

# SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN DELHI

*An Appraisal*



सत्यमेव जयते

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
DELHI ADMINISTRATION

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## FOREWORD

A review of the activities carried on under the aegis of the Delhi Administration during the Second Five Year Plan is now being released as a self-contained publication. It is already overdue, and while expressing regret for the delay I venture to express the hope that it may prove to be useful as a record of the progress achieved in various directions. By itself it is totally inadequate for the appreciation of the complex problems of this rapidly expanding metropolis or for providing conclusions on the basis of which they can be effectively handled. The problems of the capital now have been the subject of very detailed and comprehensive study by the Town Planning Organization and the Delhi Development Authority. Their work was completed in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan and a detailed report has been submitted to the Central Government for consideration, while during the interlude certain projects relating to the development of land, construction of the road system, construction of bridges, development of municipal services and many other matters have already been taken in hand. Naturally in a review of this kind no account has been given of that vast field which depends entirely for its growth and development on endeavour which is not directly dependant on official agencies.

February 14, 1962.

Delhi.

BHAGWAN SAHAY

Chief Commissioner.

## INTRODUCTION

The process of planned economic development was initiated in India more than ten years ago. The central objective of the planning undertaken has been the promotion of rapid and balanced economic development with a view to raise the living standards of the people and to establish a socialist pattern of society. The First Five Year Plan was calculated to strengthen the economy at the base and to initiate institutional changes which would facilitate more rapid advance in future. The Second Five Year Plan was intended to carry forward and accelerate the process of development initiated in the First Plan period.

Delhi also followed the process adopted in the rest of India. But it occupies a peculiar place in our country. Delhi is the capital of India and public opinion here is extremely sensitive. It is critical of short-comings and demands a high degree of efficiency from the Administration. The problems of Delhi are both urban as well as rural, although predominantly urban. According to the census of 1961 the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi is 26.59 lakhs of which only about 3 lakhs live in the villages. Moreover the population has grown very fast. Special measures and developmental activities had to be taken up in order to keep pace with the needs of a fast growing population of an essentially urban character.

The problems in Delhi acquired sudden importance after the partition of the country. There was a large influx of population from Pakistan. This was a sudden growth and there was no time to evolve a plan for orderly development of the city. The result was that sub-standard constructions grew up at an alarming pace, slums developed fast, basic civic amenities such as water supply, sewage, power, housing, transport, etc., could not be provided in full.

Efforts were made to deal with these problems in the First Five Year Plan but owing to various limitations, the activity of the First Plan period touched only the fringe of the problem. The Second Five Year Plan was a more

serious attempt at solving these problems. The financial allocation for the Second Five Year Plan period was of the order of Rs. 16·97 crores as against the First Plan outlay of Rs. 6·86 crores. The following break-up of the Second Plan allocations would give an idea of the importance given to the various items of work in the Plan:—

Serial No.	Head of Development	Plan provision 1956-61 (Rs. Lacs.)
1.	Agriculture and Community Development . . . . .	190·00
2.	Irrigation and Power . . . . .	420·38
3.	Village & Small Industries . . . . .	181·45
4.	Roads . . . . .	38·00
5.	Education . . . . .	380·00
6.	Medical and Public Health . . . . .	260·30
7.	Housing . . . . .	190·00
8.	Welfare of Backward Classes . . . . .	15·15
9.	Labour Welfare . . . . .	9·50
10.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	12·57
	TOTAL . . . . .	1,697·35

During the course of the plan, it was found that these allocations were not adequate and the various Ministries of the Government of India from time to time financed certain additional development programmes, namely, industries, health, housing, and certain loan works of the Municipal Corporation to the extent of Rs. 21·26 crores. Thus, although the Plan of the Delhi Administration continued to be limited to Rs. 16·97 crores, the actual allocations including those for centrally sponsored schemes for Delhi amounted to Rs. 38·23 crores. This publication is, however, concerned mainly with the limited Plan of Rs. 16·97 crores.

Several significant changes occurred during the Second Five Year Plan period. Firstly it witnessed a change in the status of Delhi. From a part 'C' State, Delhi became a Centrally administered territory in November 1956 and the Chief Commissioner took over as the Administrator of the Territory. Various smaller local bodies were replaced by the Municipal Corporation in April, 1958. The Corpo-

ration now provides services to the whole of Delhi except the areas within the jurisdiction of the N.D.M.C. and the Delhi Cantonment Board. The responsibility for the implementation of several Plan schemes was also transferred to the Municipal Corporation.

In the rural areas, the Land Reforms Act, 1954 was enforced with a view to eliminate the intermediaries and to create a uniform body of peasant proprietors with direct and permanent interest in the land. Legislation for the establishment of Village Panchayat was also enacted. Elections to the Panchayats were held in 1959 and the Panchayats started functioning with effect from February, 1960.

These events played a significant role in the progress of the Plan schemes. The introduction of the Land Reforms Act and establishment of Panchayats accelerated the progress of rural development. But the change in the character of the Delhi Administration and the establishment of the Municipal Corporation led to some delay in the implementation of many schemes. This delay was unavoidable. Changes had to be introduced in the financial and administrative procedures, and the adjustments connected with the transfer of schemes relating to public health, primary education, and electricity etc., from the Delhi Administration to the Municipal Corporation took some time.

There were several other serious difficulties in the way of the implementation of some schemes, particularly those relating to medical and public health, industries and labour. One difficulty was the non-availability of suitable sites for the hospitals, schools etc. Another was the non-availability of technical staff. A number of schemes had to be dropped or modified on account of change in policy or as a result of further scrutiny which showed that the schemes were not feasible. This was particularly true regarding the agricultural programmes.

Nevertheless, the progress made during the Second Plan period was very significant. Among the various sectors the achievement in the power sector exceeded the targets. As against a Plan provision of Rs. 403·75 lakhs there was an expenditure of Rs. 627·05 lakhs. Schemes relating

to general education made excellent progress and achieved 103 per cent of the target. Progress of the housing schemes, particularly the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, was also very good, with an achievement of 91 per cent. Much was also done for the welfare of the Backward Classes; achievement in this sector was over 99 per cent.

The following table will show the achievements in respect of the various heads of development during the Second Plan period:—

Serial No.	Head of Development	Plan provision 1956-61	Actual expenditure 1956-61
1.	Agriculture and Community Development . . . . .	190·00	82·57
2.	Irrigation and Power . . . . .	420·38	627·05
3.	Village and Small industries . . . . .	181·45	117·95
4.	Roads . . . . .	38·00	10·30
5.	Education . . . . .	380·00	392·42
6.	Medical and Public Health . . . . .	260·30	115·22
7.	Housing . . . . .	190·00	171·99
8.	Welfare of Backward Classes . . . . .	15·15	15·12
9.	Labour Welfare . . . . .	9·50	1·88
10.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	12·57	2·29
TOTAL . . . . .		1697·35	1536·79

The highlights of achievements under various heads of development are given below:—

In the sphere of rural development there was significant increase in agricultural production as a result of the improvement in agricultural practices. The Union Territory of Delhi received two Community Awards of the value of Rs. 50,000 each from the Government of India on account of increase in production.

The entire rural area of Delhi was covered by N.E.S. Blocks. The Blocks were regrouped into 5 with headquarters at Alipur, Najafgarh, Kanjhawala, Shahdara and Mehrauli.

Panchayats came into being. 205 Gaon Panchayats and 22 Circle Panchayats were established. The Village Develop-

ment Council and the nominated Block Development Committees which were hitherto responsible for the development programmes at the village and block levels respectively were replaced by elected Panchayats and Block Panchayat Samitis, which elect their own Chairmen. Panchayats have been given both executive and judicial functions. They have been made the agency for the execution of the various schemes for rural development.

In the field of animal husbandry equal attention was given to the development of cattle and provision of veterinary assistance. The result has been a significant improvement in the breed of cattle. In the All-India Cattle Show held in 1959-60 the cattle of Delhi won 81 prizes. Besides there is now one veterinary hospital for every 10,000 animals which is the highest veterinary aid available in India.

Poultry development also received great stimulus. The number of private poultry farms rose from 11 to 200 during the Plan period. The quality of birds was also improved. In the All India Poultry Show held in 1959-60 the birds of the Delhi Farm won more challenge cups and first prizes than the aggregate number of such cups and prizes won by all the Government Poultry Farms of India put together.

Co-operation also received due attention. The traditional function of the societies had been to supply credit. During the Plan period efforts were made to increase the number of societies and to diversify their functions. An outstanding achievement has been that all villages in the Union Territory of Delhi are covered by primary agricultural societies. Four marketing societies were organised. 224 industrial co-operative societies were registered raising the number of industrial co-operatives to 398 at the end of the Plan. The following table would indicate briefly the achievements in this sector:

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(a) No. of societies . . . .	611	1,432	2,019
(b) Membership . . . . .	49,560	87,726	1,80,453
(c) Working Capital (Rs. lakhs) . . . . .	131.92	312.64	995.31
(d) Coverage of population . . . . .	12.4%	21.2%	33.7%

The development of industries was given high priority. Industries were encouraged by grant of financial assistance,



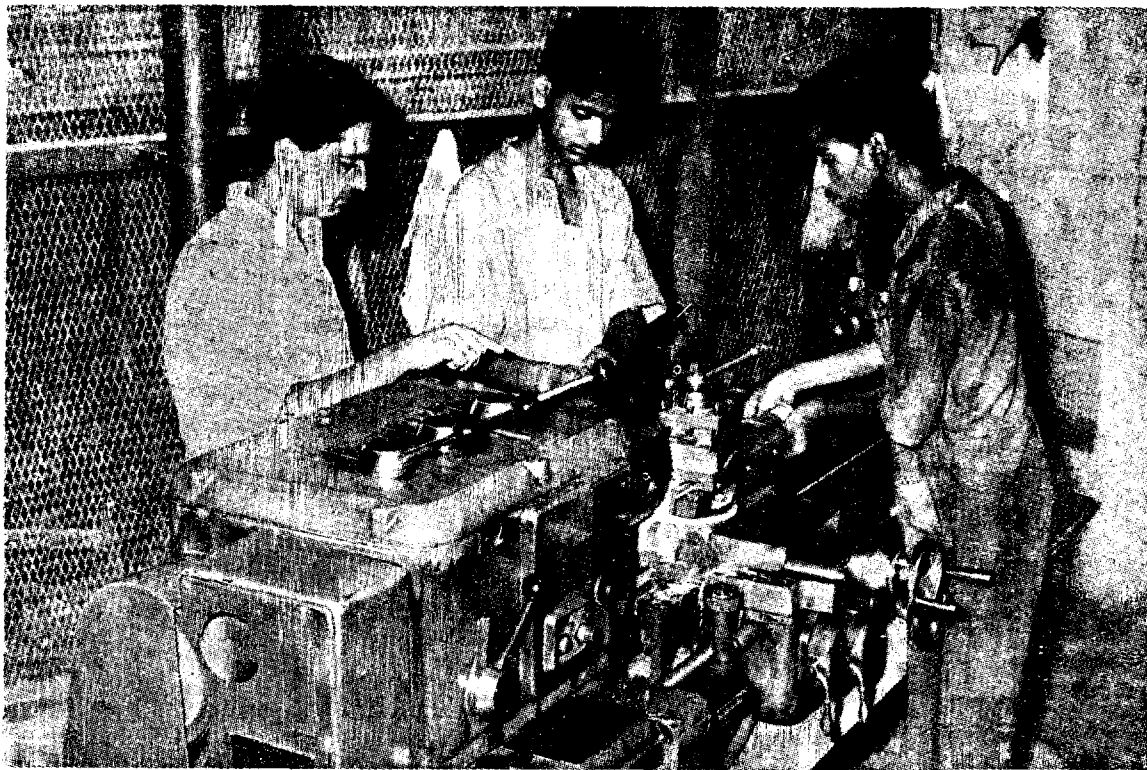
provision of housing, assistance in the marketing of industrial products by organisation of industrial co-operatives and by imparting technical training. The Okhla Industrial Estate was started in order to provide suitable accommodation to small scale industries. There was significant rise in industrial activities. The number of registered factories rose to 1,061 in 1960 from 725 at the beginning of the Plan period. The number of workers employed in the registered factories rose from 42,000 to 58,000.

Special attention was given to the provision of adequate medical and public health facilities. The Maulana Azad Medical College was started in February, 1958 in order to meet the growing demand for facilities of medical education. Health centres were opened in rural areas in order to bring medical facilities within the easy reach of the people. As a result of the activities undertaken, the total number of hospitals went upto 35 with the total indoor bed strength of 5,537 as compared with 32 hospitals with a total indoor bed strength of 3,052 in 1956. The number of dispensaries rose from 45 to 81. The proportion of beds stood at 2.1 beds per thousand of the population while the corresponding bed strength in 1956 was as low as 1.2.

In the field of education the advance was notable. The number of schools rose from 814 in 1955-56 to 1,219 in 1960-61. The following table would indicate the increase in the number of students in the two Plans:—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. Primary/Junior basic . . . . .	1,04,286	1,85,866	2,72,400
2. Middle/senior basic . . . . .	42,207	68,409	1,07,000
3. High/higher secondary . . . . .	21,732	25,054	53,112
TOTAL . . . . .	1,68,225	2,79,329	4,32,512

63 pucca and 13 pre-fabricated school buildings were constructed while 12 school buildings were under construction at the end of the Plan period. Literacy rose from nearly 38 per cent in 1951 to 44 per cent in 1956 and to 51 per cent in 1961.



