets are fixed for achievement during the Seventh Plan(1985-90) a-nd Annual Plan 1985-86.

Name of the programme	Unit	Proposed target	
		7th Plan (1985-86)	Annual Plan (1985-
a) Integrated Rural Energy Programme:			
i) Hot Water System.	Nos.	1120	120
ii) Solar Cooker/Fuel Saving equipment.	"	10000	2000
iii) Fuel efficient kerogas/churners.	"	10000	1200
iv) Wood Stoves.	"	8000	1600
v) Wood Mills.	"	50	10
b) Integrated Urban Energy Programme:			
i) Solar Cooker.	"	40000	8000
ii) Kerogas Churners.	"	4000	800
iii) Wood burning chullahs.	"	25000	5000

To make this programme a success and to popularise the use of different sources of energy among the people, it has also proposed to allow subsidy on the various items as incentive and also to give practical demonstration of these items during 7th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 96.75 (Rs. 25.75 lakhs under IREP and Rs. 71.00 lakhs for IUEP) has been provided as subsidy under this programme for 1985-86 and Rs. 379.00 (Rs.103.75 lakhs in IREP and Rs. 275.25 lakhs under IUEP) for the 7th Five Year Plan. for laying 1025 practical demonstration, an amount of Rs. 15.05 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86 and necessary component for this account has also included in the proposed funds for the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90).

FAMILY PLANNING

Point No.13: Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

The population of Union Territory of Delhi alongwith death a birth rate for some selected years is given below:

Year	Total population (in lakhs)	Birth rate per 1000 population	Death rate per 1000 population	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births.
1951	17.44	33.1	9.0	84.0
1961	26.59	29.2	8.2	70.8
1971	40.66	24.2	7.1	62.7
1981	62.26	27.0	6.6	52.0

The population of Delhi has more than trebled in the last three decades with the growth rate declining marginally only from 2.4% in 1951 to 2.03% in 1981. Union Territory of Delhi has got peculiar characteristics being the National capital; the rate of growth of population has been phenomenal which is partly due to natural growth and partly on account of migration from all parts of the country. The migration account for more than one lakh persons per year. The unreleting growth of population continues to creat backlo.g in social services. It is obvious that increase in population at the present rapid rate will nulify all the gains of our development efforts.

The goal for the country is to reduce the birth to 21, death rate to 9 and infant mortality rate to 60 by the year 2000 AD. It is to be appreciated that death rate and infant mortality rate in Delhi are already very low as compared to the National goal. However, Administration will continue to ~~serve~~ to bring down the birth rate to 21% during the coming years.

Family Welfare Programme is a National Programme. The promotion of family planning is taken up through a centrally sponsored scheme in addition to incentives available from Delhi Administration.

There are at present 76 urban family welfare centres functioning in Delhi; out of which 14 are run by CGHS, 4 by DGHS, 3 by Delhi Administration, 3 by autonomous bodies and remaining 52 by local Bodies/Voluntary Organisations for which 100% financial assistance is provided by Govt. of India through Directorate of Family Welfare, Delhi Administration. In order to cover entire population of Delhi, 16 family welfare centres have been allotted by Govt. of India and these are likely to start functioning during 1985-86. A proposal for opening 10 new additional family welfare centres has been mooted and the clearance of the Govt. of India is awaited.

8 rural family welfare centres are providing services to the rural population of Delhi. 5 family welfare centres are being run by MCD and remaining 3 are operated by DGHS. All the family welfare centres have been provided accommodation within the primary health centre complex. The performance of family welfare programme during the 6th Plan period and target proposed for the 7th Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under:

S.No.	Method	1980-85 achievement likely	Targets proposed	
			7th plan	Annual plan 1985-86
1.	Sterilisation	7,24,115	1,50,000	30,000
2.	IUCD	2,53,479	3,25,000	65,000
3.	CCU	8,12,613	12,50,000	2,50,000
4.	OPV	5094	11,000	2,200

The targets are finalised by Govt. of India on year to year basis and under New 20-Point Programme, ^{and} only the performance of sterilisation is monitored.

At present 12 post Partum units are functioning in various hospitals of Delhi. 3 Post Partum units to be located at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Najafgarh and CGHS Hospital have been sanctioned for further strengthening the system. In addition 4 more P.P. Units have been sanctioned by Govt. of India to be located at Malviya Nagar, Trilok Puri, Shahdara and Kalkaji Hospitals of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

4 Publicity Units, namely MCD, Family Planning Association of India, Central Govt. Health scheme and Directorate of Family Welfare, Delhi Administration are functioning in Union Territory of Delhi. The existing units are considered adequate for publicity purposes. The Govt's goal is to educate people in the method of ^{contraception. some facilities and supply of} contraceptives are being ^{and there} expanded both in rural and urban areas of people to adopt any method of their choice including sterilisation, IUD, conventional contraceptives and oral pills.

For the proper implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi, it proposed to have a plan allocation of Rs.1125.00 lakhs and Rs.225.00 lakhs for the VII Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan period i.e. 1985-90 and 1985-86, respectively, under the centrally sponsored scheme. In the previous 6th Five Year Plan, there was an allocation of Rs.546.72 lakhs against which likely expenditure is Rs.738.19 lakhs (1980-85).

Under Territory's Plan (Delhi Area Demand) an outlay of Rs.293.05 lakhs and Rs.73.55 lakhs is proposed for VII Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86, respectively. The total likely expenditure under this head during VI Plan was Rs.46.42 lakhs.

The Directorate of Family Welfare, Delhi Administration proposes to implement the following four schemes:-

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure		Proposed of	
		1980-84 Actual	1984-85 likely	1985-90	1985-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Addl. Incentives	28.42	17.00	150.00	30.00
2.	Dist. Training	-	1.00	90.00	30.00
3.	Creation of EPI Cell	-	-	33.80	9.10
4.	Strengthening of PEI Cell.	-	-	19.25	4.40
Total:		28.42	18.00	293.05	73.50

The details of these schemes are as under:-

1. Additional Incentives for Family Welfare Programme

Demographic situation in the Union Territory of Delhi is very different from the rest of the country. The population of Delhi is 62.26 lakhs as per 1981 census. The population of Delhi has the highest density in the country. The issue of extra incentives is very important to control the growth rate of Delhi which was 52.0 according to 1981 census as against the all India figure of 24.75. The couple protection level in the Union Territory of Delhi is about 37, while the National has decided to achieve this level by 60 by the year 2000 A.D. Thus it is very difficult to achieve this goal with the existing infrastructure. Normally, increase of effective coverage after 35 or 40 is invariably tougher which is further accentuated by the fact of heavy migration of population from all over the country for livelihood. In case the residents of Delhi are not fully induced to size their family to 2 children which may in long run create a serious situation particularly in regard to electricity, housing problem. Our past experience shows that the incentive play a

very important role in motivating the couples. Almost all the other states and Union Territories are also providing such additional incentives to the acceptors of family planning. Delhi in this regard is handicapped as Govt. of India has not provided funds under family planning as additional incentives to the acceptors of family planning.

It is, therefore, proposed that additional incentives should be provided. This is an approved plan scheme of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Approved outlay for 1984-85 is Rs.17.00 lakhs and this amount is likely to be fully utilised. It is proposed that this scheme may also be continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). A total amount of Rs.150 crore is proposed under revenue head for the 7th Five Year Plan(1985-90). Outlay proposed for 1985-86 is Rs.30 lakhs. Out of this only 0.75 lakhs will be required for the creation of filling up of one post of Statistical Assistant.

2. Scheme for Health Guides & Dais in the Resettlement/J.J. colonies.

It is proposed to introduce Health Guide and Dai scheme in resettlement and J.J. colonies of Delhi. The estimated population of these colonies is about 11.35 lakhs. These are mostly illiterate daily wage earners and members of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes. It is also estimated that about 1.73 lakhs target couples are living in these colonies who form 17.6% of the total target couples. The level of the acceptance of Family Welfare Programme in these localities is not up to the desired level. As such to make it a community case approach, it is proposed that this scheme should be introduced in these colonies. The basic philosophy of the scheme is to ensure that the community and volunteers adequately realise the basic objectives of the Health & Family Welfare schemes and its action to produce community participation. It is also believed that Health Guides and Dais:-

1. Function as essential members of Health & Family Welfare Centres;
2. Form the vital link between the Health & Family Welfare schemes and the people of the community and
3. Prove more efficient in bringing catalytic change than any other member of the family planning centre.

This scheme has already been agreed in principle as the Planning Commission made a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1984-85.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Family Welfare Plan under the revenue head. Of this amount, Rs. 15.00 lakhs each will be required both for recurring and non-recurring expenditure during 1985-86 for the filling up of newly created posts and purchase of equipment and furniture.

3. Creation of E.P.I. Cell (Expanded programme of immunisation and MCH).

Immunization programme forms a part of family welfare programme under the title 'Maternal & Child Health Care'. The Govt. of India launched an expanded programme of immunization to immunize children against 6 deadly childhood diseases like Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles. The objective is to provide immunization facilities to all eligible children in phased manner in the country by the year 2000. In Delhi, it is expected that all eligible children will be immunized in 5 years time period and the targets all over Delhi are much higher than other States.

EPI programme was started in Delhi in the year 1979-80. There is a great need for better monitoring and coordination at the State Level which is a very difficult but highly important component for the success of the programme. Though the programme has now become very important for acceptance of Small Family Norm, no additional inputs have been provided for EPI. Since no additional inputs are coming forth from the Govt. of India under the Family Welfare Programme, EPI programme should form a planned scheme of the general health care of

the Union Territory of Delhi. For smooth functioning and better achievements of MCH/EPI, it is necessary to have separate manpower and necessary funds for MCH/EPI section.

The mobile teams each consisting of one ANM will be sent to the areas where immunization facilities are being provided on regular basis through health outlets spread in the floating population.

As it is an expanding programme, there is a great need to have a demographic Cell also for studying the incidence and impacts of this programme. A careful study of evaluation of these surveys would ensure better planning and implementation of the programme.

Accordingly, a plan provision of Rs.33.80 lakhs and Rs.9.10 lakhs is proposed for VII Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 under the revenue head.

4. Strengthening of Planning & Evaluation and Intelligence Cell

The Directorate of Family Welfare was established in October, 1966. At the time of inception PE & I Cell of this Directorate was created with the following staff:-

1. Statistical Officer.	1
2. Statistical Assistant	2
3. Computers/Statistical Investigators.	3
	<hr/>
	6
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At that time, the work of the section was restricted to only collection, compilation and presentation of monthly reports in respect of family planning activities of 15 hospitals/family welfare centres of Delhi.

The work of this section has been increasing steadily with the result that the present staff is wholly inadequate to cope with the increasing work load. Planning is a continuous process. Not only the volume of financial outlay has gone but also there has been considerable enlargement in the number of schemes. The quick and proper implementation of these schemes necessitates that this cell be strengthened with additional posts for effective and smooth functioning. The working of this cell will be divided in the following units

1. Family Planning Unit.
2. MTP/Planning Unit.
3. Survey Unit.

For the creation of the above cited units, a sum of Rs.19.25 lakhs and Rs.4.45 lakhs is proposed as plan outlay for the periods 1985-90 and 1985-86, respectively. These amounts are required under revenue head for the creation of posts and purchase of equipment and furniture and to meet the contingent expenditure.

H E A L T H

Point No.14: Substantially augment Universal Primary Health care facilities and control of leprosy, TB and Blindness.

An integrated approach to the health problem through preventive, promotive and curative measures alongwith effective linkages with other programmes like safe drinking water supply, improvement in sanitation, nutrition and education has been adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. This policy is proposed to be promoted during the 7th Five Year Plan also.

Primary Health Care:

Infrastructure for rural health care consists of primary health centres and sub-centres each serving a population of about 30,000 and 5,000 respectively, in the Union Territory of Delhi. There are 8 primary health centres of which 3 are being run by DGHS and remaining 5 by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. No primary health centre was proposed to be established in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. At the beginning of 6th Five Year Plan there were 43 sub-centres in U.T. of Delhi. A target to establish 5 sub-centres by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the 6th Plan period (1980-85) was laid down, thereby raising the total number of sub-centres to 48. One sub-centre was established in 1982-83 in village Issapur and 3 sub-centres were established in 1983-84 i.e. at Sanjay Nagar in Bhatti Mines area, Karawal Nagar and Bhoregarh. It is proposed to establish one sub-centre in village Singhu during 1984-85 and the same is likely to be set up during the current financial year. In addition, a programme for the construction of building for 25 existing sub-centres was also fixed of which construction work of buildings for 8 sub-centres located at Sahibabad Daulatpur, Qutab Garh, Holambi Kalan,

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Asola, Jonapur, Prehladpur, Poothkalan and Mundka has been completed.

In view of the increasing population of Delhi and the large number of areas where these facilities are not available, Municipal Corporation of Delhi proposes to open 30 maternity centres/Homes/sub-centres during the 7th Plan. These centres/homes/sub-centres are proposed to be opened in an integrated manner alongwith other health facilities.

Out of 47 sub-centres so far established, only 8 sub-centres are in Urban areas of Delhi whereas the remaining sub-centres have been established in the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. The ⁴⁹th sub-centre is also coming up in rural area i.e. at village Singhu.

Control of Leprosy:

The control of leprosy is being looked after by the MCD in the Union Territory of Delhi. The leprosy control programme is being intensified by undertaking the following schemes:-

1. Beggars home for leprosy and T.B. affected beggars,
2. Construction of building for home for health of children of leprosy patients (Boys & Girls),
3. Training-cum-production centres for leprosy affected persons,
4. Rehabilitation centres for leprosy and
5. Construction of Tubular structure for leprosy affected patients in the premises of leprosy home.

The Corporation is running a leprosy home in village Tahirpur in Shahdara and two clinics i.e. one at Lal Kuan and other in Hindu Rao Hospital. In the leprosy complex, Tahirpur there are about 1300 leprosy patients living in an area of 55 acres. Some of the building which were of old structure need complete renovation while few of Tubular structures need to be raised for having the leprosy affected persons. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, though much work has been done, yet a long still remains to be completed.

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Construction work will continue in the 7th Plan period.

In 1983-84, 1312 leprosy cases were detected by various institutions namely Lok Nayak Jai Parkash Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital, Bara Hindu Rao Hospital. The number of cases detected in 1984-85 up to the end of September, 1984 has been reported as 540.

Leprosy home at village Tahirpur near Shahdara is being run by MCD for providing living accommodation in barracks. This scheme will continue in the 7th Plan also.

Scheme for Training-cum-production centre for leprosy affected persons and rehabilitation centre for lepers will continue in 1984-85 as plan schemes but will be converted into non-plan during the 7th Five Year Plan.

In addition, during the 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to expand the services to detect new cases of leprosy and training of General Duty Medical Officers in the field of leprosy control and also to provide facilities of domicilliary treatment to leprosy patients. The main objective is to provide maximum number of clinics in the hospital and important dispensaries to function as survey, education & treatment(SD) clinics.

Control of Tuberculosis :

The responsibility for control of TB in the Union Territory of Delhi is vested with the Health Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. An intensified and integrated TB control programme was launched in the year 1962-63 and since then, the programme is being coordinated by the MCD. Necessary investigation is done in laboratories, dispensaries & TB Clinics. 34,332 T.B. cases were detected in 1983-84. The main aim of the programme is to minimise incidence of TB in the community by providing adequate treatment facilities and prevention measures including health education. The programme is being carried through a net work of 12 chest clinics,

out of which, 8 are run by MCD. Presently, there are 2 hospital- one RBTB Hospital with the sanctioned strength of 1113 beds and the other Lala Ram Sawrup Hospital, Mehrauli with the capacity of 306 beds. With the increase in the population, the work load in the existing TB clinics has also increased manifold. Schemes are included in the Territory Plan for augmenting the existing facilities for control TB. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen and expand the services in the existing institutions.

The following projects/schemes are proposed to be undertaken during 7th Five Year Plan:-

R.B.T.B. Hospital

Construction of 25 private wards:

R.B.T.B. Hospital is the biggest hospital for TB patients in this part of the country. It has a sanctioned bed strength of 1113 beds. In view of the heavy demand for private wards, work in 25 private and cottage wards with attached bath room was taken up in the 6th Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs.12.7 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs.7.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Construction of an O.T. for Thoracic surgical treatment including ICU & Respiratory Unit.

RBTB Hospital being the biggest institution for the chest diseases and as much need for having a modern operation theatre for surgical work including ICU respiratory unit has been felt since long. Work on the scheme could not, however, be started earlier due to delay in finalisation of the same. Work has since started and is likely to be completed by 1985-86. The project is estimated to cost Rs.5.98 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th plan period and Rs.6.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Miscellaneous Schemes.