TRAINEES AT THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

In the field of technical education, the number of industrial training institutes rose from 3 at the end of the First Plan to 7 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of seats rose from 864 to 2,528.

The housing problem was also tackled. In the last two decades the population of the urban area has quadrupled itself. The rapid expansion of Delhi, however, was not accompanied by an adequate programme of housing. As a result, over-crowding and congestion manifested themselves and a large number of slums were created. In order to help people to have houses of their own, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme was started. Under this scheme 2,132 houses were constructed against the Plan target of 1,430 houses, and loans were disbursed to the extent of Rs. 112.39 lacs against the Plan target of Rs. 95.00 lacs. The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme was started towards the end of the year 1959-60. Under this scheme 138 houses were constructed and the loans disbursed amounted to Rs. 27.49 lacs.

To tackle the problem of housing and slum clearance effectively and to ensure a planned development of Delhi a bold step was taken by the Administration and 34,000 acres of land was notified under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, and a scheme was drawn up to develop the land through Government agency and to allot it to the people for residential and industrial purposes on reasonable rates.

With the phenomenal increase in the population, the demand for electricity for domestic and industrial purposes showed sharp upward trend. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the total generating capacity was 34,786 K.W. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the installed capacity was 54,400 K.W. The installed capacity at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was 78,400 K.W. Moreover, 10,000 K.W. of Nangal power was received during the Second Plan period.

The welfare of the Backward Classes received the attention it deserved. A number of ameliorative measures were

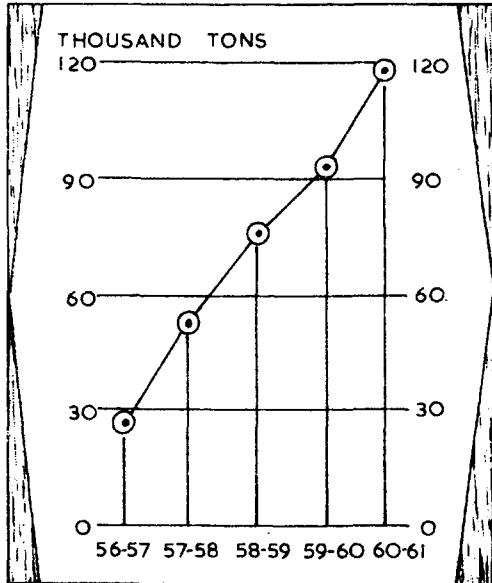
taken for the social and economic uplift of these classes. An expenditure of Rs. 9.82 lacs was incurred by way of grant of subsidy to the Harijans for the construction of houses. 1,401 houses were constructed against the target of 1,140. Land was acquired in 10 villages and was distributed for house sites to 506 families of Harijans. 203 students taking training in vocational and technical institutes were awarded stipends. A Business Management Institute was set up in 1960-61 to impart training in stenography, accountancy, store-keeping and business methods. 82 Harijans were trained. Loans were advanced to 6 co-operative societies and 179 individuals for setting up small scale industries. The Delhi Cantonment Board was given a grant-in-aid for the purchase of wheel barrows for supplying to the scavengers to enable them to eliminate the practice of carrying night soil as head load. All these measures led to a significant improvement in the condition of the Harijans.

Mention may also be made of the programmes for the care of destitute women, delinquent and uncared for children, the beggars and the physically handicapped. There was no provision for this work in the original Second Five Year Plan. But a Directorate of Social Welfare was set up during the period and a beginning was made in the field of women and child welfare.

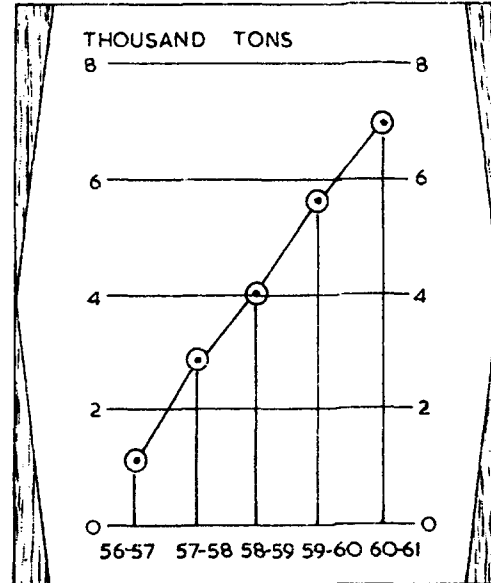
Such was the record of the progress of Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan period. In some fields the targets set forth were exceeded. In others these were substantially achieved. There were some short-falls here and there, but keeping in view the difficulties faced by those responsible for implementing the programmes the performance was on the whole impressive, if not spectacular. Much, however, still remains to be done. The Second Five Year Plan has put Delhi on the highway to progress. We have still a long way to go. We shall march ahead with hope and determination to achieve our goal.

# TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

## SLUDGE AND MANURE DISTRIBUTED



## CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS DISTRIBUTED



CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture constitutes the backbone of the economy of the country. The land resources of Delhi are, however, limited. The land area in Delhi is 3,65,598 acres out of which the cultivated area is 2,17,642 acres. Delhi's agricultural schemes both in the first and second Five Year Plans were framed with a view to ensure the maximum utilisation of land, to encourage and help the cultivators to increase their production through better methods of farming and to develop in them a keenness to adopt allied pursuits like poultry, piggery, fisheries and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The Community Projects and the National Extension Service organisation became the focal agency for implementing these schemes. In all there were 19 schemes relating to the development of agriculture and allied fields in the First Five Year Plan.

In the Second Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 61.44 lacs was made for the schemes relating to agriculture and allied subjects. The programme was essentially a continuation of that under the First Five Year Plan, and its purpose was to intensify production efforts. The highlights of the Plan were supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, sludge and manure distribution, plant protection measures, extension of minor irrigation facilities, construction of wells, agronomical trials and anti-erosion measures. 28,858 maunds of improved seeds were distributed. For the multiplication of improved seeds a seed farm comprising an area of 43 acres was set up at Alipur. 1,18,893 tons of sludge were supplied to the cultivators at concessional rates. 6,977 tons of fertilizers were distributed. 570 agronomic trials were conducted on the fields of the cultivators in order to test the efficacy of new fertilizers. The entire cultivated area was covered with plant protection measures.

### Horticulture.

Development of horticulture also received attention. An area of 642 acres was brought under new orchards. Old

orchards were renovated and 40 gardeners were trained. 838 house-wives were trained in canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

### **Minor Irrigation.**

The increase of irrigation facilities is inextricably interlinked with the development of agriculture. Special measures were adopted to improve and increase irrigation facilities. An Irrigation Unit headed by an Assistant Engineer was created in February, 1958 to execute and supervise new irrigation schemes in Delhi. 677 new wells were sunk and 117 old wells were repaired and bored. 32 tube-wells were drilled and 91 pumping sets and 305 persian-wheels were installed. The net result was that an additional area of about 5,200 acres was brought under irrigation.

### **Soil Conservation and Afforestation**

Rapid urbanisation contributed to the gradual decline in the forest area. To overcome the adverse effects of the neglect of several hundred years afforestation work was taken up in the First Five Year Plan. 760 acres of land was successfully afforested. The work of afforestation and soil conservation was intensified during the second Five Year Plan in order to protect the soil against erosion. A provision of Rs. 11.4 lacs was made for the implementation of the soil conservation and forestry schemes.

An area of 5,600 acres was surveyed. Trees were planted in an area of 464 acres in the land lying waste along irrigation channels, railway tracks and road sides. Trees were also planted in 1,130 acres along the bank of Jamuna in order to prevent soil erosion. An area of 1,827 acres was afforested in Aravali hills in order to check the menace of erosion. The Northern and Southern Ridges which were under the control of C.P.W.D. were also transferred to the Development Department in July, 1957. An area of 830 acres was developed on the Ridges by planting trees and

wire fencing. In order to extend soil conservation and dry farming activities on the fields of cultivators the scheme of contour-bunding and dry farming was taken up in 1959 at the instance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and an area of 639 acres was surveyed in the village of Chandanhola in Mehrauli Block. An area of 15 acres was covered with contour-bunding.

### **Flood Control**

In 1958 the problem of drainage became acute due to unprecedented rainfall and the Najafgarh Drainage Scheme was drawn up in three phases on the recommendations of the Committee for Planning Measures against Floods and Similar Calamities in Delhi. The first phase was meant to provide immediate relief by the removal of humps and by regrading the belt of the Najafgarh drain in a reach of about 10 miles below Kakraula bridge and by silt clearance in the Mungeshpur and Nangloi drains. The second phase envisaged substantial interim relief by increasing the discharging capacity of the Najafgarh drain involving resectioning and regrading of the drain including remodelling and reconstruction of bridges. The final phase envisages complete relief in the Najafgarh catchment by remodelling of the tributary drains and also of the main Najafgarh drain. The scheme aims at the removal of flood water from the Jheel area thereby releasing about 12,000 acres of land from flooding and making them available for cultivation earlier than hither-to-fore. The first phase of the scheme was completed while the work relating to the second phase was started in the Second Plan period and will be completed in the Third Plan.

### **Land Reforms**

The Land Reforms Act, 1954 was brought in force so as to eliminate intermediaries and to create a uniform body of peasant proprietors with direct and permanent interests in the land. The Act was implemented in almost all the villages. As a result of the enforcement of the Act, the Bhoomidars have started taking active interest in the development of land. The personal interest of the



Bhoomidars has played a significant part in the increase of agricultural production.

### **Panchayats and Community Development Programme.**

In the implementation of the schemes of the Second Five Year Plan a significant role was played by the National Extension Service.

The Community Development Programme was initiated in October, 1952 when the first C.D. Block was started at Alipur. In October, 1953, the scope of rural development programme was broadened in its application under the name of the National Extension Service, and this was launched at Najafgarh. Another N.E.S. Block was opened at Shahdara in 1955. Thus, by the end of the First Five Year Plan more than 3/4th of the rural area of Delhi had been brought within the orbit of the programme.

In the Second Five Year Plan the entire rural area of Delhi was covered by N.E.S. Blocks. A new Block was opened at Mehrauli and subsequently the Blocks were re-grouped into five Blocks with headquarters at Alipur, Najafgarh, Kanjhawla, Shahdara and Mehrauli. The pattern of Community Development Programme underwent change during 1958-59 in accordance with the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report. The first phase of the Blocks was completed during this period. Out of five Blocks, Alipur, Najafgarh and Nangloi entered stage II.

In 1959 the Panchayat Raj Scheme was inaugurated. The Panchayat Elections were held during October—December, 1959. There are 205 Gaon Panchayats and 22 Circle Panchayats comprising of 2,444 elected representatives of the people. With the inauguration of Panchayat Raj, the Village Development Councils and the nominated Block Development Committees which were hitherto responsible for the development programme at village level and Block level respectively were replaced by the elected Panchayats and the Block Panchayat Samitis which elect their own Chairmen.



A MEETING OF A VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Agriculture received top-priority in the community development programme. 24,405 improved implements were distributed and 5,868 agricultural demonstrations were laid. 27,168 compost pits were dug. 26,027 improved birds were supplied to the rural population. 5,942 rural latrines were constructed and 49,45,956 sq. yards of village streets were paved. 275 culverts and 204 drinking wells and 120 Community Centres were constructed. 161 Youth Clubs and 160 Mahila Samitis were started.

The crux of the C. D. Programme is the people's participation. This was forthcoming in considerable measure. People's participation amounted to Rs. 15,17,996 in the form of cash, Rs. 3,28,984 in kind and Rs. 4,66,251 in the form of labour, totalling to Rs. 23,13,231 in all against the Government expenditure of Rs. 21,54,667.

The net result of all these schemes has been: increased agricultural production and improved socio-economic standards of the people. It may be mentioned that on account of urbanisation there has been corresponding decline in the cultivated acreage of the land. One advantage, however, of this process of urbanisation to the rural population has been that they have become increasingly alive to the need of increasing production and developing their economy. Their efforts were successful which is evident from the fact that the Union Territory received two community awards of the value of Rs. 50,000 each from the Government of India on account of the increase in production in *rabi* 1959-60 and *kharif* 1960.



## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cattle have always occupied an important position in the rural economy of India. Bullocks are the principle motive power available for agricultural operations. Milk and its products provide an important source of food to the people. Cattle also provide manure which is so essential for agricultural production. Milk is also a subsidiary resource of income to the villagers. Conservation and development of the cattle-wealth has therefore been one of the main objectives of the Government.

During the First Plan period, however, the emphasis was mainly on conservation by providing veterinary aid facilities. One veterinary hospital, three outlying dispensaries and one touring dispensary were therefore opened during the First Five Year Plan period to supplement the five veterinary hospitals already existing.