Construction of building for TB Clinic, SP Mukerjee Marg.

This is one of the oldest TB Clinics in Delhi. The main

building was declared dangerous a few years ago and had to be vacated partially. Presently, the clinic is functioning from barracks. There was some delay in finalisation of the scheme due to its location in a very crowded area. However, the scheme has since been finalised. The project is estimated to cost Rs.30.67 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.53.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs.25.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Construction of building for TB Clinic at Gulabi Bagh:

A TB Clinic was commissioned in an old building at Gulabi Bagh in the year 1982-83. Since this building did not have sufficient accommodation, it was decided to construct first floor on the existing building. This scheme has since been finalised and the work is to start during the current year itself. Total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.7.92 lakhs and an outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Construction of TB Clinic at Patparganj:

Civil work on the construction of OFD building is nearing completion and the clinic is likely to start functioning during 1985-86. Earlier, it was envisaged that a 100 bedded ward would also be provided at the site. However, the scheme is under revision in view of the constraint of the land and only 48 beds are likely to be provided. Total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.18.05 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs.15.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

Control of Blindness:

In the Territory's Plan, specific provision exists for strengthening the existing facilities available in Guru Nanak Eye Centre. The available infra-structural facilities would be further strengthened in 1984-85 as well as in the 7th Five Year Plan.

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Under the centrally sponsored scheme of National programme for control of blindness, supply of eye ointment tubes for the Trachoma affected persons would continue in 1984-85 through the network of Dispensaries under the Directorate of Health Services.

For control of blindness amongst children, Vitamin 'A' is supplied free of cost. Treatment facilities for eye diseases are available through a number of hospitals belonging to Central Govt., Delhi Administration, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations. During 1983-84, 14,024 cataract operations were done by various hospitals and institutions. In addition, 1467 intra-ocular operations had been carried out and 14,408 other operations were done.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Point No.15:-Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and Children and nutrition programme for pregnant women, nurising mothers and children specially in trital, hilly, and backward areas.

In order to spread knowledge about health, nutrition and child rearing practices amongst the weaker sections, the centrally sponsored scheme of "Integrated Child Development Services" is under implementation in the Union Territory of Delhi. The scheme aims at providing a package of services consisting of supplementary (i) Nutrition, (ii) Immunisation, (iii) Health check up (iv) Referral services (v) Nutrition, and health education and (vi) Non-formal education to children in age group 3 to 5 years.

Functional literacy programmes for young girls and mothers are also taken up in ICDS projects. It aims at (i) Imparting adult education to women to enable them to participate in the developmental acitivities of the society (ii) Hygienic and health education (iii) House management and care of the children (iv) Civic education (v) Training in house-hold occupation and Handicrafts.

One ICDS project is meant to cover ^opopulation of about one lakh. Each project has 100 Anganwaries through which the above package of services is delivered to the eligible beneficiaries.

The first ICDS project was started in Jama Masjid area of Delhi during 1975-76. At the ~~end~~ end of V Five Year Plan period 1975-80 five ICDS projects were operating i.e. at Jama Masjid, Mangol Puri, Nand Nagri, Trilok Puri and Jahangir Puri. At present 17 Centrally sponsored ICDS projects are operating in the Union Territory of Delhi out of these 5 were established in 1983-84, i.e. four in Urban

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areas namely Nimri, Nabikari, Bagh Kera Khan, and Geeta Colony and one in rural area i.e. at village Alipur, 7 projects opened in earlier years of VI Plan period are functioning at Seema Puri, Anand Parbat, Inderpuri, Wazirpur, Sultanpuri, Khanjawala and Mehrauli. In addition to these centrally sponsored projects two more projects are operating under the Territory's plan.

During VII Plan period the Government of India has proposed to allot six more projects for the Union Territory of Delhi in addition to 17 existing projects under the centrally sponsored scheme. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 the Govt. of India has proposed to sanction 3 projects at Najafgarh, Shahdara and Nizammuddin areas. The establishment expenditure of six ICDS proposed projects during VII Plan period 1985-90 will be Rs.350.00 lakhs and Rs.36.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1985-86. The proposed coverage of beneficiaries by the establishment of these projects will be 72,000 and 36,000 respectively.

Nutrition programme is being implemented under two heads, namely, (i) Supplementary Feeding inside ICDS and outside ICDS and (2) Mid day meals. Under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided free-of-charge to pre-school children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers in rural areas and urban slums of the Territory. The programme contemplates giving supplementary nutrition diet of 200-300 Calories and 8-12 Grams protein per expectant and nursing mother per day for about 300 days in a year. The cost of supplementary food per day per child and per mother is 25 paise and 50 paise, respectively, excluding transportation and administrative charges. At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan

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125 centres for providing Special nutrition outside ICDS and 7 projects under Integrated Child Development scheme were covering 54,352 beneficiaries. 125 centres for providing Special Nutrition (Outside ICDS) and 17 projects inside ICDS for supplementary nutrition are expected to cater 2.29 lakh beneficiaries in 1983-84. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 125 centres for providing special nutrition outside ICDS and 17 projects for covering special nutrition inside ICDS are proposed to cover about 2.38 lakh beneficiaries.

Under the Mid day meal programme, nutritional meal to the children of primary classes is provided in Govt. and Government aided schools with a view to make up nutritional deficiency. Mid day Meal programme for school going children is operated by the three agencies viz. Directorate of Education, M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. About 3.00 lakh school going children are expected to be covered by the end of 1984-85 against the enrolment of 7.72 lakhs.

The details of students enrolled in primary classes and children covered under Mid day Meal are provided below for reference.

Year	Children enrolled in classes I-V	Students covered under Mid day Meal Programme
1979-80	6.44	1.05
1980-81	6.68	2.48
1981-82	6.96	1.44
1982-83	6.98	1.58
1983-84	7.41	
1984-85 (Target)	7.72	
1985-90 (TARGETS FOR TERMINAL YEAR)	9.27	

It is not possible to cover all the Students due to financial constraints.

Delhi Administration will continue to provide (i) Financial assistance to Widows, (ii) Publicising anti-dowry measures & (iii) Facilities in the short stay home for women in distress etc., in 1984-85 for the Welfare of women. In addition, the facilities of providing training in tailoring, embroidery and knitting to women will continue to be provided through 20 work centres. The women so trained are also provided facilities for supplementing their family income by arranging work at piece rate basis.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN & CHILDREN

Under IRDP, a scheme "Development of Women and Children" is proposed to be implemented in the year 1984-85 and it will continue during the 7th Plan period also. The objective of the scheme is to focus attention on the women members of the family of the target group so as to increase their income and also to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income generating schemes. They would be provided assistance under various schemes of IRDP. At present, this programme will include the following seven schemes:-

1. Immunization programme in selected areas urban and rural Delhi.
2. Income generating activities for women.
3. Dai training to improve the anti-natal and post-natal care of mothers and children.
4. Disability prevention and rehabilitation using low cost aids and methods.
5. Creches and pre-school education.
6. Water and latrines.
7. Child to child activities (Education, recreation & supports).

At present it is proposed to start this programme in 11 villages of Kanjhawala Block, in the current year. All these schemes will be implemented in all the 5 development blocks during the 7th Five Year Plan period. For meeting expenditure on this scheme, the entire anticipated expenditure of Rs.1.50 lakhs will be born by UNICEF in the current year. For Seventh Plan, the requirements for the execution of this scheme are estimated to be of the order of Rs.21.00 lakhs and for the year 1985-86, it stands at Rs.4.20 lakhs.

EDUCATION

Point No.16: Spread Universal Elementary Education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

Education holds the key to economic growth, social transformation, modernisation and national integration. These objectives could be achieved by providing universal free compulsory elementary education for which necessary provisions exists in our constitution. Article 45 of the constitution promises free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-14 years by 1960. The plan proposals for creating adequate educational facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi are formulated with this broad objective in mind. The local bodies namely Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee are responsible for primary educational facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi. Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration provides educational facilities at middle, secondary and senior secondary stages. However, in the case of composite schools, the Directorate provides facilities for primary education as well.

To achieve the cherished goal of cent percent universalisation of elementary education as stipulated in the new 20-Point Programme, primary education to the children in the age group 6-11 years in MCD area is obligatory function of the Corporation in Delhi whereas this aspect is being looked into by NDMC for New Delhi area. Necessary steps are being taken to extent primary education facilities to every child belonging to this group. Local bodies and Administration have opened primary schools in different areas in such a way that every eligible child is in a position to attend classes by covering the walking distance from the place of his residence.

By 1983-84, 1819 primary schools, 336 middle schools, 203 secondary schools and 566 senior secondary schools were being run by Delhi Administration and Local Bodies in the Union Territory of Delhi. Apart from this, some atonomous bodies and Voluntary/private organisations are also engaged in imparting education at elementary and secondary level. These organisations are provided Grant-in-Aid by Delhi Admn., to meet the expenditure of education.

At present 1533 primary schools are being run by MCD with a total enrolment of 5,28,765 (as on 31st August, 1984), out of which 1,75,602 children are of scheduled castes. The schools have also been opened in colonies developed by DDA and Delhi Administration. During the 6th Plan period, 104 new primary schools were opened and the enrolment of children increased by 55,327. It may be mentioned that there is hardly a village with a population of 4,000 or more having no primary school in the Municipal area.

To achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education as laid down in our constitution, various incentives in the form of supply of free text books, stationery uniforms, spectacles (to the needy children on medical advice), scholarships, etc., are being provided to serve the dual purposes of reducing the drop-out rate at primary level of education and maintainin better up-keep of the children admitted in the schools. These incentives will continue to be provided during the 7th Five Year Plan also specially to the children of rural areas, resettlement colonies, slum areas, weaker and backward sections of society.

Under the new 20-Point Programme, women education has been declared a "special target area" under the National campaign for universalisation of elementary education programme. As a great incentive towards educational development of girls in rural areas in Delhi, free transport facilities are provided to them for going to their schools and come back also. This is an encouraging step in the 20-Point programme for girls who are attending schools in rural areas of Delhi.

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As stated above, free supply of text books, uniforms etc. is being provided to the children of the weaker sections of the society in order to help them to attend the schools regularly and to encourage girl students in rural areas to attend school regularly, free transport facilities are being provided. All these facilities are proposed to be continued during the 7th Five Year Plan in order to achieve the centpercent objective of providing elementary education to all the children in the age group of 6-11 years. At present, the above facilities are being provided to the students whose parents income does not exceed Rs.500/- per month. During the 7th Plan it is proposed to raise this limit from Rs.500/- to Rs.750/- per month as it has been felt that this income limit at present does not cover even the minimum paid Class-IV employees of the Government.

Besides, Students Welfare workers have also been appointed to go from house to house to meet and provide counselling to those parents whose children are not attending any school due to different social and economic reasons, etc., Such parents are persuaded to send their wards to the nearest school. It has helped a lot to check drop out and to bring universalisation of elementary education in NDMC areas. At present 13 students Welfare workers are working under this scheme.

Keeping in view the increasing trend of the growth of population in the next few years, it is felt that the enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 years will increase considerably. In order to meet this demand, MCD, proposes to open 160 new primary schools, bifurcate 25 middle schools during the 7th Five Year Plan. Being already aware of the responsibilities & constitutional commitments, NDMC intends to make education compulsory and universal within its area. Under the scheme, 4 primary schools were upgraded to the middle schools and some other primary schools were expanded

during the 6th Five Year Plan due to enhancement of enrolment of students. During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to expand the existing schools and also open additional sections in the existing middle schools during 1985-90,

The following table provides the position of number of primary and middle schools in Delhi for different years:-

Year	<u>No. of Schools</u>	
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Middle</u>
1950-51	530	74
1979-80	1677	325
1980-81	1726	326
1981-82	1777	328
1982-83	1804	326
1983-84	1819	336
1984-85	1839	360

With the increase in population, the number of children of the age group of 6-11 years is also likely to go up and as such new schools will be required to be opened and upgradation of primary schools will also be come necessary in a large number of cases.

A statement providing enrolment of children in classes I-V and VI to VIII is given below for reference:-

S.No.	Items	1979-80 Base year level	Sixth plan 1980-85 target for 84-85	Achievement 1983-84	1984-85 Anticipated achievements	1985-90 target propose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

I. Classes I-V (Age group 6-11)

Total	(In lakhs)	644	797	741	772	9.27
Of which girls	"	298	410	345	352	4.27

Percentage of age groups

Total	98.5	107.4	97.5	97.3	100.2
Girls	91.1	107.6	89.4	90.3	100.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>							
<u>Age group 11-14 yrs.</u>							
Total	(In Lakhs)	303	369	380	401	5.14	
Girls	"	128	155	165	173	2.22	
Percentage of age group		75.6	86.0	79.7	80.5	87.1	
Total		65.8	71.8	70.5	72.1	76.1	

As a large number of children of the weaker sections of society of the age group of 6-14 year are not in a position to attend full time formal schools and continue their studies in regular schools due to one domestic reasons or the other, it is therefore, proposed to lay emphasis on the continuing of the opening of non-formal educational centres. At present, there are 74 non-formal educational centres functioning in all the 28 zones. These centres have direct liaison with the schools and the parents of the children to ascertain the reasons why their children are not attending the schools. On the basis of the achievements made during the 6th Plan, it is proposed to established 3000 such centres upto the end of the 7th Five Year Plan thereby benefitting about 9,000 students by the end of terminal year of the 7th plan.

In literacy, Delhi ranks 3rd in the States and Union Territories according to 1981 census. The literacy rate has been recorded as 61.54 for the total population, 47.56 for those in the rural areas and 62.64 for those in the Urban areas. The growth rate of literacy indicates that during the decade 1971-81, literate males increased from 14.39 lakhs 23.53 lakhs. In the case of literacy amongst scheduled castes as per census 1981, it is only 39.30% (50.21 amongst males and 25.89 female). From this data, it is obvious that there is wide difference in the literacy rate between these two

sections of society as well as in rural and urban areas. As such there is a special need of educating the maximum number of children of these sections of the society.

The adult literacy programme initiated in the year 1979-80 for improving the functional literacy of persons in the age group of 16-35 years is included as part of the minimum needs programme of the 6th Plan period. Against the target of setting up 2700 centres for providing education to adults during the year 1984 - 85 it is hoped that about 1900 centres would be functioning by the terminal year of this plan. It will benefit about 70,000 adult population during this period. The Govt. of India have an ambitious programmes for the eradication of illiteracy through out the Country during the 7th Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the number of adult literacy projects from 20 to 30 and the number of adult education centres to 3500 to cover about 5.00 lakhs persons in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), out of which 90,000 persons are proposed to covered in 1985-86.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Point No.17: Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels, and make available to students textbooks and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

Much importance is being attached to the expansion of public distribution to ensure that all essential consumer goods are made available to the consumers at reasonable prices. Under the public distribution system stress is being laid to achieve this goal. Delhi Administration provides Wheat, Atta, Maida, Suji, Rice, Sugar, Palm Oil, Rapeseed oil, Cement, Kerosene oil, Coal and controlled cloth through the network of about 2906 Fair Price Shops, 1576 Coal Depots and 1907 K.Oil Depots. The other items are sold by licenced dealers. In the matter of allotment of Fair price shops, due consideration is given to the scheduled castes, physically handicapped ex-servicemen, co-operative societies and educated un-employed persons. Food & Civil Supplies Department is making an all out endeavour to develop the public distribution system in such a way that it remains a permanent, reliable and efficient feature of the territory's economy. The department also distribute candles through the Fair Price shops during the feastivel seasons. Similarly, when the prices of onions and potatoes go up sharply, Delhi Administration in coordination with the other agencies arranges the sale of these two items through 219 outlets, of which, as many as 95 are covered by 31 mobile vans. Encouraged with the above experience, it has recently been decided to expand the scope of this activity for strengthening the consumer protection movement. The sale of

additional items like pulses, Vanaspati, Rapeseed oil, tea, exercise books, sugar (freesale) and controlled cloth through 20 mobile vans has been undertaken.

Constant watch and check is being kept over the functioning of dealers in the open market as well as under the public distribution system. Special inspections are undertaken to ensure proper distribution of specified items through retail outlets. During 1983-84, 3425 surprise checkings were made. Action was taken against 2173 defaulters and in 144 cases FIR was lodged. 249 licences were cancelled and licences suspended. Fine to the extent of Rs.4.28 lakhs was realised.

Delhi State Civil Supplied Corporation was set up in 1981 by Delhi Administration with the objectives of streamlining of procurement, storage and distribution of essential commodities. During the 6th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.500 lakhs had been allocated for the Corporation by way of which a sum of Rs.415.92 lakhs was made available up to 31st March, 1984. Further entitlement of Rs.84.08 lakh for 1984-85 has not been agreed to due to non-utilisation of funds already made available. Accordingly, the paid up capital of the Corporation stands as Rs.415.92 lakhs on 31.3.1984.