In the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 22.32 lacs was provided for the schemes relating to animal husbandry. The schemes aimed at improvement of the live-stock by selective breed and elimination of the un-productive, and provision of better veterinary aid facilities. Three dispensaries were set up in villages Burari, Mahipalpur and Fatehpur Beri. Three touring dispensaries were started in order to bring veterinary aid to the doors of the people in the villages. Intensive work was done to eradicate rinderpest.

Three Gaushalas at Kishanganj, Najafgarh and Mehrauli were developed during this period. Loans amounting to Rs. 2.99 lacs were advanced to co-operative societies for the purchase of milch cattle. 21 cattle shows were organised at the State and Block level during the period. An urban artificial insemination centre was set up at the Tis Hazari Veterinary Hospital in 1960-61 under the Key Village Scheme.

The net result of all the schemes has been a significant improvement in the breed of the cattle. In the All India

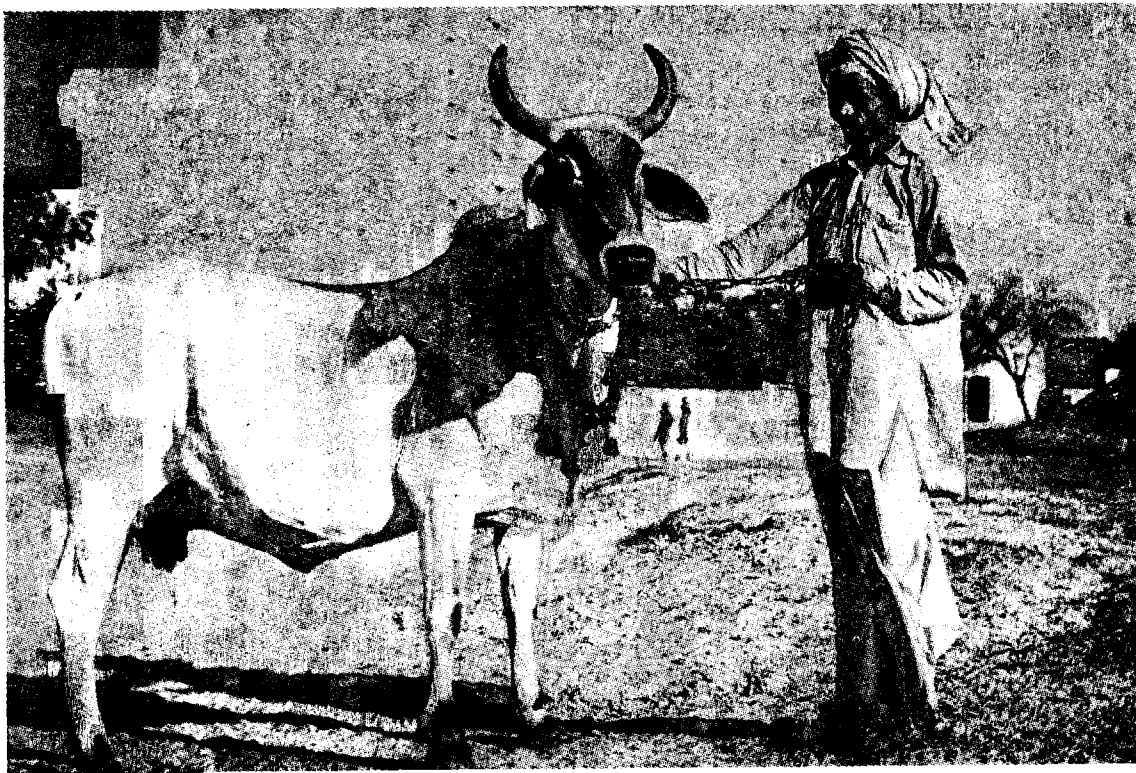
cattle show held in 1959-60 the cattle of Delhi won 81 prizes out of which 21 were first prizes and 15 challenge cups. A Haryana cow from Delhi got the first prize in the All India Milk yield competition in 1959-60 for its milk yield of 38·57 lbs. The extension of veterinary aid has brought veterinary facilities within the easy reach of people in the rural area. There is one veterinary hospital for every 10,000 animals which is the highest veterinary aid available in India.

### **Poultry**

In a place like Delhi where the demand for eggs outstrips its supply the importance of poultry development as a gainful subsidiary occupation can hardly be stressed. A scheme for the development of a poultry farm was included in the First Five Year Plan. A Government Poultry Farm was established in Delhi Cantonment for providing eggs for hatching and chicks to private poultry breeders both in the city and the rural areas.

An allocation of Rs. 9·98 lacs was made for the poultry development schemes in the Second Five Year Plan. The objective was to produce one lac eggs and 500 birds daily within the Delhi Territory on the assumption that an average of 2 lacs eggs and 1,000 birds would be required in the metropolis. Against the target of 45,000 chicks and 18 lacs eggs, 1,21,142 chicks and 11,05,725 eggs were produced. Thus the target of production of chicks was surpassed. The Farm supplied 70,660 breeding chicks and 92,736 hatching eggs against a target of 46,200 chicks and 80,000 hatching eggs respectively, thus surpassing the targets originally fixed.

Apart from increase in poultry production the quality of birds was also improved. In the All India Poultry show held in 1959-60 the birds of the Delhi State Farm won more challenge cups and first prizes than the aggregate number of such cups and prizes won by all the Government Poultry Farms of India put together.



A PRIZE WINNING COW

There were five special features of our poultry development programme *viz.*—

1. Supply of ready-made balanced poultry feed to private poultry breeders at cost price. 2,897 maunds of ready-made balanced feed was supplied against the original target of 1,800 maunds.

2. Custom hatching programme: Under this scheme 2,08,242 eggs of private breeders were hatched at nominal charges.

3. Imparting of training in poultry keeping to private poultry breeders—1,186 people were trained in poultry.

4. Applied research to find out balanced and cheap poultry feeds and the communication of the result of such research to private poultry breeders for their benefit.

5. Holding of poultry demonstrations in the rural areas to induce the rural people to take to poultry farming.

The net result of all these schemes is that there has been a great stimulus to poultry development. A number of private poultry farms have come up. Quite a large number of hatching eggs and breeding chicks were supplied to the outside States during the Second Five Year Plan.

### **Piggery Development Scheme**

This scheme was introduced in the Second Five Year Plan with a view to improve the quality and quantity of pigs for which there is considerable demand in Delhi. The scheme contemplated free distribution of 125 boars in the villages. However, only 47 boars could be actually distributed because of lack of availability of good type of boars.

### **Fisheries.**

Pisciculture occupies an important place in the developmental programmes of the Delhi Administration. The Fisheries Development scheme in the First Five Year Plan was planned with the object of conservation and stocking of fish and to raise the production in the village tanks thereby providing resources for the common benefit of the



community as a whole. An expenditure of Rs. 1.95 lacs was incurred in the First Five Year Plan on this scheme.

The scope of the scheme was expanded during the Second Plan. An allocation of Rs. 7.43 lacs was made for development of Jheel Fisheries, improvement of village tanks and the co-operative fish marketing and cold-storage scheme. Good progress was made in the improvement of village tanks.

81 tanks were improved against the target of 50 tanks. The scheme regarding the reclamation of swampy land on the river bank had to be abandoned on account of the seepage of water and vulnerability of the area to floods, and an alternative site of 25 acres at Gangatoli and another one near Shahdara was selected for reclamation and acquired. The scheme regarding co-operative fish marketing and cold-storage, however, could not make headway on account of difficulties in the acquisition of land.

In the course of the Plan period an Inland Fisheries Pilot Scheme was started in 1960-61 with a view to propagate intensive fish culture practices in the rural areas. Under this scheme 43 village tanks covering an area of 114 acres of water sheet were surveyed in the Kanjhawala Block. In the rural areas 86 village tanks were stocked with 42,000 of fish fingerlings free of cost every year. This yielded additional fish production of 5,500 maunds from village tanks.

## CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Movement in Delhi as in other parts of India was, to begin with, essentially rural in character. The importance of the Cooperative Movement has been recognised in the very beginning, but a well organised and systematic approach was lacking till the initiation of the First Plan. The position of the Cooperative Movement in Delhi prior to the initiation of the First Plan was, in brief, as follows:—

No. of Cooperative Societies	..	611
Membership	..	49,560
Working Capital	Rs.	131·92 lacs

### Expansion of Agricultural Credit

Expansion of agricultural credit was given top priority in the First Five Year Plan. The number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies was 232 only with a membership of 8,800 and share capital and working capital of Rs. 4.06 lacs and Rs. 9.94 lacs respectively on July 1, 1951. The average membership per society was 38 and average loan advanced was Rs. 30 only. 123 new Primary Agricultural Societies were registered during the First Plan raising the number of the societies to 355. Primary Agricultural Societies which had hitherto been advancing credit only also took up service functions for providing production requirements of the agriculturists and 17 such societies were distributing seeds and fertilisers at the end of the First Plan.

Expansion of Agricultural Credit got still higher priority in the Second Five Year Plan, and for the first time the Government came forward to purchase shares in the societies, with a view, firstly, to inspire confidence of the public in the institutions and, secondly, to strengthen their finances. Organisation of large-size societies was also taken up and 26 large-size societies were organised during the Second Five Year Plan. Government purchased shares worth Rs. 10,000 in each society and also provided managerial subsidy of Rs. 2,000 each. The number of Primary

Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Societies in the rural areas stood at 385 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. An outstanding achievement in this sector has been that all villages in the Union Territory of Delhi are covered by Primary Agricultural Societies. The membership of these societies also increased during the Second Five Year Plan from 12,000 to 22,546. In brief, the progress in this sector has been as follows:—

Year	No. of societies	Member-ship	Share capital (Rs. Lacs)	Working capital (Rs. Lacs)	Loans advanced (Rs. Lacs)	Coverage of population
June, 1951	232	8,800	4.06	9.94	1.17	15%
June, 1956	355	12,000	5.86	21.33	10.25	20%
June, 1961	369	22,646	19.57	73.57	24.08	37%

#### Development of Cooperative Marketing and Warehousing

Another important development during the Second Five Year Plan was the development of Cooperative Marketing of agricultural produce. The scheme aimed at ensuring to the farmer better prices of the agricultural produce and also linking of credit with marketing to ensure proper utilisation of the loan and its recovery. 4 Marketing Societies were organised in the 4 important Mandis of the rural areas during the Second Five Year Plan. The membership of all the Marketing Societies stood at 730 with a share capital of Rs. 96,336 and working capital of Rs. 3 lacs. These Marketing Societies marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 11 lacs during the Second Five Year Plan. In addition they also supplied fertilizers and other production requirements to the tune of Rs. 21 lacs. Government assistance was provided to these marketing societies in the form of purchase shares of Rs. 35,000, sanction of managerial subsidy and loans for the construction of godowns. Out of the four Marketing Societies, one had its own godown at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

These Marketing Societies are marketing about 10 per cent. of the total agricultural produce of the Union Territory of Delhi.

### Industrial Cooperatives

With all the emphasis on increase of agricultural production, it is absolutely necessary to find out new avenues of employment other than agriculture to provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed. Though our artisans have a world wide fame for their quality of work they have been handicapped by the absence of adequate finances on reasonable rate of interest. It was in this back-ground that emphasis was laid on the organisation of the Industrial Cooperatives during the First and Second Five Year Plans. 71 Industrial Cooperatives were organised during the First Five Year Plan and financial assistance was also made available to 27 of these societies on 50 per cent. contributory basis. Assistance was also provided during the First Five Year Plan to these societies in the form of imparting training to 125 trainees.

The programme for expansion of small scale and cottage industries particularly in the cooperative sector got greater importance during the Second Five Year Plan following the recommendations of the "Karve Committee". 224 new societies were registered during the Second Five Year Plan, thus raising their number to 398 at the end of the Plan. The membership of these societies also increased from 5,577 to 8,684. The Industrial Cooperatives sold goods worth Rs. 79.5 lacs during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan as against Rs. 38.72 lacs at the beginning of the Plan. An Industrial Cooperative Federation was also registered during the Second Five Year Plan. Government also established an Emporium for providing marketing facilities to the Handloom and Handicrafts Cooperative Societies. Progress of the movement in the sector was as follows:—

	Position as on June 1951	Position as on June 1956	Position as on June 1961
1. No. of Societies . . . . .	43	240	398
2. Membership . . . . .	756	5,577	8,684
3. Working capital (Rs. Lacs) . . . . .	5.10	33.11	64.19
4. Value of goods sold (Rs. Lacs) . . . . .	8.16	33.04	79.58

## Urban Credit and Consumer Stores

Delhi being predominantly an urban area, urban credit and consumer sectors occupy an important place in the cooperative movement of the territory. The number of urban credit societies increased from 265 to 475 during the Second Five Year Plan with an increase of about 33,000 in their membership, Rs. 37 lacs in their share capital and Rs. 108 lacs in their working capital. The consumer movement also registered satisfactory progress during the Second Five Year Plan. The number of stores at the end of the Plan stood at 168 with a membership of 19,958 as against 117 stores with a membership of 13,502 in the beginning.

Two Apex organisations of consumer cooperatives were also registered during the Second Five Year Plan. The following table indicates in brief the progress of the movement in the sector during the First and the Second Five Year Plans.

	Position as on June 1951	Position as on June 1956	Position as on June 1961
1. No. of stores	85	117	168
2. Membership	13,631	13,502	19,958
3. Working capital (Rs. lacs)	6.21	11.39	19.27

## Training and Education

A significant development that took place in the field of cooperative movement during the Second Five Year Plan was the importance attached to programmes of education and training of officials and non-officials. The importance of education and training can be appreciated in the words of an elder statesman of the movement who has described cooperative education and training as the "Third Arm" of the movement. The other two arms are the 'Business Arm' represented by credit and the 'Administrative Arm' represented by departmental officials. The success of the movement depends not so much on the financial organisational aid given to them by Government

# PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

## NO. OF SOCIETIES

1950 51 -   611



1955 56 -    1432

1960 61 -     2019




 = 500 SOCIETIES

## NO. OF MEMBERS

 = 25000 MEMBERS

49,560   -1951-

87,726     -1956-

        -1961-

180,453

## WORKING CAPITAL

-1951-   1,31,92,000

-1956-     3,12,64,000

-1961-           

Rs. IN CRORES = 

9,95,31,000

or other external agencies but upon their capacity to muster the combination of enlightened members, responsible office-bearers and competent employees.

The programme for imparting training to non-officials was entrusted to non-official organisations, the Delhi Co-operative Institute and Block Supervisory Unions, the major part being played by the Delhi Co-operative Institution. In all 7,630 office-bearers and members were trained during the Second Five Year Plan. Training to the subordinate and intermediate personnel of the department and the cooperative institutions was imparted at the Subordinate Co-operative Training School, Delhi and the Regional Training Centre, Meerut. In all 172 persons were trained at the Subordinate Co-operative Training School and another 21 Intermediate Level personnel received their training at the Regional Training Centre, Meerut.

In brief the Co-operative Movement registered outstanding progress during the Second Five Year Plan which will be clear from the following figures:—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
No. of societies .	611	1,432	2,019
Membership .	49,560	87,726	1,80,453
Working Capital (Rs. in lacs.) .	131.92	312.64	995.31





## IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation and power hold the key to the progress of a country. Increase of irrigation facilities is an essential pre-requisite for improving agriculture and increasing crop yields. The development of power is an essential condition for growth of industry. The development of irrigation and power thus helps to bring about a balanced growth of the economy.

The Western Jamuna Canal is the only major source of irrigation utilised for irrigation in Delhi. In the Second Five Year Plan, a scheme for extension of the Western Jamuna Canal was prepared. But its progress was dependent on its implementation by the Punjab authorities. The scheme unfortunately could not be implemented by the Punjab Government.

### Power

With the phenomenal increase in the population of the Territory since 1947 and the consequent increasing urbanisation of the capital, the demand for electricity for domestic, civic and industrial purposes has naturally shown a sharp upward trend. The pace of industrialisation was quickened after partition and the number of registered Factories arose from 225 in 1945 to 450 in 1950 and to 725 in 1956 and 1061 in 1960. The establishment of foreign Embassies, trade missions and increase in the number of government offices, also led to increased demand for electricity.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, there were three power stations *viz.* river side Central Power Station known as 'A' station, and the two Diesel generating stations at Bela Road and Lahori Gate respectively. The total generating capacity of all these three power stations was limited to 34,786 K.W. with a safe generating capacity of 30,600 K.W. only. The Delhi State Electricity Board whose functions have since been taken over by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, the N.D.M.C. and the U.J.V.E.S. Co. were the three distributing licensees in Delhi, New Delhi and Shabdara area respectively.

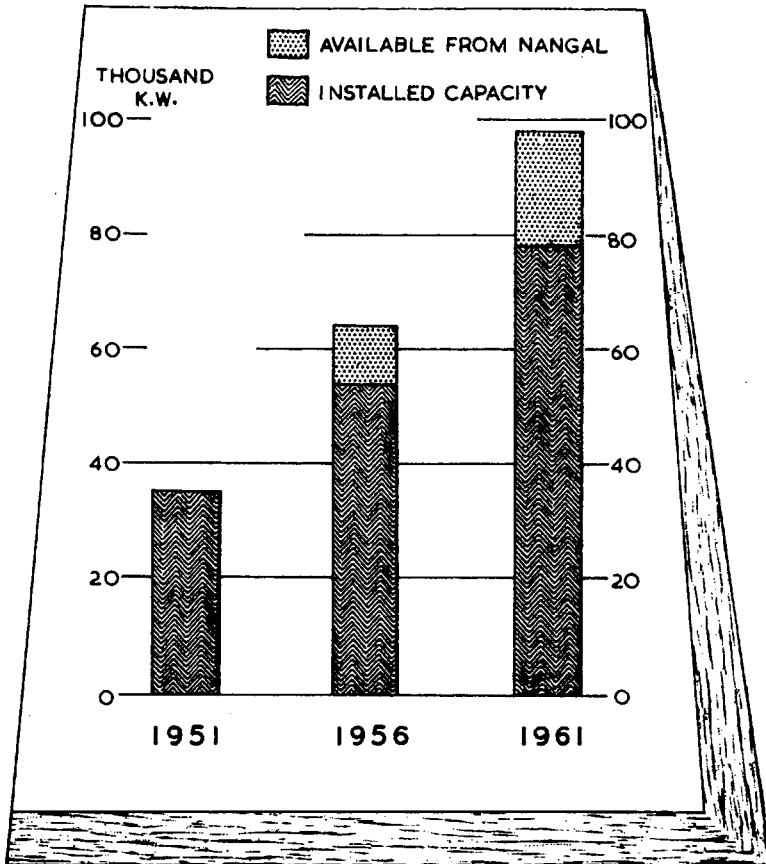
A 'B' station with two turbo alternator units of 9,600 K.W. each was set up during the First Five Year Plan period. Another turbo set known as Westing House of 5,000 K.W. was also added to the "A" station, but old diesel station of 4,586 K.W. was scrapped. The total generating capacity at the end of the First Five Year Plan period was 51,600 K.W. steam and 2,800 K.W. diesel, with a total safe generating capacity of 40,000 K.W. only. In addition, 10,000 K.W. were received from the Nangal system of the Punjab State Electricity Board from April, 1955 onwards. Thus the total safe supply capacity of the erstwhile Delhi State Electricity Board by the end of the First Five Year Plan was 50,000 K.W. only.

A survey of the power requirements of Delhi Territory carried out by the Central Water & Power Commission in 1955 revealed that the anticipated total demand by 1960-61 would be of the order of 1,46,000 K.W. and that there would be shortage of power in Delhi from the year 1957 onwards. An outlay of Rs. 403.75 crores was proposed in the Second Five Year Plan. The main object of the scheme was to overcome the shortage in the shortest possible time and to provide electricity in 53 villages. An expenditure of Rs. 627.05 lacs was incurred, registering financial achievement of 155 per cent. Three diesel stations (i) Rajghat (6,000 K.W.), (ii) Lahcri Gate (6,000 K.W.), (iii) Kilokeri (8,000 K.W.) were commissioned during the Second Five Year Plan. Preliminary steps were also taken to set up a 30 M.W. steam-station which is expected to be commissioned by 1963-64. 4 M.W. station at Chandrawal was commissioned in March, 1960. The inter-connection of steam ranges of 'A' and 'B' stations was completed.

Against the Plan allocation of Rs. 249.75 lacs, a sum of Rs. 245.72 lacs was spent during the Plan on the transmission and distribution of net-work.

As a result of the measures taken, 24 M.W. additional power was added on the system. The installed capacity at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was 78,400 K.W. derated to 73,000 K.W. An

# PROGRESS IN POWER SUPPLY



additional 10,000 K.W. of Nangal power was received during the Second Plan. The firm power available for distribution increased from 50,000 K.W. at the end of the First Plan to 80,000 K.W. at the end of the Second Plan. The maximum demand on the system against firm capacity in February, 1961 was 86,630 K.W. This was met by pressing into service the stand-by capacity.

33 K.V. ring main connection, the transmission sub-station at Kilokeri, Ridge Valley, Shakurbasti, Azadpur and Civil Lines was completed during the Plan. A 'C' station could not be set up because of some technical difficulties in the selection of the site.

Rural electrification work was started in 1958-59. By the end of the Plan period, 50 villages had been electrified against the target of 53 villages, and the work in the remaining 3 villages was also in progress.



## INDUSTRIES

Delhi is not rich in mineral resources and the production of raw materials is not so high as to warrant any significant development of major industries. This is why, whatever little development has taken place in the industries' sector, has been limited to medium size, small scale and cottage industries. It was only after 1920 that the pace of industrialization was quickened and a few factories were set up. Partition of the country led to phenomenal increase in the population of Delhi and a large number of industrialists settled down in Delhi. There was a spurt of industrial activity. By March, 1950, the number of registered factories had increased to 437 against 227 in 1945 and in March 1956 the number of registered factories touched the figure of 725.

In the First Five Year Plan much importance was not paid to industries. The First Plan had been drawn up to meet certain immediate problems arising out of the partition. A provision of Rs. 7.1 lakhs was made in the plan outlay for the Scheme "State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries". But loans were advanced to small scale and cottage industries to the extent of Rs. 22.18 lakhs.

The approach adopted in the Second Plan was to create environment to facilitate the setting up of small scale industries and to give direct assistance to small scale and cottage industries by providing financial assistance through grant of loans on liberal terms, assistance in the supply of raw materials and tools, provision of organized marketing facilities through emporia and sale depots., provision of machinery on hire-purchase basis and provision of built-up factory accommodation. A provision of Rs. 181.45 lakhs was made for 17 schemes in the industries sector out of total plan outlay of Rs. 1,697.35 lakhs for Delhi.

As a result of the liberal policy of the government there was a significant rise in the industrial activities. The number of registered factories rose to 1,061 in 1960. The number of workers employed in registered factories rose from 42,000 to 58,000. Besides, the registered factories there were several establishments not registered under the Factories Act and the number of such establishments increased from about 5,000 to 8,000.

### **Industrial Finance.**

In the Plan, establishment and working of industries was left to the initiative and effort of the private sector but provision was made for granting assistance to industries in various ways. The primary need for industries is finance. In order to help the small scale industries with long term loans on reasonable terms a sum of Rs. 34.72 lakhs was provided for grant of loans to small scale and cottage industries under the scheme "State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries". The scheme proved so popular that actually a sum of Rs. 41.72 lakhs was advanced to 901 units, thus exceeding the plan target by Rs. 7.0 lakhs.

Loans under the "State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries" mainly cater to the needs of small units. In order to meet the loan requirements of large and medium size industries an Industrial Finance Corporation was established jointly with the Punjab Government. The scheme proved popular and loans of the order of Rs. 80.80 lakhs were distributed. An expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs was incurred against a plan ceiling of Rs. 16.00 lakhs in the scheme as the share of the Union Territory of Delhi to the capital of the Corporation on proportionate basis.

### **Industrial Estates**

Another difficulty of small scale units in Delhi is arrangement for proper accommodation. The Okhla Industrial Estate was started in order to provide suitable accommodation to small scale industries along with other necessary facilities of common services like electricity, water, gas etc. as can be made available to such centralized industrial



A GLIMPSE OF THE OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, DELHI



estates. 35 units were constructed during the Second Plan period and allotted to various industrialists. The construction of another set of 40 units was commenced near the end of the Second Plan period.

For industrial progress in the rural areas the scheme of the Badli Industrial Estate was formulated. Land was purchased near village Badli and a tube-well was sunk therein. On account of delay in acquisition of the land and in ascertaining the possibility of finding water in the proposed site the work could not make much progress.

### **Marketing**

Besides financial aid and built-up factory premises, small scale industries need assistance for marketing their products. These units are financially too weak to arrange independently for marketing their products, even though their quality may be very high. In order to overcome this difficulty an industries emporium was set up where the goods of the small scale units could be sold on consignment basis. Originally, it was proposed to construct a building for the emporium, but later the idea was dropped.

A handicrafts corner was also established in the Delhi State Industries Emporium in order to encourage the handicrafts for which Delhi has been famous since times immemorial.

### **Handloom Industry**

Steps were also taken to encourage the handloom industry. A scheme for grant of assistance for the development of the handloom industry was initiated in the year 1954-55 and upto the Second Five Year Plan period loans and grants to the extent of Rs. 70.4 lakhs had been advanced to handloom weavers' co-operative societies. In the Second Five Year Plan 200 weavers were brought within the co-operative fold and at present 71 co-operative societies of weavers are functioning. These societies were given grants for improvement of equipment and loan for share capital and working capital.

## Khadi and Village Industries

Various steps were taken to encourage development of khadi and village industries. A provision of Rs. 2·06 lakhs was made to distribute 500 Ambar Charkhas to the trainees. Actually 232 Ambar Charkhas could be distributed and an expenditure of Rs. 2·00 lakhs was incurred. Subsequently, the scheme was modified to the extent that a Production-cum-Training Centre was established in the year 1958-59.