The Corporation took over the wholesale distribution of soft coke and rapeseed and palm oil in U.T. of Delhi through 9 distribution centres. Distribution of imported oil in small package through public distribution has also been under-taken by the Corporation since March, 1984. Upto the end of March, 1984, 4.55 lakhs M.Tonnes of soft coke and rapeseed and palm oil worth Rs.2671.64 lakhs had been distributed by the Corporation. During 1984-85, it is estimated

that the turnover of soft coke and rapeseed oil would be of the order of Rs.650 lakhs and Rs.1600 lakhs, respectively. The Corporation is also running 33 liquor shops in various parts of the Union Territory of Delhi against the licences granted to it by the Delhi Administration. The turnover of from INFL shops during the year 1983-84 was of Rs.2887.32 lakhs. Since more shops have been opened in 1984-85, it is expected that the sale from the liquor business would go up and touch the figure of Rs.3610.00 lakhs. Besides, the above activities, the Corporation has already been involved in the distribution of sale of Cement, K.Oil, etc. And the Corporation has also undertaken manufacturing and distribution of exercise books and college registers from the Delhi Bureau of Text Books w.e.f. April 1, 1984. No doubt, the turnover from this activity would depend mainly on the allotment of paper by the Ministry of Education and receipt of papers at controlled rates from the mills. On the basis of the present circumstances it is hoped that the turnover from this item would be of about Rs.125 lakhs during the current year.

The Administration also associates various other organisations such as NAFED, Super Bazar, Kordirya Bhandar, Delhi Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Stores in the various activities involved in the distribution of essential items.

With a view to over see the functioning of the public distribution system, Delhi Administration has constituted an apex consultative committee at the State Level under the chairmanship of Executive Councillor (Civil Supplies) with elected members of the Metropolitan Council as members. The Territory is divided into 44 circles for operational purposes. An advisory committee has also been formed for each circle under the chairmanship of member Metropolitan Council of the area. The other members of the committee represent cross action of the society.

Accordingly, this year, Delhi Administration has decided to set up a Directorate of Consumer Affairs to promote the consumer protection movement and to coordinate the activities of various consumer protection agencies. The basic concern, however, is the individual person his or her needs and preferences and how they can be satisfied through the purchase and use of needs and services, etc. The main objectives of the consumer policy are to make each house hold as far as possible capable of utilising its resources and to influence industry and the public sector to function to the greatest possible degrees in accordance with the need of the household.

Consumer protection measures thus are intended to protect the rights of the consumer against various unfair trade practices on the part of the producers and traders in relation to quality, quantity and prices. This is to be achieved both through legal measures as well as through dissemination of correct information about various aspects relating to consumer right. The Sixth Plan also recognises the need to provide measures of protection to consumers in relation to quantity, quality and of at least essential consumer goods. This could be achieved through a review and strengthening of the existing legal framework of providing consumer protection through effective enforcement of the existing laws and adaption of a coordinated price policy of important consumer goods.

An important aspect of consumer protection for the purpose of motivation and education is to encourage the movement through voluntary organisations and provide them financial assistance for selected purposes like consumer education, publicity, testing of samples, etc. The Govt. of India have suggested that a special cell on consumer affairs may be created in the Union Territory of Delhi to look after the

consumer problems. It has also been suggested that different departments of the Administration may also be involved in the consumer protection movement. Guidelines in this regard have been issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Govt. of India.

An allocation of Rs. 2.70 lakhs already exists for the setting up of the Directorate of consumer affairs in the current year. A reference has since been made to the Govt. of India for sanction and creation of necessary posts for the said Directorate. The sanction is still awaited. In case, this sanction is not received in this year, the provision will have to be made as spill over in the 7th Five Year Plan.

For helping the students community, a target to provide 1 crore exercise books has been laid down for 1984-85, against which 32.61 lakhs exercise books have already been distributed upto August, 1984. Book banks for catering to the needs of elementary students have also been established.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Point No.18: Liberalise investment procedure and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of Projects. Give Handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to up-date their technology.

For the first time, a comprehensive industrial policy was announced for the Union Territory of Delhi in June, 1982. The policy brings out clearly the need for developing industrial activities in selected desirable directions where, such activity can be carried out without causing pollution and with minimum use of land and power and by employing mainly skilled workers in a well planned manner. The Administration is now taking necessary steps to implement this policy in a coordinative manner with all concerned agencies. With the implementation of this policy the industry is likely to grow in the specified directions.

Delhi's industrial base has grown by geometric proportions. From a base of 8000 industries in the 1950 the number has come up to more than 50,000 units in 1984. Out of which about 18,000 are permanently registered. Registration figures are proportionately low because of land use policy in the master plan and the department's policy that registration has to be preceded by the municipal corporation licence/Laldora certificate. The second master plan proposes mixed land use. This coupled with relaxation of registration policy which the Department proposes is bound to give a fillip to growth of industries as well as to the number that get registered. However, unless the plan gives a positive direction to industrial growth, unwanted industries and those not directly falling within the purview of Govt. of India industrial Policy and Delhi's Industrial Policy

would un-accountably register a growth. Therefore, the Seventh Plan proposals must give a new direction to the industrial growth in Delhi.

The proposed emphasis, therefore, is for:

1. Modernisation and technology upgradation,
2. Quality Control,
3. Development of infrastructure in form of industrial estates,
4. Development of institutes such as Tool Room for Electronics, institute of Fashion Technology, etc.,
5. Emphasis on Electronics, plastics, light engineering, garments, handloom^m handicraft, leather,
6. Emphasis on export promotion,
7. Pollution Control and
8. Scheme for generation of self-employment,

Delhi Administration has been rendering active support to the small scale industries including traditional industries for their proper development in the following manner:-

- i) Provision of proper infrastructural facilities,
- ii) Financial assistance,
- iii) Technological support,
- iv) Assistance to industries employing weaker sections of the society,
- v) Institutional support and
- vi) Central assistance.

The former Prime Minister of India has outlined a New 20-Point Programme to deal with major economic and social problems of country. The revised programme points certain areas of special thrust which will show immediate tangible results for the various segments of the population.

Point No.18 of the new programme deals with handlooms alongwith other small scale industries it reads:

"Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology".

The Industries Department's programme referred to above pertains to the small scale and tiny industries, handlooms, handicrafts, Khadi & Village Industries and house hold industries which are covered under the New 20-Point Programme. The steps listed above have given a boost to this group of industries.

To facilitate the beneficiaries for taking advantage of the facilities available, the industry department has streamlined and simplified its procedures which an acceptor is required to go.

The Administration has also taken necessary steps to decentralise the industrial plan implementation at Block Level. Suitable provision has been made for setting up of Block Industries Centres in each Block on the pattern of the district industries centres with suitable coordination provision at the head quarters of Industries Department and at a level through the Industrial Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. -In view of the special circumstances of Delhi being a controlled area under the Master plan and the Lal Dora area having reached a saturated point for further industrialisation the Administration has included a plan to set up work sheds near each of the Block Headquarters and important clusters of villages for setting up of industries in a planned manner and to provide entrepreneurs and employment opportunities to the rural people. For this purpose, land

has already been procured at two places in Alipur & Najafgarh blocks and construction of sheds is likely to be taken up shortly.

Handicrafts

Promotion of handicrafts is a continuous scheme in respect of (i) Promotion of Handicrafts (ii) Training scheme for Handicrafts (iii) Rebate, Publicity and Propaganda (iv) Strengthening of paper Craft and papier Machi e Centre (v) Carpet Weaving Training Centre. The aim of the scheme is to promote the Handicrafts industry and impart training to the raw-hands through the Master craftsman, who are mostly state and National Awardees in various crafts of Delhi to revive and develop the traditional art of the pattern of the All India Handicrafts Board, Govt. of India New Delhi.

The Directorate of Industries is implementing various schemes under the promotion of Handicrafts for development of it. The poor artisans who mostly belong to minority community or the weaker section of society are not much benefited under the existing scheme. Majority of the Master Craftsmen/Artisans do not have proper work-places and no organised marketing outlets. They are financially hard pressed and face difficulties about the raw-material. At present the articles produced by the artisans are sold either to the sale emporia or to middle men of export houses, which leaves no profit on their finished goods and does not bring enough wages for the skill. Moreover, their emporia sales are on consignment basis and the major profit is taken away by the middlemen, the emporia or the export houses.

In order to popularise various Handicrafts and expose the poor artisans to various customers, a common marketing place is required. Therefore, as a measure of sale promotion activity of the Handicrafts a monthly Handicrafts Bazar is proposed to be organised in various parts of the cosmopolitan city. The duration of the Handicrafts Bazar is proposed to be five days in a month. This bazar will help the handicrafts industry to a great extent because the artisans will come in direct contact with the customers and will know their likings of the Handicrafts items and expose them to general public for popularisation and sale of their Handicrafts items. This is a new scheme and has been got approved from the Ministry of Commerce, Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Government of India, New Delhi. The ministry has agreed for the implementation of this scheme from the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90.

Handloom Industry.

Under this sector, the Industry Department, Delhi Admn. proposes to implement the following schemes:

(i) Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth

The rebate is allowed as per pattern of assistance approved by all India Handloom Board, i.e. 5% on retail sales and 3% on whole sale. Besides, a special rebate 2 will increase due to the above directive and also due to the addition of a sale agency and more frequent participation of DSIBC and other recognised agencies in various handloom fairs. More and more cooperatives are also being registered by the Cooperative Department of Delhi Administration. The Govt. of India is also organising National Handloom Expos at various places of Metropolies for allowing only primary weavers coop. societies to participate during which periods 20% special rebate is allowed on such sales.

20% is being allowed for sixty days in a year which is generally allowed in handloom exhibitions and on festival occasions. Recently a direction has been received from G.O.I. to allow rebate on whole sale for 60 days in a year. The incidence for rebate

Weaver's Colony at Bharat Nagar Delhi.

This colony was set up by the Directorate of Industries in 1976 on an area of 4.85 acres of land where 28 worksheds have already been completed and 15 work sheds allotted to 16 weaver's cooperative societies and 8 work sheds to the Govt. of India for setting up of the Weavers Service Centre for the benefit of handloom weavers. The total cost of this scheme including the cost of land is about Rs.43.51 lakhs. It is, therefore, considered absolutely necessary to have the requisite staff available for the proper administration and the management of this Govt. property, protecting from any unauthorised encroachments, for recovery of rent, water charges and any other Govt. dues, proper maintenance of sheds and the entire complex and their timely repairs.

Design Cell for Handloom Cloth

Design and colour is highly important in handloom fabrics. It is also policy of the Govt. of India to modernise the handloom industry for increasing the production in this year. In order to increase the production and also the sale of handloom fabrics, the pattern, design, colour and quality must be brought upto-date and in tune with the modern trend of fashion and taste. Weavers by themselves are not in a position to undertake market study, to improve quality and design according to changing trends. They have to depend upon private designers, who are also few and whose charges are exhorbitant and beyond the reach of common weavers, who comprises the weaker sections of the society.

On account of this, the weavers are not in a position to adopt new designs, colours and patterns. On the contrary, they continue with the old and out dated designs, colours and pattern. As such they stand in need of help from the Govt., in the study of the market trend and prepare new designs, patterns, etc., for introducing the same in the commercial production on handloom.

Besides the above, the Department is assisting the Handloom Weaver's Cooperative Societies in various forms by way of loans and grants for purchase/renovation/modernisation of handlooms, by providing built^{up} work sheds at Weaver's Colonies Bharat Nagar and Nand Nagri with Common Facility Centres where services like Designing, dyeing etc., will be provided. The weavers also stand in need of help for proper training/guidance in proper use of improved appliances, tools and equipments procured by them out of the loans and grants given to these societies every year, and also proper training in transforming the designs from paper to fabric where various processes are involved and to solve their day-to-day production at their production sites/centres. With this end in view, Industry Department has set up a design Cell for handloom Cloth at Weaver's Colony, Nand Nagri, Delhi for the benefit of handloom Weavers.

Interest Subsidy on Loans granted by R.B.I.

Under the scheme, the weavers coop. societies can get loan for working capital from State/District Coop. Bank Ltd., who in turn, finance the handloom weavers coop. societies at a subsidised rate of interest. The subsidy on interest will be reimbursed to the Bank by the State Govt. under R.B.I. Scheme. Due to procedural difficulties, the scheme

could not be implemented during 6th Plan. As such the reconstituted State Level Committee under R.B.I. Finance to handloom weavers Co-operative Societies of Delhi has met several times and requested the R.B.I. representative to examine whether the Delhi Handloom Societies are eligible for financial assistance under this scheme, under existing pattern of production programme of the societies. The State Level Committee under R.B.I. Finance to handloom Weavers Coop. Societies has also nominated a group of officers representing R.B.I., RCS, Apex Coop. Societies, Coop. Bank and this Directorate who jointly inspected the functioning of some of Handloom Weaver's Coop. Societies of Weavers Colony, Bharat Nagar, Delhi on 1.9.82. The observations made by the Officers of R.B.I./Nabard on the functioning of the Primary Coop. Societies of Delhi are being cleared for getting this financial assistance from Nabard. Since the Govt. of India is insisting for implementation of this scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 by making a token budget provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs and a token budget provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs for 1985-86.

Loan-cum-Grant-in aid for purchase/modernisation/renovation of Handloom.

This scheme aims at technological improvement of the handloom industry by way of advancing loan and grant to subsidise the cost of equipments and tools being purchased by the Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. As per the revised pattern, the assistance is in the form of 1/3rd grant/subsidy and 2/3rd loan. The assistance under this revised pattern has good response from the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies under the modernisation of Handloom programme.

Handloom Development at Nandnagri.

The Directorate of Industries has set up a weaver's colony at Nand Nagri Resettlement Colony on a piece of land measuring 6,318 sq. Mts. at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs. Six large weavers work sheds have been got constructed through P.W.D. who have handed over these sheds to this Department for allotment. These work sheds have been allotted to eligible weavers coop. societies during March, 1983 on economic rent. Further to meet the expenditure on the left out balance works inconnection with the construction of work sheds at this complex, it is proposed to keep a budget provision of Rs.20. lakhs in the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90, for meeting unforeseen expenditure, if any, charge under capital works programme of this scheme as consulted with P.W.D. in the matter.

Setting up of Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation in Delhi.

Presently, the promotional work of handloom handicrafts leather industry is being looked after by the Directorate. Departmentally, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., is looking after the marketing of these products through Delhi Industries Emporium and other sales outlets. In view of the involvements of DSIDC, in various activities like development of infrastructure, raw-materials for small scale industries, mining, sale of liquors, etc., it has not been possible for DSIDC to pay full attention to the development of these traditional crafts being run by artisans, belonging to the weaker sections of the society. It is, therefore, proposed that separate handloom and handicrafts Corporation may be set up ^{under} the Govt. Companies Act.

Handloom Export Production Project.

Delhi has grown as an important centre of handloom industry after independence. It is a well organised labour intensive industry in Delhi. There are about 7500 handlooms installed in the U.T. of Delhi. There are ample opportunities for this sector to develop in the field of exports. Delhi is the centre of exports trade and there are number of private exporters in Delhi besides the Govt. run Exports houses. Most of the weaver's coop. Societies and individual handloom weavers are exporting their handloom goods directly or indirectly to various countries. The Department of Industries has set up the Weaver's Colonies at Bharat Nagar and Nand Nagri for the benefit of the handloom Weavers coop. societies. In all these sheds, about 27 to 30 weaver's coop. societies are being accommodated covering about 300 looms in all. With proper modernisation of handlooms, facilities for dyeing, expert technical guidance training, etc., the exports can be well augmented. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an Export Production Project in Bharat Nagar with the Weaver's Colony, referred to above as nucleus, and its sub-project at Weaver's Colony Nand Nagri covering an aggregate of 500 Handlooms will be identified in the adjoining areas in the phased manner over a period of three to five years.

Assistance for up-grading the technology of handloom industry.

It is a regular feature to sponsor candidates every year around June-July for admission into the 3 year Diploma Course in Handloom Technology, Varanasi under the administrative control of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, Deptt. of Textiles, New Delhi. Three seats have been allotted to the Union Territory of Delhi as Delhi State quota by the Govt.

of India of which, 1st seat is original quota and the rest ~~two seats~~ are additional seats. The entire expenditure on the borne by the Institution/Govt. of India. For the rest two seats, the DC.(H) has intimated vide letter No.33025/14/81 Admn. (II) B., dated 5th August, 1982 that 50 percent of the expenditure on stipend should be borne by the State Government. The Directorate of Industries, Delhi has to bear the cost of expenditure of 50 percent stipend on each of the two additional seats allotted to Union Territory of Delhi as per the policy of the Govt. of India. The total cost of 50% stipend on each of the additional seats worked out by the Institute will be Rs.3375/- for the complete duration of course of three years, which will be required to be remitted with the Directorate of Institution, in lump sum.

Construction of Weaver's Work-sheds at Resettlement Colonies.

It is proposed to get 2 acres of land allotted near Nand Nagri from DDA to construct weavers worksheds, D.D.A. has already requested to allot 2 acres of land near Nand Nagri, vide D.O.No.HL-20(I)/82-83(R)/14242 dated 3.3.84. Handloom & Khadi Weavers belong to weaver sections of the society and scheduled castes and are not in a position to pay high rents for the premises. It is, therefore, proposed to charge from them only economic rent calculated of Industrial Development. G.O.I. letter No. 3615/75-SSI(II) dated 23.2.81 which will further be subsidised for a period of first five years of allotment of the sheds as per the pattern of assistance contained in the said ministry's D.O. letter No.29(10)/76-SSI(ii) dated 23rd April, 1977. This scheme of construction of weaver's worksheds in resettlement colonies was got approved by the Ministry of Commerce, Development Commissioner for Handlooms, G.O.I.

original
seat is

vide their letter dated 24.4.84 as intimated by the Planning Department Delhi Administration, Delhi vide their letter No.F.9(15)/83-Plg. dated 23.5.84.

Thrift Fund-cum-saving Security for Handloom Weavers in the Co-operative Sector. (New Scheme)

The handloom weavers, who mostly belong to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and minority communities, after becoming old, having nothing to fall back upon for their maintenance as they are economically poor, while the salaried classes both in public and private sectors are having several facilities like provident fund; gratuity, family pension, etc., after retirement. The object of the scheme is to provide social security to the weaker section of the society i.e. Handloom weavers working in the cooperative sector.

Group Insurance scheme for Handloom Weaver's in Co-operative Sector. (New Scheme)

There are about 310 Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Societies registered in the U.T. of Delhi upto the end of 31st March, 1984 with about 4551 handloom weavers/worker members who mostly belong to weaker section of society including scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and minority community working in the different handloom societies. Since, there is no other scheme which directly benefits them to improve their socio-economic and cultural conditions, the Department of Industries intends to introduce a welfare scheme of "Group Insurance Scheme" for the benefit of Handloom Weavers/worker members of these weaver's Coop. societies, with a view to develop confidence and feeling of security among them. Under this Group Insurance Scheme,

all the working members of the Weaver's Co-operative Societies, who are aged not less than 18 years and not more than 60 years on the entry date and who are earning their living by their own work are eligible to be as members of this scheme as shall be admitted as insured members, provided his/her to work. The concerned Coop. society will act for and behalf of the insured member in all matters relating to the scheme.

Khadi & Village Industries (

From 4th June, 1983 Statutory Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board has been constituted for the first time, with the Chief Executive Councillor as its Chairman. Prior to it, the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration has been implementing Khadi & Village Schemes since 1966-77 under the aegis of non-statutory Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board.

Functions of the Board.

The detailed functions of the Board are given under section 14(2) of Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1983. However, the broad functions of the Board are to plan, organise and implement programmes for the development of Khadi & Village Industries coming under the perview of Khadi & Village Industries Commission Act, in the entire Union Territory of Delhi. Under these programmes, the Board is expected (i) to sanction loan to individual, societies and institutions, (ii) conduct trainings, (iii) manufacture tools & equipments and arranges their supply, (iv) conduct publicity and propaganda, (v) collect statistics pertaining to these programmes and (vi) provide raw materials and marketing facilities for the beneficiary.

Schemes under KVIC

No doubt, there are 25 village industries, besides Khadi under Khadi & Village Industries Commission Act. The programme of only 14 industries are being implemented in Delhi Union Territory mainly because some of the industries under KVIC Act are not suitable for the Union Territory of Delhi. The industries covered by the Board are as under: 1. Match & Agarbatti, 2. Pottery, 3. Soap, 4. Leather, 5. Oil Ghani, 6. Hand made paper, 7. Processing of Cereals and pulses, 8. Lime, chalk etc. 9. Fruit & Vegetable processing & preservation, 10. Cane & Bamboo, 11. Blacksmithy, 12. Carpentry, 13. Fibre, 14. Manufacture of House-hold utensils in aluminium.

Funds of the Board.

Delhi Khadi & Village Industries Board has two sources for getting funds for its programmes (i) Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay & (ii) Plan funds under Delhi Administration. Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay provides funds only for the schemes coming under its schedule cited above, whereas Delhi Admn. provides funds for the administrative overheads of the Board under its plan.

It is expected that 8000 units may be financed by the end of 7th Plan, providing direct employment to 24000 persons with the production of Rs.720 lakhs.

Point No.19: Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders & tax evaders and check black money.

In order to ensure regular supplies of essential commodities, a vigilant eye is being kept on proper enforcement of the various provisions of the Control orders issues under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to detect any cases of hoarding, over charging and other malpractices. An Enforcement Branch functions under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner in the Civil Supplies Department.

A control room is also functioning at the Headquarters of Food & Civil Supplies Department from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.

An anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering Cell, in the Crime Branch of Delhi conducts surprise raids for violation of Statutory Control orders issued by Delhi Administration.

The following table provides details of checking done in 1983-84 and during 5 months of 1984-85.

	1983-84	1984-85 unto Aug., 1984.
Checking done in.	3425 cases	1129 cases
Departmental action taken.	2173 cases	702 cases
F.I.R lodged in.	144 cases	39 cases
Licences cancelled in.	249 cases	79 cases
Licences suspended in.	137 cases	40 cases
Amount of security forfeited to the State.	Rs. 427905/-	Rs. 144070/-

Anti tax evasion measures viewed particularly in this context find an important place in the planned economic development. Sales Tax Department which forms major a department as far as the revenue receipt of the Union Territory of Delhi are concerned, has also given due importance to this aspect.

With the development of trading activity in Delhi, the tendency to evade tax has also gone up. The working experience suggests that the lack of control and supervision over the movements of goods to and from Delhi at border points has been a major factor responsible for evasion of tax. Large amounts of goods are being transported to and from Delhi to the other parts of the country. At present, the department, in the absence of any check post at the border points, is not in a position to exercise effective control over the purchases/sales of these goods. Keeping in view the necessity of having the check posts, it was in 1976 that a notification for setting up check posts at eight points was issued on Dec. 31, 1976.

Now, it is proposed to have check posts at eight points already notified. These check posts shall function round the clock under the supervision of Sales Tax Officer. Besides, it is proposed to have mobile squads which can move from place to place and cross verify the transactions, so as to ensure speedy and proper payment of tax. It is proposed to have four mobile squads. Each mobile squad will be linked with two check posts.

In order to ensure co-ordination and proper assistance, the Administration also proposes to establish a control room at the Head Qr. This control room will function round the clock. Check posts and mobile squads can get in touch with the control room for seeking assistance/guidance from the senior officers. The control room can also, if need be, chase the vehicles flouting the orders of any of the check post incharge and can, of course, in case of emergency assist the Govt. public servants on duty.

X

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Point No.20: Improving the working of public enterprises by increasing the efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources.

In order to improve the working of State Public sector commercial organisations, namely, Delhi Financial Corporation, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation, Delhi Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation, information about the organisation, financial structure, present activities and future plans of these corporations with special emphasis on schemes for weaker sections of society is being collected.

All the corporations have also been directed to undertake social cost benefit analysis for assessing the performance of public undertakings as compared to profitability in purely commercial terms.

The performance of public Sector Enterprises of Delhi Administration has been reviewed by the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration and the following decisions have been taken to improve their functioning:

1. All Corporation have been asked to formulate Corporate & Training Plan;
2. All Corporations have been asked to examine the economic viability of various schemes being implemented by them in an attempt to make them more viable during the 7th Plan;
3. All the Corporations have been asked to focus attention on the relatively weaker sections of society and ensure that adequate benefits accrue to these people specially through Delhi Financial Corporation and Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation.
4. All Corporations have been asked to up-to-date their accounts on top priority.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985-86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-83 outlay (1980-85)	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01.	<u>Irrigation (Major, medium & minor) and dry land agriculture</u>							
1.	Estt. charges for running and maintenance of efficient irrigation.	5.00	0.97	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Other Estt. charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Imp. of irrigation facilities at existing tubewells Phase-II	8.75	-	-	-	-	25.00	9.00
4.	Remodelling/replacement of electrical channel of state tubewell.	-	1.24	3.94	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
5.	Exploration of ground water resources	5.00	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00	15.00	9.00
6.	Construction of new bunds and restoration of old bunds.	33.00	13.58	4.56	10.00	10.00	50.00	12.00
7.	Conjunction use of ground water resources.	12.00	1.28	0.84	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
8.	Deepening of kachha wells.	1.00	1.54	-	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.25
9.	Installation of 25 nos. deep tubewell in U.T. of Delhi.	1.40	1.49	0.06	-	-	-	-
10.	Improvement of irrigation facilities Phase - I.	10.00	9.69	8.11	6.50	15.00	-	-
11.	Exploration & installation of 24 additional tubewells.	24.00	25.52	7.29	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Installation of 32 Nos. shallow cavity tubewells.	3.00	2.52	0.10	2.90	2.90	40.00	10.00
13.	Provision of spare pump sets for existing tubewells.	0.85	1.84	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
14.	Exploration & installation of addnl. 20 deepwells in U.T. of Delhi.	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Extension of effluent irrigation schemes from Keshopur treatment Plant Phase-II.	27.50	15.23	17.11	15.00	15.00	100.00	15.00
16.	Extension of effluent irrigation from Coronation Treatment Plant.	9.00	12.52	2.30	2.75	2.75	-	-
17.	Extension of improvement of effluent irrigation system from Okhla Treatment Plant of village Jaitpur, Mithapur etc.	0.60	5.81	8.01	5.00	5.00	20.00	5.00
18.	Modernisation of existing irrigation system of Okhla Treatment Plant.	9.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Extension of effluent irrigation system from coronation Treatment Plant Phase.II.	24.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	7.00
20.	Preparation of master plan for irrigation.	6.40	8.82	-	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00
21.	Provision of effluent irrigation system at Rithala Treatment Plant (Preliminary)	0.50	-	0.08	0.50	0.50	5.00	0.50
22.	Sewage Irrigation system in Narala.	0.10	0.04	-	0.60	0.25	1.00	0.25
23.	Provision of effluent irrigation system at Rithala Treatment Plant Ph.II.	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Provision of effluent irrigation system at Shahdara Treatment Plant Ph-I.	2.00	-	0.25	0.50	0.50	5.00	0.50
25.	Provision of effluent irrigation system at Shahdara Treatment Plant (Preliminary).	0.60	-					
26.	Exploration & installation of 25 addl. Deep Tube Wells (Phase-III)	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	10.00
27.	Lift Irrigation Scheme at Goela Khurd in Najafgarh block (New Scheme)	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	5.00
	Sub-Total (Minor Irri.)	190.00	102.90	54.12	59.30	72.65	380.00	103.50
28.	Soil conservation on agricultural land.	33.23	8.84	3.42	3.00	2.37	3.00	1.55
29.	Treatment Guillied catchment area of Aya Nagar Band.	57.77	0.61	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Setting up of Semi-Mechanised compost making plant.							
a)	N.D.I.C.	50.00	45.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	30.00
b)	M.C.D.	14.00	10.00	4.00	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (Agri. & Allied Services)	345.00	167.35	66.54	67.30	80.02	413.00	135.05

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Cooperation</u>								
1. Managerial subsidy to PACS		8.00	2.28	-	-	-	-	-
2. Share capital to PACS		1.50	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
3. Agri. implement to recognised PACS.		3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Development of village industries		6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Constn. of the Bldg. of the bank		-	-	-	-	-	5.00	2.50
Sub-Total (Co-operation)		<u>18.50</u>	<u>2.38</u>	-	-	-	<u>5.00</u>	<u>2.50</u>
<u>Medium Irrigation</u>								
Extension of effluent irrigation system from Okhla Treatment Plant to the Areas of Mehrauli and Najafgarh		410.00	26.74	12.99	30.00	9.15	100.00	26.75
Sub Total (Medium Irrigation)		<u>410.00</u>	<u>26.74</u>	<u>12.99</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u>9.15</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>26.75</u>
Total (Point No.1)		<u>773.50</u>	<u>196.47</u>	<u>79.53</u>	<u>97.30</u>	<u>89.17</u>	<u>518.00</u>	<u>164.30</u>

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-85				1984 - 85		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		outlay 1980-85	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay	

02. No provision exists in the Territory's Plan. It is covered under Centrally Sponsored Programmes and is provided in Annexure - II.

03.

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04. Provision reflected under Point No. 7 of Statement T.P.P.-I

:-101-:

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP - I

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No. Code	Item	Sixth plan outlay (1980-85)	1980-83 Actual Expdr.	1983-84 Actual Expdr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
05	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural labour.	9.00	1.49	2.07	4.78	2.51	Scheme will be converted into non-plan.	
	Total (Point 5)	9.00	1.49	2.07	4.78	2.51	-	

06 No provision exists in the Territory's plan as incidence of bonded labour has not come to the notice of Administration

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-83 outlay 1980.85	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay Anticipated Expr.	Seventh 1985-86 plan(19- 85-90)out- lay proposed	proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
07.	Accelerated programme for development of SC and ST.						
	<u>Agriculture & Allied Services</u>						
1.	Grant for land development supply of production inputs and agricultural implements to SC.	-	0.30	0.30	1.30	1.30	15.00 3.00
2.	Allotment of surplus agricultural land to SC landless labourers.	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	10.00 2.00
3.	Installation of 50 shallow cavity tubewells.	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	- -
4.	Training in modern poultry farming for SC.	0.24	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.30 0.06
5.	Constn. of Chaupals for Harijans.	4.00	1.37	2.94	6.00	6.00	15.00 3.00
	Sub-Total(Agrl.&Allied services)	4.24	1.79	3.30	19.36	19.36	40.30 8.06
	<u>Cooperation</u>						
1.	Consumption Credit to SC/ST and other weaker sections	10.00	2.40	-	-	-	1.00 0.20
2.	Leather cooperatives.	1.60	0.36	-	0.32	0.32	2.00 0.32
3.	Rehabilitation of the leather coop. Societies. New Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	4.90 2.00
	Sub-Total(Cooperation)	11.60	2.76	-	0.32	0.32	7.90 2.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Labour & Labour Welfare</u>								
a. Opening of Stenography & Typing Centre for SC and ST.	4.00	0.69	0.65	1.37	1.67	2.65	0.45	
b. Coaching cum guidance centre for typing & Stenography to SC/ST students.	-	-	-	1.97	0.40	14.03	4.30	
c. Training to SC illiterate landless labourers in Masonary work.	-	-	-	0.63	2.66	65.00	5.10	
d. Training to SC illiterate land less labourers in plumbing work.	-	-	-	0.63				
(Sub-Total Labour & Labour Welfare)	<u>4.00</u>	<u>0.69</u>	<u>0.65</u>	<u>4.60</u>	<u>4.73</u>	<u>81.68</u>	<u>9.85</u>	
<u>Power</u>								
1. Electrification of Harijan Pockets in urban areas.								
New	-	-	-			50.00	20.00	
Sub Total (Power)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	
<u>Industries</u>								
1. Financial assistance to SC entrepreneurs for setting up/expansion of Industries.	20.00	7.39	5.24	5.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	
Sub Total (Industries)	<u>20.00</u>	<u>7.39</u>	<u>5.24</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	
<u>General Education</u>								
1. Estt. of Modal School for SC/Remedial Classes for SC.	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Merit Scholarships to SC	2.00	5.37	4.63	5.00	5.00	75.00	14.00	
3. Open Merit scholarship to SC	2.00	1.27	0.95	1.50	1.50	12.00	2.25	
4. Remedial teaching for SC	-	-	-	2.00	-	16.00	2.50	
5. Coaching facilities to SC students.	7.00	-	-	1.50	-	14.00	1.50	
	<u>6.61</u>	<u>5.53</u>	<u>5.53</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>6.50</u>	<u>117.00</u>	<u>20.25</u>	