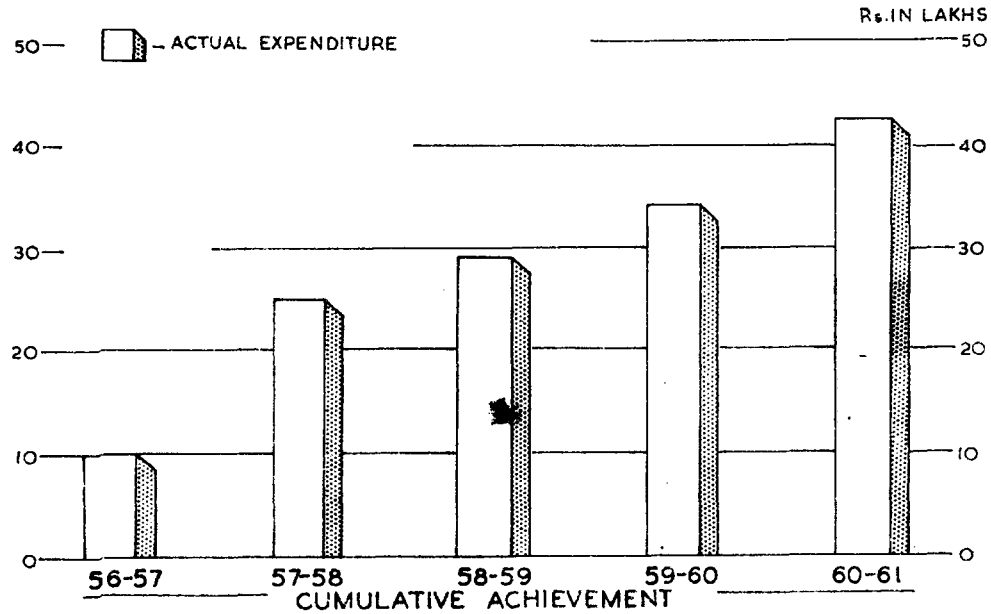
44 persons were given training in the training centre at Alipur in paper products and papier mache. 168 persons were trained in flaying and leather utilization.

14 co-operative societies were organized with the help of the Khadi Commission to take up the work of oil crushing. 7 co-operative societies for development of Gur and Khandsari were organized. One Gur and Khandsari Instructor was appointed for imparting training in the manufacture of Gur and Khandsari.

In order to give fillip to the industries in the rural areas, intensive publicity was undertaken. Rural artisans were also given assistance by way of loans, grants, import of raw materials and technical guidance. Exhibitions were also organized in the Vikas Melas in the Community Development Blocks for the promotion of small scale and cottage industries.

Thus it would be seen that the aim of the programmes during the Second Plan period was to extend and strengthen the base, especially in the field of small scale, cottage and village industries, so as to contribute to the development of economy and to provide more opportunities for gainful employment to the people. There can be no doubt that considerable success has been achieved in this direction. The economy of Delhi, which was based mainly on trade and commerce, apart from government service, has now taken a definite industrial bias.

# AID TO COTTAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (LOANS ADVANCED)



## ROADS

The importance of roads in a developing economy can hardly be over emphasised. Roads are the arteries of civilisation. In Delhi with the influx of population in the wake of partition and the increase of population as a result of increasing tempo of industrial and economic development and establishment of foreign missions and embassies, the vehicular traffic increased considerably. The number of motor vehicles on roads increased from 12,455 at the end of 1951 to 17,620 on 31.3.1956 and to 37,375 on 31.3.1961. The roads in Delhi were not designed to meet the requirements of an expanding city. In rural areas the roads were not only insufficient but were also of a poor standard. Great efforts were naturally called for to improve the various roads and to increase their coverage in and around the capital.

Broadly the various road works in Delhi can be grouped under these categories:—

- (1) The National Highways and strategic roads (Ring Road).
- (2) Urban Roads and
- (3) Rural Roads.

The National Highways are the responsibility of the Central Government. The most important road work, and one of great utility, was the laying out of the Ring Road encircling the whole of Delhi and New Delhi and connecting all the National Highways and the important townships and colonies around New Delhi. The object of construction of the Ring Road was to allow the fast moving and through traffic to change over from one highway to another without entering the crowded roads of the city proper.

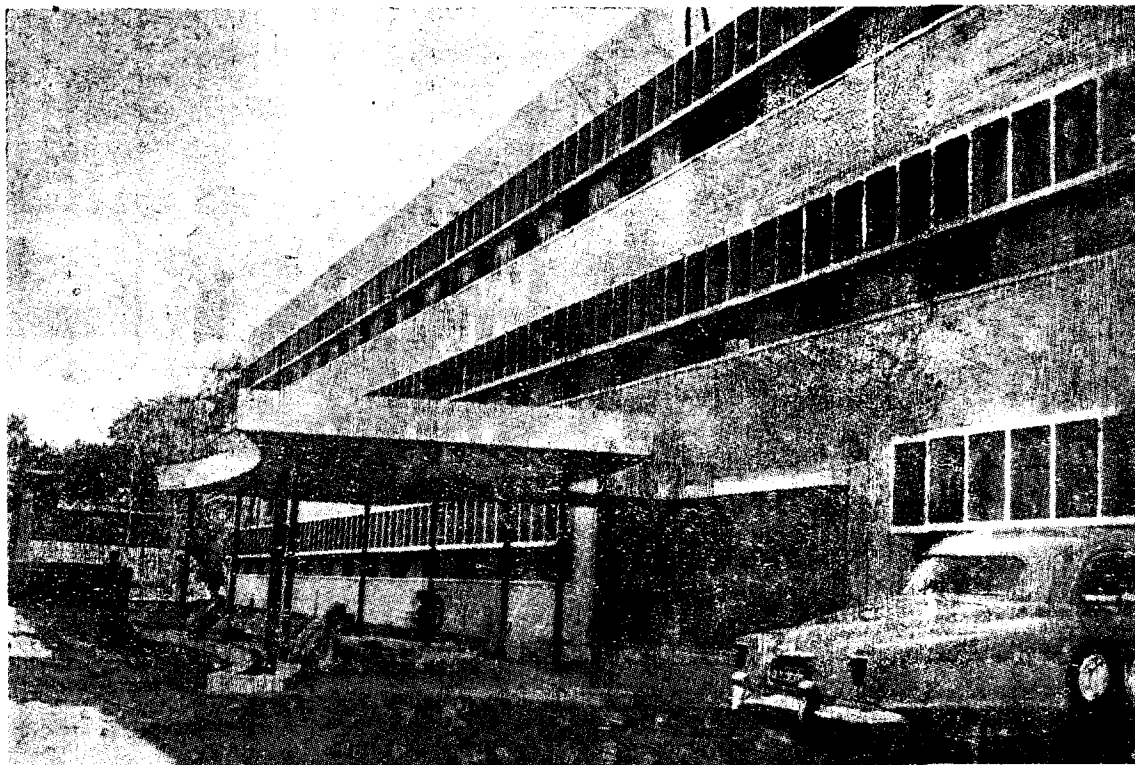
The First Five Year Plan Schemes of Delhi related to roads other than National Highways and a provision of Rs. 25 lacs was made in the Plan. This covered about 38 miles

of new roads with necessary culverts and approaches. An expenditure of Rs. 23·36 lacs was incurred.

In the Second Five Year Plan about 8 miles of new roads *viz.*, from Prembari Bridge to Kanjhawala, from Nerela to Lampur and from Qutab Badarpur to Surajkund were constructed by the Delhi Circle of the Central Public Works Department. The Gheora-Bawana road was constructed and completed by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2·53 lacs. Construction of the road from Naraina to Linlithgo Avenue was commenced and about one mile thereof was constructed at a cost of Rs. 0·59 lacs. Widening of the Rohtak Road was also started and an expenditure of Rs. 0·29 lacs was incurred.

In all an expenditure of Rs. 7·88 lacs was incurred by the Delhi Circle of the Central Public Works Department and Rs. 3·29 lacs by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Thus a total expenditure of Rs. 11·17 lacs was incurred during the Second Five Year Plan period. In addition to these roads, the Delhi-Mathura Road (one carriage way) covering 6 miles 4 furlongs was constructed in the Second Five Year Plan period while an equal mileage of second carriage way was improved. The construction of the Upper Bela Road covering one mile, 2 furlongs, both carriage ways, and the Lower Bela Road covering one mile, one furlong, single carriage way, was also completed. 5 miles of the Ring Road was also completed in the Second Plan period.

Besides the above roads, a number of approach roads and link roads connecting the villages proper with the main roads were also built under the Local Development Works programme. The length of the roads in Delhi at the end of the Second Plan was about 1,200 miles in all. However a great leeway is yet to be made up to meet the requirements of a fast expanding city.



A VIEW OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MAULANA AZAD MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
DELHI

## EDUCATION

Delhi is a small and compact territory. It has had an abnormally fast rate of expansion of population since 1947. The population continued to grow rapidly during the last decade with the result that the problem of handling the task of providing educational facilities for school going children became formidable. People are today eager, as they have never been before, to exercise what they know to be a right, and to secure proper education for their children.

Accordingly the First and Second Five Year Plans for educational development were designed to aim at providing additional schooling facilities at the elementary and secondary stages, improving the quality of instructions in schools, reorienting the education system and providing new school buildings. The First Five Year Plan had a provision of Rs. 337.46 lacs which was almost half of the entire plan provision. As a result of the implementation of the educational development programmes. 150 new Junior Basic schools were started, 148 District Board primary schools were provincialised and brought on basic lines, and 38 junior basic schools were raised to senior basic standard. 14 new high schools were opened and 9 middle schools were raised to high schools. Social Education and Community Centres were set up in 130 villages of Delhi. 22 institutes were established. The Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb was provincialised. In the rural areas, 10 senior basic schools were taken over by the Delhi Administration. The total number of institutions for general education in all increased from 699 in 1951-52 to 814 in 1955-56. At all stages of education, there was a corresponding increase in the number of pupils under instructions. The total enrolment increased from 1,68,225 in 1950-51 to 2,79,329 in 1955-56.

The schemes in the Second Plan were almost a continuation of the schemes in the First Plan. 35 schemes were originally included in the Plan but in the course of the

73 DA—4.

Plan, various emergency schemes such as opening and raising of schools had to be taken up to meet the situation that had arisen. The number of schools rose from 814 in 1955-56 to 1,219 in 1960-61. The number of students rose from 2,79,329 in 1955-56 to 4,32,512 in 1960-61. The following comparative study of the students in Delhi schools will be revealing:—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1. Primary/Junior basic . . .	1,04,286	1,85,866	2,72,400
2. Middle/Senior basic . . .	42,207	68,409	1,07,000
3. High & Higher secondary . . .	21,732	23,054	53,112
TOTAL . . . . .	1,68,225	2,79,329	4,32,512

As compared to All India targets of the Second Five Year Plan the achievement in Delhi has been marked, as would be observed from the following table:—

*Number of pupils as percentage of number of children in corresponding age groups*

Stage	1955-56		1960-61	
	All India (estimate)	Delhi (actual)	All India (target)	Delhi (a)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary (6—11) . . .	51	73·22	63	89·18
2. Middle (11—14) . . .	19	45·78	23	68·00
3. High/Higher secondary (14—17) . . . . .	..	17·35	..	35·3

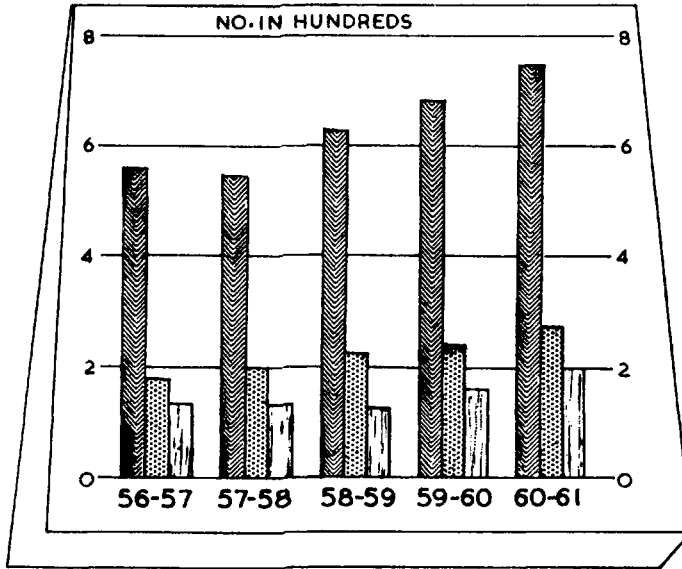
### Elementary Education

There exists, in all sections of population, a strong urge for good education, public opinion being more sensitive to the deficiencies in the nature and extent of educational facilities at elementary and higher secondary stage. During the Second Five Year Plan, 21 Nursery Schools were opened with facilities for nursery education for about 700 children and 193 junior basic schools were provided with

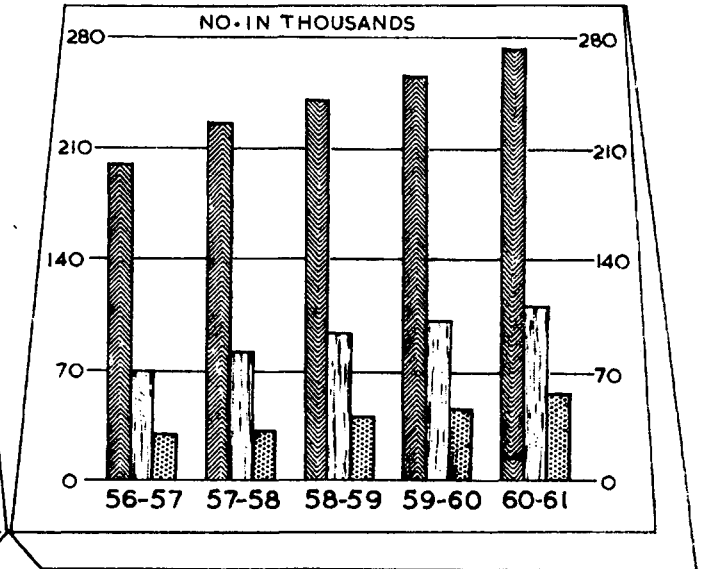


# EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN DELHI

PRIMARY/JUNIOR BASIC
  MIDDLE/SENIOR BASIC
  HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY



SCHOOLS



STUDENTS

crafts and teaching aids. 32 school buildings for the primary school children were constructed. Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 17.118 lacs was paid to the local bodies for opening of new schools and adding of sections in the existing schools. The Teachers Training Institute at Bela Road was converted into Basic Teachers Training Institute at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lacs, for providing the requisite number of trained teachers. As a result, the total enrolment in the primary schools rose from 1,85,866 in 1955-56 to 2,72,400 in 1960-61 which is 86 per cent. of the population of the school-going children in this stage. For the introduction of universal, free and compulsory education for all the children of the age group 6 to 11, the Adult Primary Education Act 1960 was brought on the statute-book to be enforced from the 15th July, 1961. The integrated syllabus was also brought into force in 1960-61 to provide greater diversity and flexibility with a view to re-orienting the traditional system of education towards basic pattern. It is gratifying to note that every village in the Territory has a school.