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Technical Education</u>							
1.Extra classes for SC/ST in the existing institutes namely polytechnics, Institute of commercial practices and college of Pharmacy.	6.00	0.45	0.52	0.95	-	35.20	5.20
2.Coaching classes for SC seeking admission in ITIs, Engineering Colleges and Medical Entrance test etc.	6.50	0.25	-	-	-	-	-
3.Coaching classes for SC in Delhi College of Engineering.	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	1.50	0.30
4.Book Bank in Delhi College of Engineering	1.00	0.51	0.14	0.20	0.20	2.20	0.30
5.Starting of Part-time diploma in G.B. Pant Polytechnic for SC/ST students.	-	-	-	-	-	15.20	1.90
6.Strengthening of facilities to the students of SC/ST categories.	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	1.60
Sub Total (Tech.Education)	<u>13.50</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>0.80</u>	<u>62.10</u>	<u>9.30</u>
<u>Medical</u>							
1.Estt. of 100 bedded Hospital at Mangolpuri.	150.00	32.67	0.64	125.00	118.85	395.00	209.13
2.Estt. of 100 bedded Hospital at Khichripur.	150.00	5.59	-	5.10	5.47	555.04	127.74
3.Estt. of 6 maternity Homes and 9 MCH Centres in resettlement colonies.	90.00	43.27	13.92	25.00	-	200.00	32.00
Sub Total (Medical)	<u>390.00</u>	<u>81.53</u>	<u>14.56</u>	<u>155.10</u>	<u>124.32</u>	<u>1150.04</u>	<u>368.87</u>
<u>Housing</u>							
1.Constn. of dwelling units for SC & Allotment of thesame at subsidized rates (DDA)	211.00	-	60.00	75.00	75.00	-	-
2.Constn. and improvement of Dhobi Ghats in M.C.D. areas.	23.00	8.48	10.00	5.00	7.00	70.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Constn. and improvement of Dhobi Ghats in NDMC areas.		-	3.62	2.00	5.00	-	-	-
4. Housing for Sweepers, scavengers & Dhobies		-	-	-	-	-	500.00	100.00
5. Constn. of Press Platforms		-	-	-	-	-	100.00	20.00
Sub Total (Housing)		234.00	12.10	72.00	85.00	82.00	670.00	130.00
<u>Urban Development</u>								
1. Environmental improvement of Harijan Basties at Mandir Marg Q Point and Aliganj area (NDMC)		50.00	36.58	-	40.00	40.00	400.00	80.00
2. Environmental improvement in Jhuggi cluster.		-	-	-	-	-	750.00	150.00
Sub Total (Urban Development)		50.00	36.58	-	40.00	40.00	1150.00	230.00
<u>Welfare of SC/ST/OBC</u>								
1. Vocational and Technical scholarship to SC.		20.00	14.63	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	5.00
2. Meritorious scholarship to SC students		22.00	12.26	4.00	4.00	4.00	30.00	5.00
3. Hostals for SC girls.		8.00	5.01	1.90	2.50	2.50	30.00	3.00
4. Hostals for SC Boys.		8.00	4.10	1.70	2.20	2.20	30.00	3.00
5. Free supply of Books and Stationery to SC students.		60.00	105.07	48.10	41.00	41.00	275.00	50.00
6. Subsidy for small scale & Cottage Industries.		44.00	27.80	10.00	10.00	15.00	100.00	20.00
7. Improvement of Harijan Basties.		50.00	102.11	34.00	20.00	80.00	240.00	80.00
8. Delhi Scheduled Castes Fin. Corpn.		1.00	1.75	43.50	30.00	30.00	200.00	40.00
9. Margin money for purchase of three wheeler, matador vans.		-	1.00	6.00	6.00	10.80	140.00	30.00

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Grant-in-aid to non official organisations.	14.00	2.60	1.75	3.00	3.00	15.00	3.00
13. Legal aid to SC's.	5.00	0.33	0.14	0.50	0.50	2.50	0.50
14. Improvement of living conditions of sweepers and sewangers.	24.00	-	2.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	5.00
15. Constn. of Shops/Tharas for allotment to SC's.	-	-	65.08	69.70	105.00	-	-
16. Constn. of building for Hostel and PECC.	80.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	150.00	30.00
17. Constn. of building for sanskar Ashram.	40.00	15.18	-	10.00	10.00	120.00	20.00
18. Economic Rehabilitation of denotified tribes.	2.00	0.71	-	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.00
19. Comprehensive rehabilitation of victims of atrocities.	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
Sub Total(Welfare of SC/ST OBC)	<u>558.00</u>	<u>32.28</u>	<u>248.40</u>	<u>245.90</u>	<u>351.00</u>	<u>1596.50</u>	<u>337.50</u>
Total Point No.7	<u>1304.34</u>		<u>350.39</u>	<u>567.03</u>	<u>634.03</u>	<u>4915.68</u>	<u>1136.15</u>
		<u>501.37</u>					

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan (1985-86)

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP-I

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Point No. Code	Item	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	1980-83 Actual Expdr.	1983-84 Actual Expdr.	1984 - 85 Anticipated Expdr.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) proposed outlay	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08	Supply of Drinking Water Problem villages :-						
	1. Rural Water Supply (MNP)	700.00	405.55	168.08	100.00	180.00	600.00
	2. Rural Water Supply (General)	100.00	151.55	63.17	80.00	180.00	200.00
	Total Point No.8	800.00	557.10	231.25	180.00	180.00	600.00

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985-86

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP - I

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan outlay 1981-85	1980-83 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 Outlay	1984-85 Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
09	Housing							
1.	Development of House sites							
2.	Construction assistance for housing to rural poor (landless labourers)	45.00	28.50	14.68	12.00	12.00	50.00	10.00
Total Point No.9		45.00	28.50	14.68	12.00	12.00	50.00	10.00

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-85	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Actual Outlay	1984 - 85 Anticipated Expr.	Seventh 1985-86 plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Cooperation							
1.	Housing cooperatives	51.00	48.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	1300.00	300.00
	Sub-Total (Co-operation)	51.00	48.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	1300.00	300.00
	<u>Housing</u>							
1.	Constn.of Slum tenements under Slum clearance Scheme.	1000.00	690.05	435.00	500.00	500.00	-	-
2.	Constn. of Houses for general public	589.00	346.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	-	-
3.	Housing for the people living in Designated slum areas	-	-	-	-	-	1000.00	200.00
4.	Housing for destitutes and physically handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	100.00
	Sub Total (Housing)	1589.00	1036.05	555.00	600.00	600.00	1500.00	300.00
	<u>Urban Development</u>							
1.	Environmental improvement in designated slum areas	920.00	605.00	290.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00	500.00
2.	Additional facilities in JJR	1950.00	1295.00	500.00	400.00	400.00	2500.00	456.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Programme of providing developed plots to squatters for self help housing in terms of resources for construction of houses		-	-	-	-	-	4680.00	936.00
Sub Total(Urban Development)		2870.00	1900.00	790.00	800.00	800.00	9380.00	1932.00
Total Point No.10		4510.00	2384.05	1385.00	1450.00	1450.00	12180.00	2532.00

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth Plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-85 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh Plan(1985-90) proposed outlay	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	<u>Power</u>							
	D.E.S.U. (GENERATION)							
1.	Provision of ESP's at I.P. Station	640.00		37.25	12.00	8.00	4.00	4.00
2.	Improvement in Ash disposal system at Unit I.	17.50	625.98	-	-	3.00	6.00	6.00
3.	Outstanding payment of Unit V at I.P. Station.	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Modification of Ash handing plant with Units 2,3 & 4 and inter connection with Unit-I.	-	-	23.00	10.00	10.00	-	-
5.	Provision of ESP in 15 MW Plant including inter connections/ash handing system	-	-	-	100.00	93.00	100.00	50.00
6.	Increasing capacity of existing sets at I.P. Station.	100.00	19.93	19.93	-	-	-	-
7.	Renovation of boilers of Unit 2,3 & 4 including replacement of superheaders	-	30.00	165.00	181.00	181.00	96.78	96.78
8.	Decantation storage and handling of high viscosity furnace oil.	-	-	-	47.00	65.00	-	-
9.	Modification of rail yard & addnl. wagon trolley.	30.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Renovation of milling system Coal & Oil burners of Unit 2,3, & 4 at I.P. Station.	-	-	-	-	85.00	10.00	75.00	40.00
12. Supply erection & Commission of New cooling tower for unit No.1 at I.P. Station.	-	-	45.00	9.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	
13. Renovation of T.G. Sets of Unit 2,3 & 4 ensure reliability.	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	
14. Bearing cooling water close circuit arrangement.	-	-	-	24.00	5.00	19.00	10.00	
15. Replacement of H.P. Heaters of Unit 2, 3 & 4.	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	
16. Improvement of DM Water Plant of Unit I at I.P. Station.	-	-	13.25	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	
17. Revamping of instrumentation & Central System.	-	-	25.42	40.00	46.00	-	-	
<u>New Generation Projects (VIIth Plan)</u>								
18. Installation of 2x67, 5 MW Thermal sets at Raj Ghats in replacement of existing sets.	-	-	-	-	1000.00	14950.00	6000.00	
19. Installation of 6x30 MW gas Turbines	-	-	-	-	5000.00	7450.00	7450.00	
<u>Sub Total DESU(Generation)</u>	2788.50	696.91	448.85	612.00	6433.00	22703.78	13659.78	
<u>II. Transmission & Distribution Schemes</u>								
(i) 440 KV Works (New)	-	-	-	-	-	6460.00	155.00	
(ii) 320KV Works (Contd.)	2000.00	796.05	403.94	930.00	757.00	1330.00	1330.00	
(New)	-	-	-	-	-	6450.00	-	
(iii) 66 KV Works (Contd.)	2500.00	1524.10	575.40	675.00	920.00	307.00	307.00	
(New)	-	-	-	-	-	5628.00	810.00	

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) 11 KV works & LV (Contd.)	1250.00	1191.53	437.23	415.00	387.00	36.00	36.00
(New)	-	-	-	-	-	5918.00	1178.00
(v) 11 KV works & LV (Contd.)	4000.00	4477.04	2249.73	1233.00	1575.00	28700.00	5800.00
(New)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Electrification of resettlement Colonies.	374.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Installation of shunt capacitor	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	100.00
Sub Total (T & D Schemes)	10121.00	7988.72	3666.30	3253.00	3639.00	55,429.00	9716.00
III. System improvement in rural areas and providing tubewells connections	441.00	271.92	91.00	135.00	135.00	300.00	60.00
IV. Housing T & D Staff (Contd.)	564.00	160.95	66.77	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(New)	-	-	-	-	-	624.00	150.00
V. Administrative & other buildings	14.50	-	-	35.00	35.00	640.00	150.00
VI. Electric connection to SC.	125.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Estt. of Training Institute	-	-	-	-	-	2500.00	700.00
Total (DESU)	14054	9128.50	4272.62	4135.00	10342.00	82296.78	24535.78
		7930.75					
<u>NDMC</u>							
1. Transmission & Distribution	1240.00	660.00	190.00	180.00	180.00	1500.00	250.00
Sub Total (NDMC)	1240.00	660.00	190.00	180.00	180.00	1500.00	250.00
Total Point No.11	15294.00	3738.50	4462.62	4315.00	10522.00	83796.78	24785.78
		8590.75				**	**

NB:* Anticipated expenditure is estimated to be of the order of Rs.4315.00 lakhs.

** Delhi Administration proposes an outlay of Rs.400 crores and Rs.80 crores for VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-80 and Annual Plan respectively in respect of

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan (1985-86)
20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)						
		Sixth plan outlay 1980-85	1980-85 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 Outlay	1984-85 Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	1.Plantation of Trees	90.00	31.44	24.66	25.00	25.00	125.00	24.15
	2.Non-conventional source of Energy	200.00	183.01	53.00	50.00	50.00	250.00	50.00
	3.Integrated Rural Energy Programme	-	-	10.50	35.00	48.00	275.00	51.00
	4.Integrated Urban Energy Programme	-	-	-	28.00	28.00	500.00	95.00
	Total Point 12	290.00	214.45	88.16	138.00	151.00	1150.00	220.15

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)						
		Sixth plan outlay 1980-85	1980-83 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 Out-lay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Family Planning Deptt.</u>								
13. a)	Addition incentives for family welfare programme	-	19.28	8.55	17.00	17.00	150.00	30.00
b)	Introduction of health guides & Dais scheme in Resettlement J.J. Colonies of Delhi.	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	90.00	30.00
c)	Creation of EFI Cell.	-	-	-	-	-	33.80	9.10
d)	Strengthening of PEI Cell	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	4.45
	Sub-Total F.W. Deptt.	-	19.28	8.55	18.00	18.00	293.05	73.55
<u>L.N.J.P.</u>								
	Strengthening & Augmentation of family welfare department.	-	-	-	-	-	5.85	5.85
	Total Point No.13	-	19.28	8.55	18.00	18.00	298.90	79.40

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-83 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 Out-lay	Antici-pated (1985-90) outlay	Seventh 1985-86 plan proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
14.	<u>Medical</u>							
	<u>I. Directorate of Health Services.</u>							
1.	Opening of New allopathic Dispensaries	165.00	94.05	53.86	74.00	74.00	237.50	17.50
2.	Upgradint of existing allopathic Dispensaries.	50.00	18.90	8.42	15.00	15.00	90.00	8.00
3.	School Health Schemes.	250.00	26.61	28.50	70.00	91.18	360.00	64.51
4.	Estt. of 100 bedded Hospital at Jaffarpur.	150.00	0.89	0.03	18.10	18.10	517.46	112.74
5.	Opening of Poly Clinics	57.50	3.25	3.81	8.00	-	-	-
6.	Stg. of homeopathic dispensaries	18.00	0.02	0.70	4.00	-	-	-
7.	Constn. of Bldg. for housing Delhi Admn., Bldgs.	-	-	-	-	-	280.00	80.00
8.	Strengthening of Poly Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	77.60	17.00
9.	Expansion of Delhi Admn., Dispensaries building in resettlement J.J.Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	25.00
10.	Stg. of maternity & FW Services in NDMC Hospital.	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	0.32
11.	Up-grading of 10 Homeo. Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	2.83
	Sub Total (Dte. of Health Services)	690.50	143.72	95.32	189.10	198.28	1657.56	328.10

11. Constn. of building of T.B. Clinic at S.P. Mukharji Marg (Pili Kothi)	25.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	53.00	25.00
12. Constn. of T.B. clinic with 100 observation beds in Patparganj Area.	10.00	-	1.36	3.75	3.75	60.00	15.00
13. Strengthening of T.B. Control Programme (Operational cost)	5.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
14. Constn. of building for T.B. Clinic at Gulabi Bagh.	6.00	-	-	3.00	3.00	11.00	5.00
15. Constn. of building for leprosy home at Shahdara.	6.00	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
16. Expansion of school health prog. by M.C.D.	70.00	16.91	16.80	17.00	17.50	45.00	8.00
17. Constn. of staff quarter in various hospital.	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
18. Expansion/strengthening of services of the RBTB Hospital.	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	3.00
19. Establishment of 100 bedded ward for non-TB Chest diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	5.00
20. Strengthening & Development of T.B. Control Services through existing clinics.	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	5.00
21. Establishment of TB Hospital in West (Rural) Delhi (250 bedded)	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	1.00
22. Strengthening of Leprosy Control Prog. (including detection of cases)	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	1.00
23. Constn. of Staff Qtr. in hospitals, MCH Centres, Dispensaries & T.B. Clinics etc.	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	50.00
24. Strengthening/Expansion of Maternity Child Health & Family Welfare Services (Estt. of 30 Centres/Homes)	-	-	-	-	-	200.00	32.00

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Indigenous System of Medicine</u>							
1. Estt. of 15 dispensaries of indigenous and Homeopathic system of medicine							
2. Opening of 50 Ayurvedic Dispensaries (including Constn. of bldg. for 30 dispensaries	60.00	48.16	34.19	30.00	-	-	-
3. Estt. of sub-centres and Constn. of building for 25 existing sub centres	12.00	6.09	-	1.75	-	-	-
4. Estt. of 20 dispensaries of ISM including construction of Bldg. for 5 dispensaries.						100.00	15.00
5. Expansion of facilities in Ayurvedic hospital Haidrpur						25.00	5.00
6. Estt. of a 40 beded Homeopathic/ Unani Hospital.						25.00	1.00
7. Estt. of an Ayurvedic Pharmacy near Mehrauli.						25.00	1.00
Sub Total (M.C.D.)	<u>484.00</u>	<u>217.88</u>	<u>105.94</u>	<u>130.50</u>	<u>123.07</u>	<u>1275.00</u>	<u>235.00</u>
<u>Directorate of Social Welfare</u>							
1. Trg. cum Production centres for leprosy affected persons.	-	2.00	1.72	2.90	2.90	-	-
2. Rehabilitation Centres for lepers.	31.00	36.04	22.32	33.70	26.45	-	-
3. Constn. of Tabular structure for leprosy affected patients in the premises of leprosy Home.	-	-	-	2.40	2.21	2.00	1.05
Sub Total (Social Welfare)	<u>31.00</u>	<u>38.04</u>	<u>24.04</u>	<u>39.00</u>	<u>31.56</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.05</u>