### **Secondary Education**

In the sphere of secondary education the demand for more and more secondary schools continued to persist. The Chief Commissioner constituted an Implementation Committee in view of the public criticism of inadequate educational facilities. The Implementation Committee, which submitted its report in 1958, recommended immediate steps for opening of additional higher secondary schools and adding of sections in the existing schools. Under the emergency plan, 64 new higher secondary schools were opened and 35 middle/senior basic schools were raised to the higher secondary education. These 99 schools provided 25,600 additional seats for the school-going children. The total enrolment in the middle schools rose from 68,409 in 1955-56 to 1,07,000 in 1960-61. The percentage of enrolment to population thus increased from 45.78 per cent. in 1955-56 to 68.0 per cent. in 1960-61. The number of middle/senior basic schools also increased by

74 (17 for boys and 57 for girls). The number of high/higher secondary schools in Delhi increased from 146 in 1955-56 to 269 in 1960-61. The total enrolment in the high/higher secondary schools increased from 25,054 in 1955-56 to 53,112 in 1960-61 raising the percentage of school-going children to population from 17.35 per cent. in 1955-56 to 35.3 per cent. in 1960-61. 94 junior basic schools in the rural areas were upgraded to senior basic standard as against the target of 56 schools.

The Conference of Education Secretaries and the Directors of Public Instructions held in November, 1954, decided that "States should try to introduce higher secondary system on a general scale from 1956 so that the students from such schools are ready for admission to colleges in 1959". It is gratifying to note that the scheme was fulfilled in its entirety as all high schools in the Union Territory were brought on higher secondary pattern in the Second Five Year Plan period.

The Mudaliar Commission had recommended, *inter alia*, reconstruction of the syllabus to provide for a greater diversity of courses and for the establishment of a large number of multi-purpose schools. In the meeting of the Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instructions it was decided to convert the present high and higher secondary schools into multi-purpose higher secondary schools by introducing study of humanities together with two group subjects and three crafts in each of such schools. Under the scheme, 9 high/higher secondary schools (7 Government and 2 Government-aided) were converted into multi-purpose higher secondary schools. The subjects introduced in these schools were science, commerce, fine arts, agriculture and home science.

In 1959-60, the Working Group of the Ministry of Education, Government of India recommended the setting up of vocational guidance units in the higher secondary schools which could provide guidance to the students in the choice of subjects and in selection of vocations after leaving the school. Accordingly this scheme, though not included in the original plan, was introduced in four



WOMEN AT A SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE

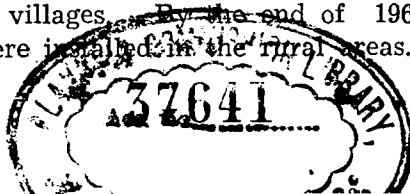
schools in view of its importance. It was also found that Government schools were deficient in the proper equipment of science, laboratories and school libraries. 26 schools were provided material for science and the libraries of 29 schools were improved.

### Social Education

In India, with its high percentage of illiteracy, the progress of democracy depends largely on a vast programme of social education. The First Five Year Plan recognised social education as an integral part of national reconstruction programme. Since 1952 the Community Development Movement has taken the programme to the villages. Five Model Community Centres and 5 School-cum-Community Centres were opened during the First Five Year Plan. Two Janta Colleges one each for men and women, were set up, and along with the integrated library service, they continued to educate the adult population in the rural areas in the fields of tailoring, needle work, embroidery, domestic economy, health and hygiene, family planning and literacy. The percentage of literacy rose from nearly 38.4 per cent. in 1951 to 44.0 per cent. in 1956, and to 51.0 percent in 1961. Complete literacy has been achieved in 41 villages. Cumulative figures of adult literacy upto 30-11-1961 in the rural areas are as under:—

	Men	Women
<i>Literacy</i>		
No. of persons enrolled . . . . .	47,616	42,296
No. of persons examined . . . . .	33,741	29,801
No. of persons passed . . . . .	24,470	21,809
<i>Post Literacy</i>		
No. of persons enrolled . . . . .	6,456	7,058
No. of persons examined . . . . .	5,373	5,020
No. of persons passed . . . . .	4,464	4,273

During the Second Five Year Plan 16 Community Radio Sets were installed in villages. By the end of 1960-61 226 such radio sets were installed in the rural areas. 33



schools were provided with such radio sets. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is also running 9 centres and 9 sub-centres for men, and 3 centres and 8 sub-centres for women, 62 literacy classes for men and women, 5 craft teaching classes for ladies, 15 children classes and 9 public reading rooms. The New Delhi Municipal Committee is also running 13 education centres for children, 16 centres for women and 17 centres for men.

### **Capital Works Programme**

The rate of growth of educational institutions in Delhi has been very high and it has not been possible for the authorities to house them in proper buildings. The paucity of funds and buildings was a problem and as such tents were pitched wherever sites were available. In the First Five Year Plan 26 *pucca* buildings were constructed, 6 major extensions were added to the existing buildings and 41 teachers' quarters were constructed. 32 schools were still in purely tented accommodation in 1955-56 while 177 schools were housed in buildings and had tents in addition to them for housing the additional pupils. 438 buildings were *pucca*. During the Second Five Year Plan, 66 *pucca* buildings, 7 full units of pre-fabricated buildings and 6 extensions to eliminate tents were constructed, 12 school buildings were under construction at the end of the Plan period.

### **Technical Training**

The schemes of technical training were centrally sponsored. In the First Five Year Plan, two training schemes were in operation *viz.*, craftsmen training scheme and the displaced persons training scheme. Under both the schemes training was imparted leading to the award of diploma in craftsmanship. The total number of seats at the end of the First Five Year Plan in the Industrial Training Institute, Delhi Polytechnic, Industrial Training Institute, Pusa and Industrial Training Institute for women were 864.

900 seats were added under the craftsmen training scheme and 184 seats were added under the displaced persons training scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. The apprenticeship scheme, the evening classes scheme and the work-cum-orientation centre scheme were also started. The number of industrial training institutes increased from 3 at the end of the First Plan to 7 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of seats increased to 2,528. 4,354 trainees successfully completed their training during the Plan period under the craftsmen training scheme and the displaced persons training scheme and 778 under the work-cum-orientation centre training scheme. 240 women craft instructors also got their training.

### **Miscellaneous**

The Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb and the Children Home were supplied with hearing aid materials, equipments and qualified staff at a cost of Rs. 1.62 lacs and Rs. 2.62 lacs respectively. Two trades—radio mechanics and electrical mechanics—were introduced.

22 schools were provided with television sets towards the close of 1960-61. Grants of Rs. 24,000 were paid to the schools for purchase of sports articles.

It would thus be obvious that educational facilities were increased considerably during the Second Five Year Plan. The number of colleges also increased from 24 at the end of First Five Year Plan to 34 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. However, in view of the increasing population and the urge on the part of the people for getting education, much still remains to be done.





## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

According to the Constitution, work relating to public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries is the responsibility of State Governments. But owing to certain circumstances in Delhi, her medical and public health plans are the joint responsibility of the Central Government, the Local Administration and the Municipal authorities, while philanthropic institutions and private practitioners supplement the efforts of the former.

The special consideration that Delhi deserved *vis-a-vis* the provision of medical and health facilities, were succinctly stated by the Bhore Committee 1946 when it characterised two factors as worthy of particular mention, *viz.*

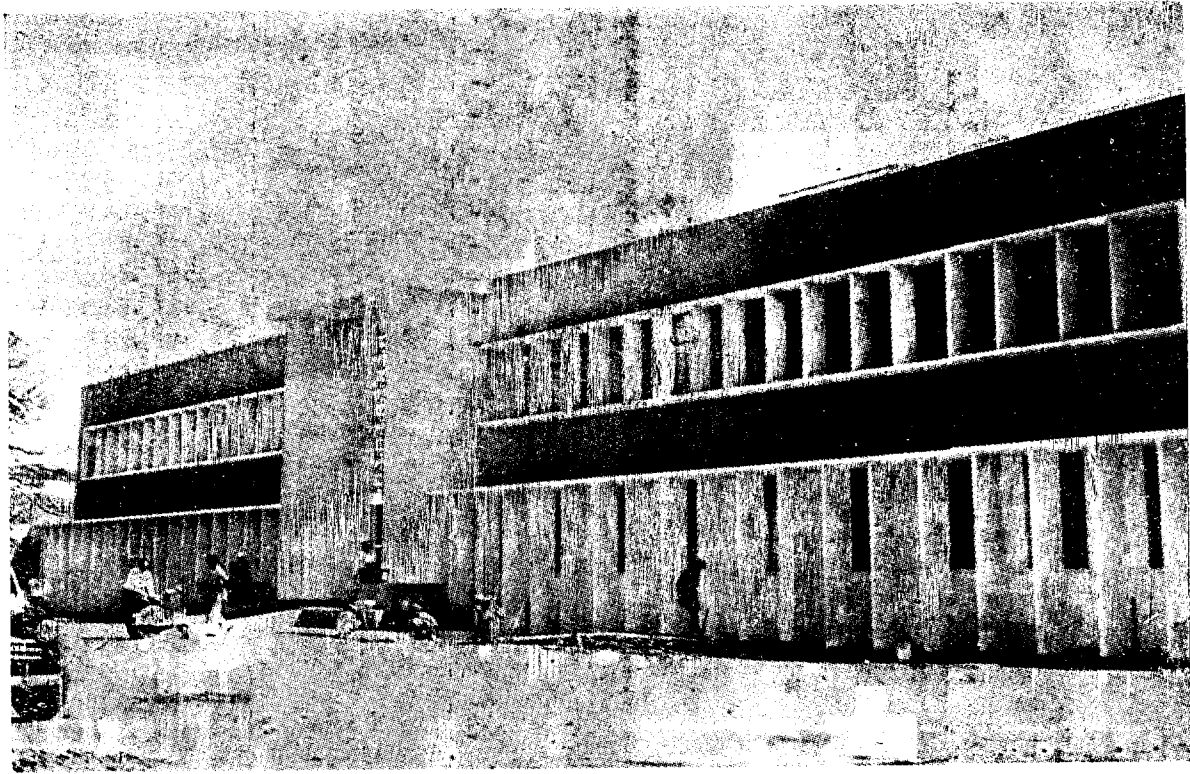
- (a) "The area and concentration of population tend to make it a case *sui generis*; and
- (b) Delhi should be a demonstration centre and that it is, therefore, desirable that the organisation set up here (*i.e.*, The Delhi Health Organisation) should, from the beginning, function at as high a level of efficiency as possible."

Soon after the publication of this report the influx of well nigh 5 lacs of displaced persons into Delhi created an unprecedented degree of insanitation, overcrowding and related problems, thereby aggravating the already difficult problem of providing adequate medical and health facilities, and throwing a considerably heavy strain upon the available health services.

The medical and public health programmes during the First Five Year Plan were designed to meet the problems which arose as a result of the rapid rise in population. An expenditure of Rs. 70.64 lacs was incurred on the schemes. It is gratifying to note that the First Plan schemes were implemented almost in their entirety. Among the physical achievements stood the provision of 607 additional beds in hospitals bringing the total number of beds in all hospitals in Delhi to 3,052, and the greater all-round facilities provided in the Irwin Hospital, the Hindu Rao Hospital, the

S.J.T.B. Hospital and the I.D. Hospital. A start was also made with the three-fold project in Shahdara of providing a General Hospital, a Mental Hospital and a Lepers' Institute. The rural medical services and the maternity and the child welfare work witnessed considerable improvement during the period. At the end of the First Five Year Plan there were in all 32 hospitals with accommodation for 3,052 indoor beds and 45 dispensaries with 40 beds of the modern system of medicines, and two hospitals with 62 beds and 15 dispensaries of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines. Six homeopathic dispensaries were also being run in Delhi by a charitable trust. The Employees' State Insurance scheme and the Contributory Health Scheme under the Central Government had also come into being.

In 1952 a Medical and Health Reorganisation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M. D. Gilder was appointed to conduct a comprehensive survey to assess the overall requirements in respect of medical and health facilities and to recommend the measures necessary to meet these problems within the shortest possible time. The recommendations of the Committee included, *inter alia*, the provision of 11,000 hospital beds within the next 10 years. The Committee was of the view that in future integrated medical relief should be provided in the form of health centres. With regard to the preventive health services, the Committee recommended the opening of six additional T.B. clinics and the intensification of measures for the control of diseases. The recommendations of the Gilder Committee which submitted its report in 1955, are the basis on which the health schemes under Delhi's Second Plan were formulated. While in the First Plan schemes the accent was on the curative aspect of the problem, the emphasis in Second Plan schemes was both on the preventive as well as the curative aspects. The amount earmarked under 'Health' in the Second Five Year Plan *viz.*, Rs. 260.30 lacs represented about 15 per cent. of the total outlay under all heads. It may be noted that the share that went to 'Health' in the Plan for India as a whole came only to 5.7



A VIEW OF THE NEW O.P.D. BUILDING, IRWIN HOSPITAL, DELHI

per cent. of the total All-India outlay in the Plan. The substantially high proportion of outlay under 'Health' in Delhi's Plan was indeed a strong indication of the greater importance that was accorded to it in Delhi.

A total number of 28 schemes was included in the Plan under Health. The schemes of the Plan passed through many vicissitudes and there were many handicaps in their speedy completion. The most serious difficulty was the non-availability of suitable land for the construction of hospitals, dispensaries and laboratories.

### **Education**

Among the schemes undertaken by Delhi Administration during the period, the Maulana Azad Medical College, which was established in association with the Irwin Hospital in February, 1958, in order to meet the growing demand for facilities in medical education, made very rapid progress. Originally no provision was made in the Plan for this scheme. The expenditure was met by re-appropriation from other sources. The major part of the college building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 23 lacs. 60 students were admitted in the first batch *i.e.*, in 1958-59 while the number of students who were admitted subsequently rose to 70 in 1959-60 and 72 in 1960-61.

### **Hospitals and Health Centres**

In the Irwin Hospital apart from 30 beds for Orthopaedic patients a further addition of 50 beds for the E.S.I. Scheme, and 137 for Maternity and Gynaecology was made during the second plan raising the bed strength from 786 to 1,003. A large new out-patient department was constructed. A scheme for the training of laboratory assistants was also started in the Irwin Hospital in 1959-60 and 11 laboratory assistants were trained. The scheme for training of radiographers was started with effect from the 1st August, 1960 and 8 candidates were admitted for training.

Another important scheme undertaken by the Delhi Administration pertained to the 100-bedded mental hospital at Shahdara. Land measuring 50 acres was acquired and staff quarters were built in 1956-57. Much progress could

not be achieved during the Plan period owing chiefly to the difficulties in arranging for the supply of water and electricity. Nevertheless, a ward of 30 beds was started at the Central Jail Hospital, Tihar, for the treatment of mental patients. It was intended to expand the existing facilities in Shahdara General Hospital and in the Hindu Rao Hospital. The out-patient department in the Shahdara General Hospital was constructed in 1957-58. A dental clinic was established in Hindu Rao Hospital. There was delay in the construction of the additional building in Hindu Rao Hospital because of the non-availability of land. The work could be started only in 1959-60 and about 42 per cent. of the construction was completed in the Second Five Year Plan. The work is being carried on in the Third Plan.

Additional accommodation for nurses' hostel in Victoria Zanaana Hospital was also provided. A set of four quarters for residential purposes for the doctors in S.J.T.B. Hospital was also built in the Plan period.

In the rural areas, four health centres (Najafgarh, Kanjhawla, Palam and Narela) were started in the Second Plan period. Construction of the health centre at Fatehpur Beri village could not make much progress because of the non-availability of site. These health centres are composite units meant to meet both the preventive and curative needs of the people of the area. Each centre is provided with 15 beds for treatment of indoor patients. The health centre at Najafgarh has been developed into re-orientation training centre for providing training facilities to personnel for health centres.

### **Control of Diseases**

Measures to control communicable diseases are the first step for the improvement of public health. The diseases falling under the category of communicable diseases are tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, etc. Tuberculosis is one of the major communicable diseases which requires to be checked efficiently. Schemes for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis were initiated in the First Plan period. A total number of 200 beds was added to the S.J.T.B. Hospital during this period. In the Second Five

Year Plan, construction of separate hospital accommodation for 250 beds for isolation of advanced cases of T.B. was begun. One T.B. clinic was also established at Shahdara while the construction of another T.B. clinic at Moti Nagar was started. The B.C.G. vaccination campaign was continued during the Second Five Year Plan with all intensity. In the last 10 years 20,41,714 persons were tested for sensitivity to infection and 4,88,826 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. The anti-malaria measures were also intensified as a part of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. As a result of the intensive spraying, the entire area has been covered. As regards the anti-malaria engineering works, an expenditure of Rs. 14.21 lacs was incurred. The incidence of the disease which was 1.9 per mile in 1953 was brought down to 0.5 per mile in 1958 and is almost negligible now.

It was also intended to construct a Home for leprosy-affected persons with a view to segregate them from other people. Land measuring about 50 acres was acquired for starting a lepers' colony. About 150 inmates were kept in this colony and were provided with free medical aid, diet and clothing.

Two V.D. clinics were also established in the urban areas with a view to provide adequate curative measures for checking V.D.

### **Family Planning**

The problem of regulating the population from the dual stand-point of size and quality is of the utmost importance for national welfare. The Lodi Colony was one of the two centres selected in the whole of India for carrying out pilot studies during the First Plan. Six family planning clinics were started during the Second Five Year Plan, four in rural areas, at Narela, Kanjhawla, Mehrauli and Alipur, and two in urban areas, one in the Irwin Hospital and the other in the Victoria Zangana Hospital. Four maternity and child welfare centres were also established.

### **Drinking Water Supply**

The provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply is an essential pre-requisite for ensuring sound health of

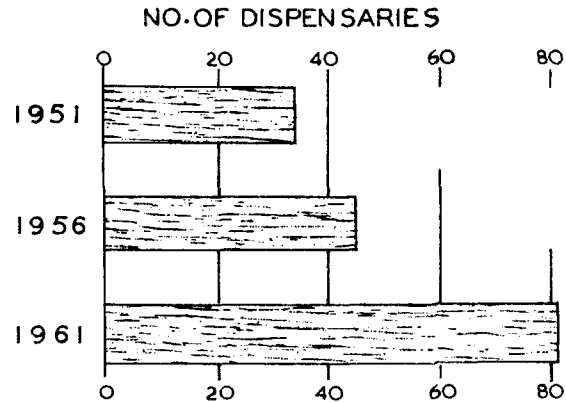
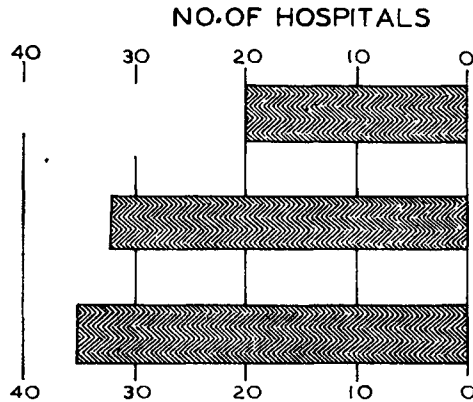
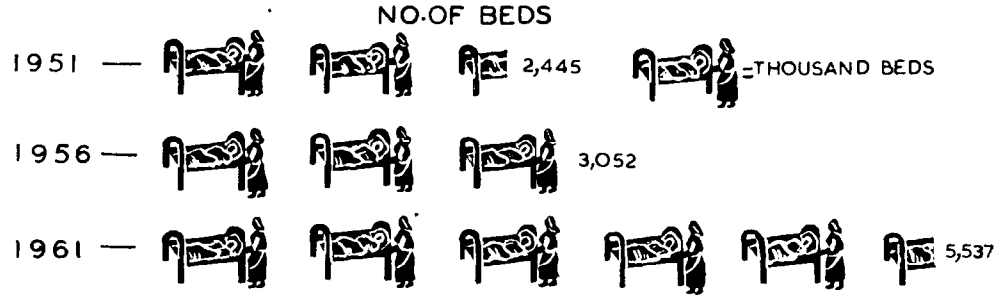
the people. The present source of water supply to Delhi is the river Jamuna. The original works were designed in 1890 for a maximum supply of 1.73 million gallons per day. This consisted of infiltration galleries in the river near Chandrawal. In 1925, intake works were shifted to Wazirabad. During the war years the intake works at Wazirabad were augmented and additional intake works were set up at Okhla. In the First Plan a sum of Rs. 1.92 crores was allocated for water supply and sanitation schemes. The capacity of the intake works in 1958 was 60 million gallons per day at Wazirabad and 6 million gallons per day at Okhla. It was estimated in 1958 that out of a total population of 19 lacs, only 13 lacs were getting continuous water supply, 4 lacs intermittent supply and the balance 2 lacs were to go without any piped water supply. The Environmental Sanitation Committee of the Ministry of Health has recommended for cities with piped water supply and underground sewerage a quantity of 45 gallons per day per head. On this basis the requirements of drinking water for Delhi were worked out as 95 million gallons per day or 176 cusecs in 1961.

Several important works were executed during the Second Plan period. Two of the most important works which were completed are the following:—

- (i) The construction of Barrage at Wazirabad to turn the river Jumna towards the intake piers and construction of guide banks for getting the river on the side of the intakes.
- (ii) Increasing the capacity of water works at Chandrawal from 60 million gallons per day to 90 million gallons per day along with all ancillary works.

These two works along with the other inter-related works have some now solved the problem of water supply in Delhi for the time being. Piped water supply was provided in 11 villages with population of over 1,500 and sanitary wells were constructed in 98 villages with population below 1,500. However, a great deal still needs to be done for the fast increasing population.

# PROGRESS IN MEDICAL FACILITIES





Out of the total number of 28 schemes originally provided in the Second Five Year Plan, 9 were carried over to the Third Plan as their implementation was either not feasible or not advisable in the light of the subsequent developments. As a result of the activities undertaken, the total number of hospitals has gone upto 35 with a total indoor bed strength of 5,537 as compared to 32 hospitals with a total indoor strength of 3,052 in 1956. The number of dispensaries has risen to 81 from 45 at the beginning of the Second Plan. The proportion of the hospital beds to the total population showed a marked rise at the end of the Plan and stood at 2:1 beds per thousand of the population while the corresponding figures in 1957 were as low as 1:2.



## HOUSING

The problem of housing was acute in the urban areas of Delhi even before partition, but it assumed alarming proportions after the partition with the influx of about 5 lacs of people. The increasing tempo of economic and industrial development further led to increase in population. The Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee Report (1951) put the figure of the persons in need of living accommodation at 6 lacs. Keeping in view the annual increase of population, both due to births and the migration of people into Delhi, and also considering the number of houses which had either completed their life or which had otherwise become unfit for habitation, Government launched various housing schemes in order to meet the housing shortage. The Low Income Group Housing Scheme was launched in Delhi towards the close of 1954-55. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 50.40 lacs was disbursed and 880 houses were completed during the First Plan period. Loans to the extent of Rs. 38.80 lacs were given to the various local bodies for construction of houses. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lacs was given to the erstwhile Delhi Municipal Committee for the development of land at Azadpur.

In the Second Five Year Plan a plan provision of Rs. 1.90 crores was made under the head "Housing". Out of this amount, a provision of Rs. 95 lacs was made for disbursement of loans to third parties and a sum of Rs. 22.04 lacs was for the acquisition and development of land.

### **Low Income Group Housing Scheme**

This scheme was a continuation of the scheme in the First Five Year Plan. Aid under the scheme was envisaged primarily for the purpose of housing persons whose annual income did not exceed Rs. 6,000 each and who already did not own a house. Loan was given to the extent of 80 per cent of the actual expenditure on each house including cost of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. The remaining 20 per cent of the cost was borne by the beneficiary. The loan is disbursed in 3 instalments of 20 per

cent, 50 per cent, and 30 per cent according to the progress of the construction. The rate of interest on the loans disbursed under the scheme is 5 per cent per annum, repayable in 30 annual equated instalments.

The progress of the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan was excellent. Both the physical and financial targets were exceeded. 2,132 houses were constructed against the plan target of 1,430 houses. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 124.39 lacs against the plan target of Rs. 117.04 lacs. This amount included Rs. 12 lacs spent on acquisition of 65 acres of land at Najafgarh Road during 1959-60 for development into plots to be allotted under the scheme.