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

U.T. OF DELHI

TPP - I

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-83 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	<u>Women Welfare</u>							
1.	Financial assistance to widows	10.25	1.15	0.28	0.80	0.60	-	-
2.	Anti Dowry programme	5.86	3.35	1.82	2.00	2.00	-	-
3.	Women's Bureau	3.30	1.72	1.50	1.75	1.75	-	-
4.	Short stay home for women in distress -		0.70	1.70	1.95	2.45	-	-
5.	Construction of work centres for women (5 more centres to be set up during Seventh Plan) construction of work centres	20.00	16.83	NA	4.60	1.50	0.50	0.05
			0.23	0.28	0.75	0.65	17.00	3.65
	<u>Child Welfare</u>							
1.	Expansion of village cottage Home No.1	53.00	2.79	0.84	1.00	1.00	-	-
2.	Village cottage Home No.11	13.00	6.41	3.10	4.50	4.80	81.00	4.32
3.	State ICDS Projects	65.00	39.51	18.43	17.00	18.24	-	-
4.	Acquisition of land and constn. of blg. for home for healthy children of leprosy patients (Boys)	30.00	1.08	-	2.00			
5.	Construction of Blg. for home for healthy children of leprosy patients (Girls)	10.00	2.97	-	2.00	0.60	2.00	1.00
6.	Constn. of Special School and children home at Alipur.	5.00	0.77	-	4.15	4.06	5.00	1.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Constn. of Bldg.for observation home for girls at Nari Niketan	25.00	48.48	-	2.25	2.20	4.50	2.50	
8. Roads & Boundary wall at Nari Niketan	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Constn. of bldg. for children home for girls No,2 at Nari Niketan	20.00	2.92						
10.Visitor Block and medical Block at Nari Niketan.	2.40	1.19	-	2.25	5.40	-	-	
11.Dev.of land provision of work electric-ity etc. in the premises of Nari Niketan	10.00	7.63						
12.Family care of children in need (New Scheme)	-	-	-	-	-	16.40	1.10	
13.Constn. of Four Children Home at Holmbi Khurd and Najafgarh (New Scheme)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	5.00	
14.Constn. of Five children village cottage Home at Azad pur Bagh(New Scheme)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	1.00	
Sub-Total(Social Welfare)	228.31	137.73	28.00	47.00	45.25	326.40	20.10	
<u>Nutrition</u>								
1. Directorate of Social Welfare								
1)Programme for pre-school children & programme for pregnant women and lactatingmothers(outside ICDS)								
	65.00	45.60	19.00	14.00	16.00	-	-	
2)Supplementary nutritionprogramme (Inside ICDS) (Existing)								
	240.00	193.87	135.71	136.00	165.00	-	-	
-do- (Expansion)								
	-	-	-	-	-	350.00	36.00	
<u>Mid-day meal programme</u>								
a) Dte. of Education								
	25.00	9.66	5.14	6.00	6.00	54.00	8.00	
b) MCD								
	80.00	40.14	11.32	100.00	100.00	1500.00	205.00	
c) NDMC								
	40.00	31.50	8.90	14.00	14.00	150.00	37.00	
Sub-Total (Nutrition)	450.00	320.77	180.07	270.00	301.00	2054.00	286.00	

AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - outlays and Expenditure

Sl. No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)						
		Sixth plan outlay 1980-85	1980-85 Actual Expr.	1985-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Anticipa- ted Expr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u>								
<u>Dte. of Education</u>								
	Estt. of Tech. Training institute with demonstration school.	6.00	0.42	-	0.30	0.30	6.00	1.50
	Strengthening of Book Bank.	12.00	4.65	2.00	3.00	3.00	35.00	7.00
	Estt. of free transport facilities to girl students in rural areas.	12.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	25.00	5.00
	Improvement of school libraries.	12.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	27.00	5.00
	Free Supply of uniforms.	25.00	14.20	10.00	15.00	15.00	100.00	20.00
	Free supply of Text Books(6-11)Yrs.	6.00	3.34	0.57	1.00	1.00	7.00	2.00
	Apptt. of social workers and non formal non classes (Part time classes)	13.00	0.66	5.55	7.00	7.00	35.00	7.00
	Opening of new middle schools.	314.00	519.58	747.00	1037.70	1087.70	6000.00	600.00
	Capital works	200.00	295.00	500.00	585.00	585.00	6000.00	1800.00
	Introduction of Yoga.	-	4.90	30.00	45.00	45.00	300.00	54.00
	State Council for Education Research & Training Curricular dev. activities	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Literacy	150.00	72.26	37.34	70.00	70.00	350.00	66.00
	Sub-Total(Dte. of Edu.)	750.00	928.01	1336.46	1770.30	1820.00	12885.00	2567.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>M.C.D.</u>								
1. Expansion of Primary Education 6-11.	720.00	327.99	236.76	288.50	339.70	1305.00	104.50	
2. Expansion of and improvement of pre-primary education in the age group 3-5 years.	92.75	44.98	34.55	40.00	52.80	251.00	14.00	
3. Improvement of primary education	35.75	10.06	6.23	10.70	10.70	61.00	13.10	
4. Improvement of physical education.	26.00	10.16	5.21	8.20	8.20	29.00	4.55	
5. Expansion & improvement of science teaching in Municipal schools.	40.00	13.34	4.43	11.50	11.50	60.00	10.00	
6. Strengthening of Estv. & inspectorate staff.	32.50	14.61	7.10	9.75	9.75	36.00	4.40	
7. Welfare schemes.	135.00	42.37	24.72	52.35	52.35	258.00	38.45	
8. Capital works.	918.00	444.41	266.24	300.00	300.00	2000.00	400.00	
Sub Total (M.C.D.)	2000.00	908.72	585.24	721.00	785.00	4000.00	589.00	
		+ 325.00*						
		1233.72						
<u>N.D.M.C.</u>								
1. Expansion of Elementary Education 6-11.	28.00	31.92	14.98	19.00	19.50	60.00	1.60	
2. Expansion of elementary Edu. (11-14)	37.93	38.94	25.60	28.00	30.25	10.00	0.50	
3.a) Free Text Books.	3.17	2.21	0.89	1.20	1.35	16.00	3.00	
b) Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	2.00	
4.(a) Free Uniforms	16.50	13.88	7.00	8.00	8.50	60.00	12.00	
(b) Supply of wool	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	8.00	
(c) Canvas shoes	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	6.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Scholarship and other incentive		3.04	3.60	24.10	2.65	2.65	2.00	0.40
6. Work experience programme & Hobby centres.		0.75	0.90	0.62	0.65	0.65	2.00	0.10
7. Improvement of Science & in service programme.		1.45	1.93	1.20	1.5 ⁰	1.50	10.00	2.00
8. Admn. Supervision, planning and St. Cell.		1.25	1.66	0.53	1.10	0.90	7.00	1.00
9. Capital works.	100.00		31.02	20.37	74.00	74.00	300.00	100.00
10. Social Education.		0.70	1.16	0.65	0.80	0.95	10.00	2.00
11. Physical education.		2.89	3.35	1.93	2.30	2.80	10.00	2.00
12. Cultural education.		2.76	3.52	1.95	2.30	2.90	4.00	1.00
13. Earn while you learn.		0.06	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-
14. Qualitative impt. in elementary edu.		0.90	1.08	0.61	0.70	1.00	20.00	4.30
15. Introduction of Yoga.		-	5.65	7.17	7.25	8.40	55.00	10.00
16. Expansion of Nursery Education (3-5 Years)		-	-	-	-	-	13.00	1.00
17. Dev. of Play ground		-	-	-	-	-	30.00	1.00
Sub-Total (NDMC)		200.00	140.82 + 44.00*	85.60	149.50	155.40	699.00	157.90
Total(Point-16)		2950.00	2346.55	2007.30	2640.50	2760.40	17584.00	3314.40

* For the year 1980-81.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985-86

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP - I

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

Point No.	Item	(Rs. in lakhs)						1985-86 proposed outlay
		Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	1980-85 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh plan(1985-90) proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>17. Public Distribution System (Cooperation)</u>								
a.	Rehabilitation Assistance to DSCB.	30.00	17.00	-	-	-	-	-
b.	Agri. credit stabilisation fund	10.00	0.63	-	-	-	2.25	0.90
c.	Construction of Godowns	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Assistance to Nangloi Federation	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
e.	Assistance to Mktg. Societies	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
f.	Labour Cooperatives	1.60	1.15	0.48	1.04	1.04	2.60	0.52
g.	Assistance to Primary Consumer Cooperative Stores.	6.00	3.52	0.90	1.00	1.00	5.50	0.95
h.	Vegetable Cooperatives	0.30	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
i.	Haneloom Cooperatives.	10.25	6.41	3.68	2.02	2.02	10.00	3.86
j.	Assistance to Delhi State Coop. Labour and Construction federation.	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	0.50
k.	Share capital construction by the Govt. (Waste Housing Mktg. Cooperatives).	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	1.00
	Sub Total (Cooperation)	71.65	28.72	5.06	4.06	4.06	26.75	7.73
<u>Food & Civil Supplies Deptt.</u>								
a)	Setting up of a Dte. of consumer Affairs.	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	16.00	3.29
	Sub Total (Food & Civil Supply)	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	16.00	3.29

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-83 outlay 1980-85	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984-85 Actual Expr.	Out-lay	Anticipated	Seventh plan (1985-90) outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>18. Industries, Directorate of Industries.</u>								
1.	Quality Marking scheme for Domestic Electric Appliances.	40.00	4.58	5.00	15.00	12.00	50.00	5.00
2.	Block Loan.	80.00	64.47	20.50	18.00	18.00	120.00	20.00
3.	Subsidy on loan granted by DFC.	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Setting up of TR, TC.	40.00	40.00	17.10	12.30	12.30	350.00	25.00
5.	Export Promotion Cell.	4.00	2.87	1.44	1.25	1.37	7.00	1.40
6.	Subsidy for Indl. work places to weaker section of society.	10.00	1.83	0.85	2.10	1.24	11.00	2.10
7.	Interest subsidy to Engineering Entrepreneurs.	15.00	5.01	1.18	4.00	4.00	15.00	3.00
8.	Margin money for revival of sick units.	15.00	-	-	1.50	-	10.00	2.00
9.	Margin money to entrepreneurs.	15.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Setting up of community works centres.	70.00	31.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	1650.00	25.00
11.	Interest subsidy for work construction of work sheds.	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	G.I.A. for maintaining sheds in J.J. Colonies.	40.00	23.66	18.00	15.00	15.00	200.00	40.00
13.	Block Industries Centres.	10.00	-	-	1.00	-	7.00	1.00
14.	T & D Centres for electronics.	5.00	1.71	-	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.10
15.	G.I.A. for Trade Centres.	10.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	22.00	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Functional Indl. Estate for electronics (Okhla)	5.50	15.26	0.97	110.00	110.00	300.00	40.00	
17. Badli Industrial Estate.	4.50	5.07	0.79	60.00	39.47	50.00	10.00	
18. F.F. for leather Goods (Wazirpur)	24.50	3.02	3.03	7.00	7.00	30.00	7.00	
19. Seven F.F. at Rani Jhansi Road.	346.36	288.98	59.32	20.00	36.00	75.00	75.00	
20. F.F. for group Industries No.7 to 9.	200.64	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	
21. F.I.E. 9 (Nine) at Patpar ganj.	741.03	378.60	327.89	102.00	102.00	250.00	139.00	
22. Constn. of work sheds in Rural areas.	36.00	-	1.65	5.00	5.00	200.00	20.00	
23. Improvement of Okhla Industrial Estate	26.50	13.89	8.89	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.10	
24. F.F. Group Industries No.1 to 6 (Okhla)	6.00	0.09	0.47	0.10	0.10	1.00	1.00	
25. F.F. for group Industries 10 to 12 (Jhilmil)	3.00	-	-	-	5.00	1000.00	20.00	
26. F.F. for group Industries 13 to 15 (Jhilmil)	200.64	-	-	25.00				
27. Dev. of Narela Industrial Complex	275.00	250.00	120.00	115.00	115.00	-	-	
28. Dev. of Additional land of Patpar ganj	-	6.20	-	100.00	100.00	600.00	50.00	
29. Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth.	24.00	43.97	24.97	18.00	50.00	90.00	18.00	
30. Weaver Colony at Bharat Nagar.	5.00	3.28	8.29	6.70	6.75	1.00	1.00	
31. Design Cell for Handloom Cloth.	1.00	0.82	0.58	0.60	0.50	3.50	0.50	
32. Interest subsidy on loan granted by R.B.I.	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.25	
33. Grant-cum-loan for modernisation of looms.	2.50	5.00	2.97	3.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	
34. Handloom/Handicraft Dev. Corpn.	1.00	0.07	-	0.50	5.00	100.00	20.00	
35. Handloom/Development at Nand Nagri.	15.00	9.19	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.20	
36. Khadi & Village Industries.	5.00	4.27	5.00	8.00	8.00	100.00	20.50	
37. Promotion of Handicrafts.	25.00	4.95	4.38	6.00	6.00	40.00	6.07	

			6	7	8	9	
39. Assistance to women Entrepreneurs.	-	-	1.00	0.90	0.90	10.00	1.00
40. Handloom export production projects	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	50.00	1.00
41. Weavers sheds in Resettlement Colonies.	-	-	3.7	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00
42. Assistance for upgrading the technology of Handloom Industries.	-	-	0.17	0.30	0.20	1.50	0.20
43. Monthly Handicraft Bazar in U.T. of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	2.81
44. Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weaver in Cooperative Sector.	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	0.96
45. Thrift fund cum saving Security for handloom weavers in cooperative sector.	-	-	-	-	-	16.50	2.15
46. Setting up of Trade Centres/Research Laboratories in Industrial Area.	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	3.00
47. Market development assistance to boost export	-	-	-	-	-	70.00	10.00
48. Delhi Admn. Distt. Level award to small scale entrepreneurs	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	1.50
49. Scheme for subsidy for participation in international fair.	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	2.50
50. Subsidy on term loan for exporting unit	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	10.00
51. Survey of Export Potential.	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	1.50
52. Setting up of Institute of Fashion Technology.	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	2.00
53. Fin. assistance to small scale units for testing instruments under House hold elect. appliances (Quality Control order 1981)	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	1.00

Total Point 18.

2343.77	1249.49	749.89	742.00	746.70	5730.70	634.92
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Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86
20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth Plan 1980-85 outlay 1980-85	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay Anticipa- ted Expr.	7th Plan (1985-90) proposed outlay proposed	1985-86 proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

19. No provision exists in Territory's plan

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND

Annual Plan 1985 - 86

20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan outlay 1980-85	1980-83 Actual Expr.	1983-84 Actual Expr.	1984 - 85 Outlay	Anticipated Expr.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 out-lay proposed	1985-86 out-proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>20. Agriculture & Allied Services</u>								
1.	Share capital to Delhi State Civil Supply Corpn.(DSCSC)	500.00	316.00	100.00	-	-	565.00	150.00
<u>INDUSTRIES</u>								
1.	Share capital to PSIDC	150.00	105.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	125.00	25.00
2.	Share capital to DFC.	100.00	51.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	150.00	30.00
<u>Transport & Communication</u>								
1.	Share capital to D.T.D.C.	100.00	55.00	-	20.00	20.00	140.00	50.00
Total Point No.20		850.00	527.00	136.00	60.00	60.00	980.00	255.00

'20-Point Programme - Physical Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	6th plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achievements	1983-84 achievements	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievements	7th plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>1. Agriculture and Allied Services</u>										
(i)	Increase in irrigation potential, Minor irrigation schemes.	000Hects.	3.90	2.240	1.040	0.624	0.800	0.800	4.00	0.800
(ii)	Ground	000Hects.		1.400	0.604	0.528	0.600	0.600	2.500	0.600
(iii)	Surface.	"		0.84	0.436	0.096	0.200	0.200	1.500	0.200
<u>2. Chemical Fertilizer (Level)</u>										
(a)	Nitrogenous	000Tonnes	4.52	5.20	4.89	5.74	4.50	4.50	8.00	5.50
(b)	Phosphetic	000Tonnes	0.89	1.20	1.19	1.08	1.05	1.05	3.50	1.50
(c)	Pottassic	000Tonnes	0.40	0.80	0.20	0.43	0.50	0.50	2.50	1.00
	Total		5.81	7.20	6.28	7.25	6.05	6.05	14.00	8.00
3.	Sludge Manures distribution	000Tonnes	17.45	200.00	84.46	26.68	40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00
4.	Composte Demonstration on fertiliser.	Nos.	-	1080	701	46	98	98	980	190
<u>Soil Conservation</u>										
5.	Soil conservation on agricultural land.	000Hect.	0.01	2.66	0.26	0.07	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.10
6.	Installation of 50 shallow cavity Tubewells adjoining the land allotted to landless	No.	-	50	10	20	20	20	50	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Net cropped area		000Hects.	54.07	72.00	56*	-	-			
8. Gross cropped area		000Hects.	83.05	135.00	84.45*	-	-	NA	NA	NA
								NA	NA	NA
<u>2. Co-operation</u>										
1. Primary Agrl. Credit Societies.	Nos.		30	35	30	30	30	30	-	-
2. Farmer Service Societies	"		5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-
3. Short-term loans advanced by Land Dev. Bank		Rs. in lakhs	12.00	200.00	134.00	63.84	90.00	90.00	500.00	100.00
4. Medium Term Loan advanced by Primary Agrl. Credit Societies.	"		16.00	50.00	23.00	-	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00
5. Long term loan advanced by Land Dev. Bank.	"		7.00	100.00	54.00	9.64	25.00	25.00	125.00	25.00
6. Agrl. produced Marketed by cooperative.	"		155.00	100.00	73.00	5.66	40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00

* For 81-82.

20-Point Programme-Physical target & Achievement

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1979-80	6th Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achieve-ment	1983-84 Achieve-ment	1984-85 Tar- get	Antici- pated Achievement	Seventh plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
02	Pulses Development (Production)	Tones	880	6000	4,93	NA	5000	5000	7,000	5000

U.T. OF DEL I

DRAFT VII FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN TPP-2

20-Point Programme-Physical Targets & Achievement 1985-86

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1979-80	6th Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-85 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Achievement	Seventh plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
03	Integrated Rural Dev. Prog. (I.R.D.P.)	Nos.	1758	15000	14576	1700	3000	3000	15000	3000	
	i) Beneficiaries identified	"		15000	9628	4017	3000	3000	15000	3000	
	iii) Scheduled Caste/Tribe Beneficiaries	"		4500	2914	968	900	900	4500	900	
	iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (I.S.B.).	"		-	458	992	765	765	3825	765	
	v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	"		-	1365	855	1200	1200	6000	1200	
2.	Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for increasing Agrl. Production.	Minikits		-	-	1000	2000	2000	10000	2000	
3.	<u>R.L.E.G.P.</u>	Mandays Employment		-	-	-	70000	30000	150000	30000	
4.	<u>N.R.E.P.</u>	-do-		-	-	15626	20000	20000	100000	20000	
5.	Development of Women & Children Block to be covered.	Block		-	-	-	-	-	5	1	
04.	Distribution of Surplus land	Acres		-	-	100	143	50	50	250	50

20-Point Programme - Physical Targets and Achievements

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP - 2

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target (1980-85)	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh plan (1985-90) Target	Targets 1985-86.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
05	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for agricultural labour	Villages -		All villages to be surveyed	All 237 villages surveyed	All 237 villages surveyed	All 237 villages surveyed	All 237 villages surveyed	All Schemes will be converted into non-plan during the Seventh Plan period	

06

^{ci}
Indence of bonded labour has not come to the notice of Delhi Administration.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan 1985 - 86
20-Point Programme - Physical Achievement

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Actual achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh five year Target 1985-90 proposed	1985-86 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>07. Agriculture & Allied Services</u>										
1.	Allotment of Land to S.C. landless labourers.	No. of S.C. families economically assisted			2556	296	100	100	250	50
2.	Development of land allotted to SC landless labourers.	"								
3.	Supply of production inputs.	"								
4.	Supply of implements	"								
5.	Installation of 50 Shallow Cavity tubewells for providing source of irrigation.	"								
6.	Distribution of Surplus land	"			-	-	50	50	-	-
7.	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme.	"			3054	879	900	900	4500	900

19. Handloom Development at Nand Nagri.	"	72	-	-	-	-	-
20. Loan from D.F.C.	"	5	-	-	-	-	-
21. Bhatti Mines.	"	-	415	292	292	-	-
22. Khadi Board.	"	-	344	350	350	2000	400
23. Construction of Low cost units of industrial work centres "	"	-	-	-	-	5000	1000

Technical Education

24. Training to illiterate landless S.C. labourers in masonry work.	"	-	40	140	140	-	-
25. Training to landless labourers and construction workers in plumbing.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Training to labourers through short terms courses for self employment.	"	-	-	-	-	2350	350

Delhi Development Authority

27. Constn. of Dhobi Ghats.	No. of SC families economically assisted.	280	560	1120	1120	4200	840
28. Constn. of pig sheds in resettlement colonies and financial assistance for opening piggery units.		72	327	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Training in Modern Poultry Farming.		"			23	50	-	-	-	-
<u>Industries</u>										
9. Grant cum Loan for modernisation of looms.		"			798	543	600	600	3000	600
10. Block Loan.		"			49	14	30	30	150	30
11. Financial incentives to SC entrepreneurs for setting up/ expansion of industries.		"			728	269	100	100	500	100
12. F.I.E. for Electronics, Okhla.		"			-	15	-	-	-	-
13. Weaver Colony at Bharat Nagar.		"			177	18	20	20	-	-
14. Promotion of handicraft (Training under Master Craftsman)		"			14	18	15	15	70	18
15. Setting up of Community work centres JJR Colonies.		"			-	12	43	43	-	-
16. Flatted factories for group Indust. Nos.1 to 6 at Okhla.		"			21	-	-	-	-	-
17. Grant-in-aid for purchase of tools.		"			1062	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
29.	Constn. of Shops/Tharas Kiosks for allotment to S.C. on lease hold basis.	No. of SC families economically assisted.			2500	562	1500	1500	-	-	
30.	Constn. of work sheds for allotment to SC's engaged in Service industries like book binding pen making, Cobblers, tin product, moulding, Shoe repairs etc.	"			18	-	500	500	-	-	
31.	Constn. of press platform.	"			-	-	-	-	5000	1000	
32.	Constn. of low cost Shops/Stall.	"			-	-	-	-	5630	1342	
33.	Margin money for the purchase of Scooters and Matador van	"			268	200	300	300	1850	370	
34.	Subsidy for Small & Cottage industries.	"			7807	2620	1500	1500	7500	1500	
35.	Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial & Dev. Corporation.	"			-	350	2500	2500	12500	2500	
		Total			40,000*	19,580	7532	10,060	10,060	54,500	11,000

* Implementation of Special Component Plan for S.C. was taken up for the first time in 1980-81.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90
AND
Annual Plan (1985-86)

20-Point Programme - Physical Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-83 Actual achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984 - 85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.										
1.	Slum population covered	Lakh persons	1.66	7.00	3.25	2.06	1.30	1.50	8.00 5.00	1.60 1.25
2.	Programme of providing developed plots to squatters for self help housing in terms of resources for construction of Houses	No. of Plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	12,000
3.	EWS Houses.	No.	-	1320 LIG + 1600 EWS	696 EWS & 936 LIG Houses completed	Work in progress for 1538 unit	Cont- 1538	1538	-	-
4.	Housing for the people living in designated slum areas.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	1000
5.	Constn. of slum tenements under slum clearance scheme.	No. of Tenements	14055	26055	2442	1500	1500	3080	-	-
6.	Housing for destitute & Physically handicapped	No.							1000	200

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

AND

Annual Plan (1985 - 86)

Point No.	Item	Unit	Level 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-83 Actual Achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984-85 Target	Anti-cipated achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-86 Target	1985-86 Target proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Power (DESU)										
<u>I. Generation</u>										
	i) Installation of 2x67.5 ME Thermal Sets at RPH	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x67.5 MW	-
	ii) Installation of 6 x 30 MW gas Turbo Sets.	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	6x30 MW	6x30
<u>II. Transformation Capacity</u>										
	i) 400 KV	MVA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440	-
	ii) 220 KV	MVA	350	800	250	200	500	500	2400	600
	iii) 66 KV	MVA	-	720	330	190	450	440	1240	60
	iv) 33 KV	MVA	1148	1498	383	135	150	150	962	962
	v) 11 KV	MVA	1143	1543	397.258	99.772	100	100	1500	300
	vi) Shunt capacitor's	MVAR	-	-	-	-	100	100	400	80
<u>III. Transmission & Distribution Line</u>										
	i) 400 KV	Kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
	ii) 220 KV	Kms	280	306	-	-	9	6	181	23
	iii) 66 KV	Kms	-	180	61.3	43.6	35	89.1	316.58	143.58
	iv) 33 KV	Kms	636	726	155.55	18.4	30	30	235	50
	v) 11 KV	Kms	12517	15017	3870.471	999.824	500	500	8250	1650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Training in Modern Poultry Farming.	"			23	50	-	-	-	-
	<u>Industries</u>									
9.	Grant cum Loan for modernisation of looms.	"			798	543	600	600	3000	600
10.	Block Loan.	"			49	14	30	30	150	30
11.	Financial incentives to SC entrepreneurs for setting up/ expansion of industries.	"			728	269	100	100	500	100
12.	F.I.S. for Electronics, Okhla.	"			-	15	-	-	-	-
13.	Weaver Colony at Bharat Nagar.	"			177	18	20	20	-	-
14.	Promotion of handicraft (Training under Master Craftsman)	"			14	18	15	15	70	18
15.	Setting up of Community work centres JJR Colonies.	"			-	12	43	43	-	-
16.	Flatted factories for group Indust. Nos.1 to 6 at Okhla.	"			21	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Grant-in-aid for purchase of tools.	"			1062	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
29.	Constn. of Shops/Tharas Kiosks for allotment to S.C. on lease hold basis.	No. of SC families economically assisted.			2500	562	1500	1500	-	-	
30.	Constn. of work sheds for allotment to SC's engaged in Service industries like book binding pen making, Cobblers, tin product, moulding, Shoe repairs etc.	"			18	-	500	500	-	-	
31.	Constn. of press platform.	"			-	-	-	-	5000	1000	
32.	Constn. of low cost Shops/Stall.	"			-	-	-	-	5630	1342	
33.	Margin money for the purchase of Scooters and Matador van	"			268	200	300	300	1850	370	
34.	Subsidy for Small & Cottage industries.	"			7807	2620	1500	1500	7500	1500	
35.	Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial & Dev. Corporation.	"			-	350	2500	2500	12500	2500	
		Total			40,000*	19,580	7532	10,060	10,060	54,500	11,000

* Implementation of Special Component Plan for S.C. was taken up for the first time in 1980-81.

20-Point Programme - Physical Targets and Achievements

U.T. OF DELHI
TPP - 2

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth plan Target (1980-85)	1980-83 Achievements	1983-84 Achievements	1984-85 Target	Anti-cipa- (1985-90) Achieve- ment	Seventh plan Target (1985-86)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
08	Supply of Drinking Water to Problem villages.									
	1. Problem villages to be covered	Nos.	49	148	89					All the problem villages have already been covered by the end of 1982-83 by MCD.
	11. Harijan Basties to be covered.	Nos.	-	399	172	187	40	40		

Only some augmentation work shall have to be carried out during the VIIth Five Year Plan for augmentation of per capita water supply.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan (1985 - 86)
20-Point Programme - Physical Achievement

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	6th plan target 1980-85	1980-83 achievement	1983-84 achievement	1984 - 85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh plan (1985-90) Target proposed	Annual plan 1985-86 proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
09										
	1) <u>House Sites</u>									
	a) To be allotted	Nos.	NA	7500	7735	4197	3000	3000	10,000	2,000
	b) To be developed	Nos.	NA	7500						
	2) <u>Construction Assistance</u>	Nos.	-	-	1100	1000	1000	1000	5,000	1,000
	3) Housing subsidy in rural areas for scheduled Castes.	No. of 529 families		7500	787	87	200	200	2750	550

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90
AND
Annual Plan (1985-86)

20-Point programme - Physical Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Actual achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984 - 85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target et proposed	1985-86 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.										
1.	Slum population covered	Lakh persons	1.66	7.00	3.25	2.06	1.30	1.60	5.00 8.00	1.25 1.60
2.	Programme of providing developed plots to squatters for self help housing in terms of resources for construction of Houses	No. of Plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	12,000
3.	EWS Houses.	No.	-	1320 LIG + 1600 EWS	696 EWS & 936 LIG Houses completed	Work in progress for 1538 unit	Cont- 1538 work of 1538 unit to be completed	-	-	-
4.	Housing for the people living in designated slum areas.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	1000
5.	Constn. of slum tenements under slum clearance scheme.	No. of Tenements	14055	26055	2442	1500	1500	3080	-	-
6.	Housing for destitute & Physically handicapped								1000	200

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
AND
Annual Plan (1985 - 86)

Point No.	Item	Unit	Level 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-83 Actual Achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984-85 Target	Anti-cipated achievement	Seventh 1985-86 Plan proposed Target	Target proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Power (DESU)										
I. Generation										
	i) Installation of 2x67.5 ME Thermal Sets at RPH	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	2x67.5 MW	-
	ii) Installation of 6 x 30 MW gas Turbo Sets.	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	6x30 MW	6x30
II. Transformation Capacity										
	i) 400 KV	MVA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1440	-
	ii) 220 KV	MVA	350	800	250	200	500	500	2400	600
	iii) 66 KV	MVA	-	720	330	190	450	440	1240	60
	iv) 33 KV	MVA	1148	1498	383	135	150	150	962	962
	v) 11 KV	MVA	1143	1543	397.258	99.772	100	100	1500	300
	vi) Shunt capacitor's	MVAR	-	-	-	-	100	100	400	80
III. Transmission & Distribution Line										
	i) 400 KV	Kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
	ii) 220 KV	Kms	280	306	-	-	9	6	181	23
	iii) 66 KV	Kms	-	180	61.3	43.6	35	89.1	316.58	143.58
	iv) 33 KV	Kms	636	726	155.55	18.4	30	30	235	50
	v) 11 KV	Kms	12517	15017	3870.471	999.824	500	500	8250	1650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV. No. of connections	Nos.	938950	1138950	203552	66309	45000	45000	5,00,000	1,00,000	
V. No. of Tubewells	No.	11065	13565	3067	789	600	600	2500	500	
VI. No. of Harijan Basties	No.	264	399	45	78	12	12	-	-	
<u>NDMC</u>										
i) HT & LT Cables	Kms	2657	3032	278	61	50	40	250	40	
ii) Transformer Distribution	MVA	286.5	362.5	41	13	12	15	80	15	
iii) LT Connections	No.	69427	72727	3752	1181	1250	1250	6000	1200	

Delhi Administration has proposed a reduction in the outlays for 1985-90 and 1985-86. The impact of it on physical target is not readily available.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)
 AND
 Annual Plan 1985 - 86

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target 1979-80	Actual achievement 1980-83	Actual achievement 1983-84	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh five year 1985-90 Target proposed	1985-86 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.1.	Sterlisations	No.	-	95,000	70,849*	27266*	26000	26000	1,50,000	30,000
	2. I.U.D.	"	-	1,64,500	1,13,597*	45882	89,000	89,000	3,25,000	65,000
	3. C.C. Users	"	-	1,96,000 (each year)	4,36,671*	1,32,947	2,43,000	2,43,000	12,50,000	2,50,000
	4. O.P. Users	"	-	NA	2186*	708	2200	200	11,000	2200

* Revised figures.