### **Middle Income Group Housing Scheme**

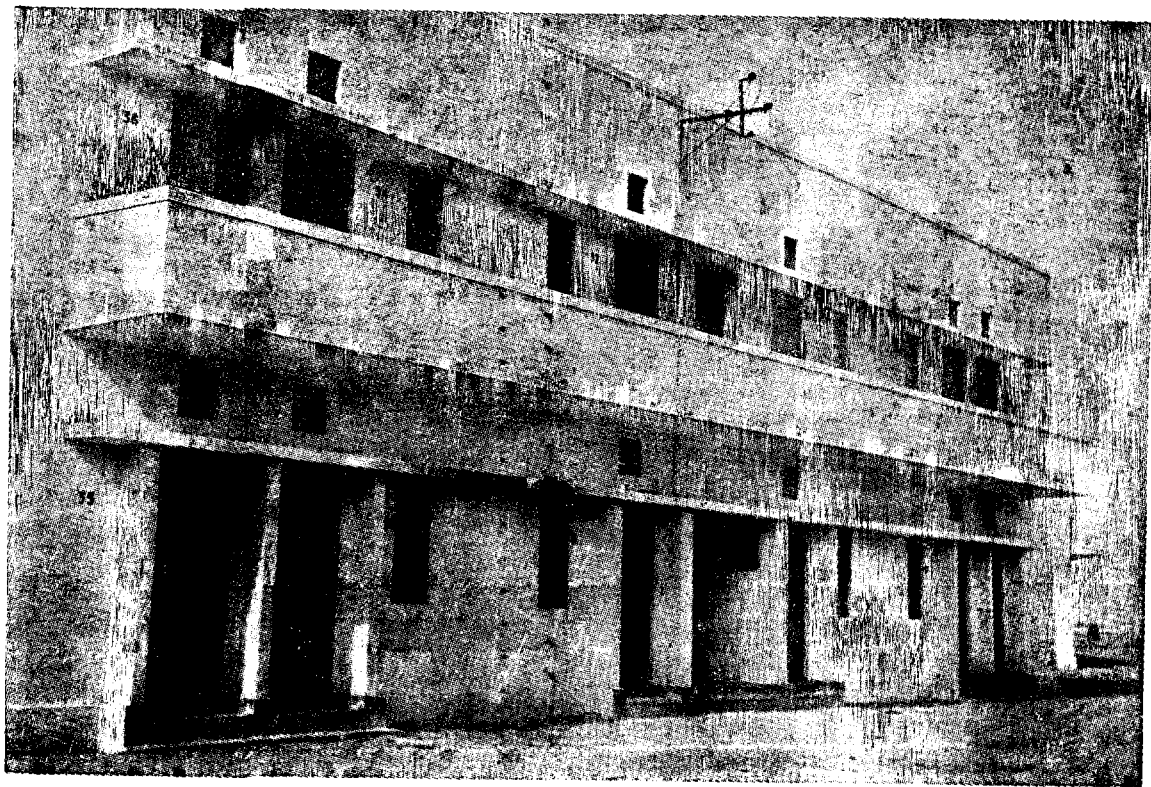
This scheme was sponsored by the Union Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply towards the end of the year 1959-60. Aid under the scheme is envisaged for individuals whose annual income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 and who do not already own a house in their own name or in the name of their dependents. Loan ceiling was fixed at Rs. 20,000. The loan is repayable in 25 annual equated instalments with an interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum. Under this scheme, 138 houses were constructed and the disbursement of loan amounted to Rs. 27.49 lacs.

### **Village Housing Project Scheme**

This scheme envisaged planned improvement and reconstruction of selected villages. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the shape of loans is granted at the rate of 66-2|3 per cent of the cost of construction, subject to the maximum of Rs. 2,000 repayable in 20 annual equated instalments. The scheme was taken up during the last year of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 1 lac was disbursed for the construction of 88 houses.

### **Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme**

This scheme was a continuation of the scheme started under the First Five Year Plan with a target for construc-



A VIEW OF THE SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL COLONY NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI

tion of 1,380 one room double storey tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 lacs in the industrial area along the Najafgarh Road. Construction was started in October, 1955. The work was completed in the Second Plan period. In addition 348 small two-room double-storeyed quarters were also constructed. Construction of 936 small two-room double-storeyed quarters was also started towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the work is scheduled to be completed in the Third Five Year Plan period.



## **WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES**

The constitution of India has laid special emphasis on the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes so as to bring them on par economically and socially with the members of other classes or communities in the country. The Scheduled Castes and certain groups of population hitherto known as Criminal Tribes constitute the under-privileged section of the population and are socially, economically and educationally backward due to lack of adequate opportunities for self-expression, individual and group development, especially in the form of economic activity. The total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi is about 2,50,000, out of them 3,000 belong to the Denotified Tribes. A number of ameliorative measures were taken for the social and economic uplift of these classes during the First Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 6 lacs was provided for them. But this was only the beginning of the campaign which was continued in the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged increased facilities for Harijan housing, education, industries and other special amenities. A sum of Rs. 15.15 lacs was earmarked for the purpose.

The programme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes comprised of schemes for economic and social development including the removal of untouchability, by making use of both voluntary and official agencies. Top priority was given to schemes relating to the improvement of living conditions of the Harijans. An expenditure of Rs. 9.82 lacs was incurred by way of grant of subsidy to the Harijans at the rate of Rs. 750 for the construction of houses in the rural areas. 1,401 houses were constructed against the Plan target of 1,140. Land measuring 68 bighas and 5 biswas was acquired in 10 villages and was distributed for house-sites to 506 families of Harijans. Subsidy was also given for construction of 30 wells for drinking water.

Measures intended to bring about economic improvement included grant of stipends to Harijans taking training in vocational and technical institutes. 203 students taking



training in vocational and technical institutes were awarded stipends. A Business Management Institute was set up in 1960-61 to impart training in stenography, accountancy store-keeping and business methods. 82 Harijans were trained. The Harijans who joined training in the whole time courses were awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 25 per month. Other measures enabling them to stand on their own legs included loans for cottage industries. Loans were advanced to 6 cooperative societies and 179 individuals during the Plan period for small scale industries.

In the interest of overall welfare of the Scheduled Castes schemes for the welfare of women and children, grant of medical aid and legal assistance in deserving cases was also given, and a campaign against untouchability and an all-out drive for keeping the Harijans in touch with the programme for their uplift was launched. 69 widows were given subsidised sewing machines. One welfare centre was run at Vinobapuri. 169 T.B. patients were granted medical aid. Twenty-four Harijans were granted legal aid. Intensive propaganda was conducted by means of conferences, personal contacts and distribution of pictorial calendars against untouchability. The Delhi Cantonment Board was given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,900 for the purchase of 110 wheel barrows for being supplied to the scavengers to enable them to eliminate the practice of carrying night soil as head load. Five non-official agencies were given grants-in-aid in 1960-61 amounting to Rs. 13,500 in order to encourage them to undertake welfare programme among the Scheduled Castes.

The scheme relating to the welfare of Denotified Tribes included the running of welfare centres, organising sports to wean the members of the Denotified Tribes away from unhealthy environments, grant of stipends to students and grant of medical aid. Four Adult Education Classes were also started.

Other backward Classes were also not neglected. 436 students studying in vocational and technical training insti-

tutes were awarded scholarships. An expenditure of Rs. 0·94 lacs was incurred over grant for scholarships.

All these measures have brought about a significant change in the conditions of the backward classes. Those persons who remained steeped in ignorance and poverty for centuries are gradually rising up to the level of equality with the other classes. More and more Harijans are taking to vocational training and are getting established in better services and professions. Though considerable leeway is yet to be made up, the signs of change are clearly visible.



## LABOUR WELFARE

The welfare of the working class is the primary concern of the Government in a welfare state wedded to the idea of a socialist pattern of society. The Administration has always been conscious of the needs and potentialities of labour. In recent years considerable progress has been made in the initiation of measures, statutory and others, to improve the worker's lot and his living conditions. The Indian Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Employees Provident Fund Act and similar other Acts were aimed at providing social security to the industrial workers.

In addition to the legislative measures, several steps have been taken by the Government to provide welfare amenities. In the First Five Year Plan two Labour welfare schemes were taken up *viz.* the opening of Labour Welfare Centres for which a provision of Rs. one lac was made and the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 46 lacs was made under the centrally sponsored schemes. Under the former scheme, 7 Labour Welfare Centres were opened at different places while under the latter scheme construction of 1,380 single-room double storeyed tenements was started in October, 1955.

The Second Five Year Plan saw an intensification of the efforts in the sphere of providing welfare amenities with the object of improving the working conditions of the labour community as also to provide them with recreational facilities. A provision of Rs. 82.46 lacs was made in the Plan for various schemes. The subsidised industrial housing scheme, which was started in the First Five Year Plan, was continued in the Second Five Year Plan. This scheme envisaged the construction of about 2,000 residential quarters for industrial workers with a view to provide residential accommodation to the industrial workers at subsidised rents. The construction of 1380 single-room double-storeyed tenements, which was started in the First Five Year Plan, was completed. In addition, 348 small two-

room double-storeyed tenements were also constructed. The construction of 936 small two-room double-storeyed tenements was also started towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan. This work will be completed in the Third Plan period. A piece of land measuring about 20 acres was also acquired at Okhla for construction of residential quarters, but it could not be utilized on account of certain technical difficulties. An expenditure of Rs. 47.60 lacs was incurred against the Plan provision of Rs. 72.96 lacs in the scheme. Certain payments which were due in respect of construction work done in the Second Plan period had to be carried over to the Third Plan period as a spill over of the Second Plan.

The scheme for the opening of labour welfare centres, which was started in the First Five Year Plan, was extended in the Second Five Year Plan. Welfare Centres cater to the recreational, educational and cultural needs of the workers. Every Centre has a library and reading room facilities, indoor and out-door games, radio sets etc. Arrangements are also made for adult literary classes and women's handicrafts in some of the Centres. Against the target of 5 Welfare Centres, 3 Centres were opened at Chanakyapuri, Najafgarh Road and Okhla. The Centre at Najafgarh Road was opened in a spacious building constructed for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lacs. A welfare Section was also set up in the Labour Department. The three buildings for the Labour Welfare Centres which were to be constructed at Okhla, Shahdara and Kishanganj could not be constructed due to the difficulties in the acquisition of land. As a result there was a shortfall in the expenditure.

A Labour Information Centre, well-equipped with a library of books on labour topics and a number of magazines on labour matters, was also set up in 1959 under the charge of a qualified Research Assistant. The scheme for financial assistance for the setting up of a canteen for industrial workers could not be implemented due to poor response from the employers' and employees' organisations.

The measures undertaken tend to show that considerable progress has been achieved in providing welfare amenities to industrial workers. In view of the rapid pace of industrialisation in Delhi the measures may not be able to meet the needs of the time fully, but there is no doubt that the welfare of the weaker sections in the economy has been a major objective of the welfare programmes of the Government, as it ought to be in a welfare State.



## PUBLICITY

People's participation is of prime importance for the successful implementation of the Plan programmes. Adequate publicity of the programmes under various sectors of development keeps the common man in touch with the development activities and tends to evoke response in the shape of a more purposeful effort on his part. During the First Five Year Plan there were no schemes for the publicity of the Plan. The main vehicles of Plan publicity remained the daily press and printed literature though other media like films, exhibitions, publicity campaigns and field publicity were used to some extent.

The experience gained during the First Plan proved beyond doubt that adequate publicity was essential to create an enlightened and well-informed public opinion and to focus the attention of the people on their vital role in the success of the Plan. The Second Five Year Plan schemes were so patterned as to create the necessary psychological atmosphere for securing people's participation in developmental and constructive activities in a larger measure. Delhi being predominantly an urban Territory, the schemes were formulated in a manner so as to suit the special requirements of an urban and semi-urban population. A total Plan provision of Rs. 2.21 lacs was made for 7 schemes.

The various media of publicity *e.g.*, exhibitions, printed literature, films, songs and dramas, display advertisements, field publicity etc. were utilised to the fullest extent. Twenty-two exhibitions were organised against the Plan target of 11. The Directorate of Public Relations also participated in 'India 1958 Exhibition' and in the 'World Agriculture Fair' in 1960. The medium of exhibition has proved to be a very effective means of visual publicity both in the urban and rural areas. A sum of Rs. 40,898 was spent during the Plan period against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 22,100, thus, exceeding the financial target by Rs. 18,798.



Printed publicity in the form of illustrated pamphlets, folders, posters and other literature is another important medium through which the people are kept constantly informed about the various development activities of the Government. Five sets of publications relating to annual progress of Plan schemes in three languages *viz.*, English, Hindi and Urdu were brought out and an expenditure of Rs. 27,381 was incurred against the Plan ceiling of Rs. 25,000. An Information Centre was also set up at Church Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi. Equipped with a library, periodicals and other material bearing on the Plan as also photographs, charts, films and other audio-visual equipment, the Information Centre was designed to provide information to the general public about the Plan and its progress.

In order to secure people's cooperation in the implementation of various Plan activities, a Plan Publicity