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	6th Plan Targets 1980-85	1980-85 Achievements	1983-84 Achievements	1984-85 Target	1984-85 Anti-Achievement	7th Plan (1985-90) Targets	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	<u>Family Welfare</u>									
	<u>Dte. of Health Services</u>									
	<u>1. Hospitals</u>									
	a) Urban (Including Resettlement colonies)	No. Cumulative	5	9	5	5	5	5	12	5
	b) Rural	No. "	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
	<u>2. Hospital beds</u>									
	a) Urban	No. "	274	1474	274	300	300	340	2244	340
	b) Rural	No. "	-	100	-	-	-	-	400	-
	<u>3. Dispensaries</u>									
	a) Allopathic (Urban & Rural)	No	77	103	92	97	103	103	128	108
	b) Allopathic Upgradation (Urban & Rural)	No. "	5	30	20	25	30	30	55	35
	c) Homeopathic (Urban & Rural).	No. "	28	28	28	28	28	28	38	30
	4. Polyclinics	Nos. "	2	13	7	7	13	13	13	13
	5. School Health Scheme	Clinic	4	83	34	41	83	83	113	89
	6. Opening of Health Centres & dispensaries.	Disp.	-	26	15	5	6	6	25	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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2. Supplementary Nutrition Programme inside (ICDS)

a) Existing	Project	77	19	14	17	19	19	-	-
	Benef.(In lakhs)	0.29	1.23	1.44	2.04	2.04	2.13	-	-
b) Expansion	Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
	Benef.(in lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.36

IV. Mid Day Meal

a) Delhi Administration	No.of children (in lakhs)	-	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.08
b) M.C.D.	"	0.80	2.20	1.20	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	2.50
c) N.D.M.C.	"	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.30
Total	"	1.05	3.00	1.58	2.34	2.36	2.36	4.99	2.88

V. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

a) Integrated Child Dev. Programme.	Project	5	17	12	17	17	17	23	20
	Benef. (Lakhs)	0.47	2.69	1.44	2.48	3.13	3.13	3.91	3.40
b) Functional Literacy for adult women	Centres	5	17	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Benef. (In lakhs)	0.06	0.34	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth plan Target (1980-85)	1980-83 Achieve-ment	1983-84 Achieve-ment	1984-85 Tar- get	Anti- cipat- ed	Seventh five 1985- 90 (Targets proposed)	1985- 86 Target	Propo- sed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
16.	<u>Elementary Education for age group 6-14 removal of adult illiteracy.</u>										
	<u>A. Class I to V (Age group 6-11)</u>										
	1. Total enrolment										
	a) Boys	in lakhs	3.46	3.87	3.69	3.96	4.20	4.20	5.00	4.40	
	b) Girls	in lakhs	2.98	4.10	3.29	3.45	3.52	3.52	4.27	3.63	
	c) Total		<u>6.44</u>	<u>7.97</u>	<u>6.98</u>	<u>7.41</u>	<u>7.72</u>	<u>7.72</u>	<u>9.27</u>	<u>8.03</u>	
	II. Percentage of age group										
	a) Boys		105.8	107.2	104.8	105.9	107.7	107.7	100.00	109.2	
	b) Girls		91.1	107.6	88.9	89.4	90.3	90.3	100.4	93.1	
	c) Total		<u>98.5</u>	<u>107.4</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>100.2</u>	<u>101.3</u>	
	III. Enrolment of S.C. Students										
	a) Boys	in lakhs	0.92	N.A.	1.08	1.08	1.14	1.14	1.29	1.17	
	b) Girls	-do-	0.65	N.A.	0.72	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.86	0.78	
	c) Total		<u>1.57</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>1.86</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>1.95</u>	
	IV. Percentage to age group										
	a) Boys		187.8	N.A.	183.0	177.0	178.1	178.1	169.7	182.8	
	b) Girls		135.4	-do-	126.3	130.0	122.6	122.6	122.9	125.8	
	c) Total		<u>161.8</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>155.2</u>	<u>148.8</u>	<u>150.8</u>	<u>155.8</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>154.8</u>	

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. Enrolment of S.T. Students										
a) Boys		Nos.	111	NA	65	70	100	100	150	110
b) Girls		Nos.	61	-do-	50	52	80	80	130	90
			<u>172</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>200</u>

VI. Percentage to age group

- a) Boys
- b) Girls
- c) Total

For all practical purposes S/T population in Delhi is negligible

B. Class VI to VIII (Age group 11 to 14)

I. Enrolment

a) Boys	in lakhs	1.75	2.14	2.05	2.15	2.28	2.28	2.92	2.39
b) Girls	-do-	1.28	1.55	1.51	1.65	1.73	1.73	2.22	1.82
c) Total		<u>3.03</u>	<u>3.69</u>	<u>3.56</u>	<u>3.80</u>	<u>4.01</u>	<u>4.01</u>	<u>5.14</u>	<u>4.21</u>

II. Percentage to age group

a) Boys	84.9	100.4	87.9	88.5	89.8	89.8	97.3	91.9
b) Girls	65.8	71.8	67.4	70.5	72.1	72.1	76.5	73.7
c) Total	<u>75.6</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>77.9</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>87.1</u>	<u>83.04</u>

III. Enrolment to SC students

a) Boys	in lakhs	0.24	NA	0.36	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.61	0.48
b) Girls	"	0.11	-do-	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.34	0.27
c) Total		<u>0.35</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.65</u>	<u>0.70</u>	<u>0.70</u>	<u>0.95</u>	<u>0.75</u>

IV. Percentage to age group

a) Boys	in lakhs	80.0	NA	94.7	110.1	109.7	109.7	135.6	125.1
b) Girls	-do-	56.7	-do-	55.9	61.1	67.6	67.6	77.3	73.0
c) Total		<u>58.3</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>76.4</u>	<u>86.7</u>	<u>89.7</u>	<u>89.7</u>	<u>106.7</u>	<u>98.7</u>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. Enrolment to ST students											
a) Boys			Nos.	117	NA	65	68	105	105	155	115
b) Girls			"	41	-do-	30	32	50	50	75	55
c) Total			"	<u>158</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>170</u>

VI. Percentage to age group

- a) Boys
- b) Girls
- c) Total

For all Practical purpose ST population in Delhi is negligible.

Enrolment in Non-Formal
(Part time/Continuation classes)

Age group 11-13

Total	Nos.	NA	NA	546	742	1000	-	-	-
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Adult Education

a) Number of participants (age group 15-35)	Nos.	25.30	NA	46.00	41.34	80.00	70.00	500.00	90.00	
b) No. of centres group-under										
i) Central programme	Nos.	300	NA	300	300	300		1889	3500	2850
ii) States programme	"	638	-do-	1400	1195	2100				
iii) Voluntary agencies	"	101	-do-	96	83	300				

20-Point Programme-Physical Targets & Achievement

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base level 1979-80	6th Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-83 achievement	1983-84 achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	New Fair Price Shops Opened.	Nos.	-	-	913	157	No target has been fixed for 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90 & Annual Plan 1985-86.			

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth plan Target	Actual achievement 1980-83	Actual achievement 1983-84	1984 - 85 Target	Anticipated achievement 1985-90	Seventh plan 1985-86 Target	1985-86 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

18. Directorate of Industries.

I. Small Scale Industries.

a) Unit Registered	'000Nos. cumulative	17	27	25	28	30	31	45	34
b) Estimated Unit (Unregistered)	"	25	30	28	29	30	30	40	31
Total Unit (A + B)		42	57	53	57	60	61	85	65
c) Production	Rs. in lakhs	1,70,000	3,90,000	2,85,000	3,05,000	3,20,000	3,25,000	4,45,000	3,45,000
d) Persons (EMPLOYMENT)	No.'000	375	525	470	513	540	550	675	573

II. Industrial Estates/Areas

a) Estates/Area functioning	No. Cumulative	4	41	10	10	17	17	38	27
b) Nos. of Units.	No.'000	1458	6256	1740	1740	2311	2311	5286	3392
c) Production	Rs. in lakhs	7290	31280	7572	7572	7572	7572	61967	10162
d) Employment	No.'000	14.530	43.792	16.554	16.554	16.554	16.554	74.332	19.672

III. Handloom Industry

a) Production	i) Meters in lakhs	-	-	-	-	-	347.00	558.00	381.00
b) Employment	ii) Rs. in lakhs Nos' 000	828.84 9.25	1127.28 14.892	1202.62 12.500	1506.62 13.750	1657.00 15.120	3465.00 15.120	5580.00 24.350	3812.00 16.630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>IV. Power loom Industries</u>										
a) Production		i) Meter in lakhs	-	-	-	-	-	47.00	47.00	47.00
		ii) Rs. in lakhs	488.41	543.425	674.335	826.875	963.66	1187.00	1187.00	1187.00
b) Employment		Nos'000	1.200	1.800	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
<u>V. Semi-Culture</u>										
a) Production of raw silk		'000Kgs.	Not Applicable							
b) Employment		'000Nos.								
<u>VI. Coir Industry</u>										
a) Production of yarn		'000 Tonnes	Not Applicable							
b) Production of other items		'000 Tonnes								
c) Empliyment		Nos'000								
<u>VII. Handicraft</u>										
a) Production		Rs.in lakhs	6469.11	9504.05	8151.07	29600.00	9507.36	31968.00	46971.00	34526.00
b) Employment		No'000	23.50	26.063	24.741	71.00	25.994	73.00	130.00	82.00
<u>VIII. Khadi & Village Industries</u>										
a) Within the Purview of KVIC No.			552	2215	1152	1949	2953	2953	8000	4124
b) Production		Rs.in lakhs	61.08	199.35	103.68	175.41	265.77	265.77	720.00	371.16
c) Employment		No'000	0.818	6.645	3.456	5.847	8.859	8.859	24.000	12.372

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

AND

Annual Plan (1985-86)

20-Point Programme - Physical Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-85 Actual Achievement	1983-84 Actual achievement	1984 - 85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

19. Action against smugglers hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.

No specific targets have been fixed.

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90
and Annual 1985-86.

New 20-Point Programme - Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Point No. CODE	VI Plan	Actual	1984 - 85		Total Prop.		R E M ARKS.
	Outlay 1980-85	Expenditure 1980-83	Out- lay	likely Exp	outlay Annual plan 1985- 86	plan 1985- 86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.	7.74	1.97	0.80	0.97	0.89	5.18	1.64
02. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.	-	-	No provision exists in Territory's plan				
03. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.	-	-	No provision exists in Territory's plan				
04. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all Administrative & legal obstacles.	Provision reflected under Point No.7.						
05. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	*	*
06. Rehabilitate bonded labour.	No provision exists in Territory's plan						
07. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	13.04	5.02	3.50	5.67	6.34	49.51	11.41
08. Supply drinking water to all problem villages	8.00	6.47	2.31	1.80	1.80	6.00	2.00

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.	0.45	0.28	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.50	0.10	
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.	45.10	29.84	13.85	14.50	14.50	121.80	25.32	
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.	152.94	85.91	44.63	43.15	43.15*	414.50*	82.30*	
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of biogas and other alternative energy sources.	2.90	2.14	0.88	1.38	1.51	11.50	2.20	
13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.	-	0.19	0.08	0.18	0.18	2.99	0.79	
14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, TB and blindness	12.90	5.60	3.47	5.33	5.27	30.85	5.94	
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.	6.78	4.58	2.08	3.17	3.46	23.80	3.06	

* DESU proposed Rs.10,522.00 lakhs, Rs.83,796.78 lakhs, & Rs. 24.785.78 lakhs for 1984-85, VIIth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 respectively, but due to constraint on resources Delhi Admn. suggestes a reduced outlay.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.	29.50	23.48	20.07	26.41	27.61	175.84	33.14	
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels, and make available to students textbooks and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer production movement.	0.72	0.29	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.43	0.11	
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects given handicrafts, handlooms small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.	23.44	12.50	7.50	7.42	7.47	57.30	6.35	
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.	8.50	5.27	1.36	0.61	0.61	9.80	2.55	
TOTAL	312.10	183.55	100.75	110.82	112.99	910.00	176.91	

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-86
AND
Annual plan 1985 - 86.
(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)
New 20-Point Programme-Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No.. CODE	Sixth	Actual	1984-85		Total proposed		R E M A R K S.
	Plan 1980-85 Rs.	Expenditure 1980-83 Rs.	1983-84 Rs.	Out-likely lay Rs.	Exp. Rs.	outlay VIIth Annual plan 1980-85 Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.	9.36	4.93	1.97	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
02. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil-seeds.	NA	0.64	0.45	0.40	0.18	3.57	0.73
03. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes	212.80	103.29	56.96	73.27	73.27	380.00	76.00
07. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes & tribes	NA	2.86	1.11	1.12	1.12	6.50	1.25
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities/-	-	-	-	-	40.00	3831.00	1131.00
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.	NA	-	-	24.43	24.43	70.00	14.50
13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement. (and electrify all villages.	546.72	358.90	194.86	184.	184.43	1125.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.	NA	162.36	139.00	146.90	148.40	959.00	175.20	
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels, and make available to students text-books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.	-	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>TOTAL :</u>		768.88	636.78	394.35	432.55	473.83	6385.07	1625.68

Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

AND

(Annual Plan 1985 - 86)

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

20-Point Programme Outlays & Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Sixth plan 1980-85 outlay 1980-85	1983-84 Actual Expdr.	1984-85 Actual Expdr.	1984-85 Out-lay	Anticipated Expdr.	Seventh plan (1985-90) proposed outlay	1985-86 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>I. Agriculture & Allied Services</u>								
01.	(i) Farmers Training & Education in High yielding varieties	9.36	4.93	1.97	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
02.	(ii) Pulses Development	NA	0.64	0.45	0.40	0.18	3.57	0.73
03.	(iii) Integrated Rural Dev. Programme	175.00	103.29	52.93	40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00
	(iv) National Rural Emp. Prog.	37.80	-	4.03	16.00	16.00	80.00	16.00
	(v) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	NA	-	-	17.27	17.27	100.00	20.00
12.	Social Forestry including Fuel Wood	-	-	-	15.00	15.00	NA	NA
12.	Demostration Cum Training Programme of Solar Cookers.	NA	-	-	4.43	4.43	60.00	12.00
12.	National Demostration of improved chulloqs.	NA	-	-	5.00	5.00	10.00	2.50
15.	Development of Women & Children	NA	-	-	-	1.50	21.00	4.20
<u>II. Cooperation</u>								
17.	Development of Consumer Cooperative	-	3.80	-	-	-	-	-

<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>III. Power</u>							
II.(i) Installation of New 90 Ton Wagon tippler alongwith remodelling of rail yard.	-	-	-	-	30.00	1970.00	500.00
(ii)Modification of ESP's of unit 2,3,& 4 as per BHEL proposal	-	-	-	-	-	1200.00	300.00
(iii)Installation of cooling tower to meet requirement of pollution control Board.	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	300.00
(iv)Revamping of instruments of units 2,3,4 and 5 (Addnl.work)	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	20.00
(v) Extension of store sheds building (Phase-II).	-	-	-	-	10.00	11.00	11.00
<u>IV. MEDICAL</u>							
13.(i) Family Welfare Programme (Dte. of Health Services)	546.72	358.90	194.86	184.43	184.43	1125.00	225.00
<u>V. Welfare of SC/ST</u>							
07.(i)Pre-examination Coaching Centre for SC.	NA	2.86	1.11	1.12	1.12	6.50	1.25
<u>VI. Social Welfare</u>							
15.(i)Integrated Child Dev. Scheme	NA	124.19	120.00	123.54	123.54	816.00	147.00
(ii)Functional Literacy for adult women.	NA	38.17	19.00	23.36	23.36	122.00	24.00
Total:	<u>769.89</u>	<u>636.78</u>	<u>304.35</u>	<u>432.55</u>	<u>473.83</u>	<u>6385.07</u>	<u>1625.68</u>

Point	Item	Unit	Actual achievement 1983-84	Target 1984-85	Achievement during Nov., 1984.	Cumulative achievement upto Nov., '84.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Increase in irrigation potential.	Area Hect.	624	800	120	344	
2.	Increase pulses & Oil Seeds	Prod. Tonnes	-	-	-	-	
	a) Pulses						
	b) Oil Seeds	-do-	Negligible		-	-	
3.	I.R.D.P.	No. of families benefited	4017	3000	322	1777	
		Of Which SC	968	900	76	359	
	ii) NREP	Mandays emp.	15626	20000	1794	11514	
	iii) RLGP	-do-	-	70000	-	-	
4.a)	Surplus land assumed for allotment.	acres	73	-	-	-	
b)	Surplus land allotted	-do-	143	50	-	18	
5.	Report current minimum wages and date of revision.	Delhi Admn., has revised the minimum rate of wages in 27 scheduled employment including agriculture under minimum wages act. These rates are enforced from 1.6.84.					
7.	Families economically assisted SC.	Nos.	7621	10060	506	3005	
8.i)	Drinking water problem solved.	No. of villages	-	All the problem villages had already been covered.			
ii)	Harijan basties covered under drinking water	No.	187	40	2	27	
9.a)	House sites allotted	No.	4197	3000	20	2071	
b)	Constn. assistance provided	Nos.	1000	1000	-	-	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.a)	Slum population covered	No.	206000	160000	11506	77285	
b)	EWS houses provided	No.	-	1538	@	@	
c)	Slum Tenements.	Nos.	-	1500	149	149	
11.	Rural Electrification						
a)	Villages electrified	Nos.	All villages electrified				
b)	Pumpsets energised	Nos.	789	600	201	514	
c)	Harijan basties electrified	Nos.	78	12	-	-	
12.a)	Tree-Planted	'000Nos.	3070	2500	204	2453	
b)	Bio-gas plants set up	Nos.	32	140	4	10	Under Territory' Plan
13.	Family planning sterlisation done	Nos.	27000	26000	1605	14405	
14.	Sub-Centres set up	Nos.	3	1	-	-	
15.	I.C.D.S. Block sanctioned	Nos.	5	-	-	-	
17.	New Fair Price Shops opened	Nos.	117	-	38	329	
18.	Villages & Small Scale Units registered.	Nos.	3306	2000	255	2783	

@ Allotment of 312 units at Pritampura (Pocket 'N' Uttar) is in process. The construction of remaining 1226 units is in progress.

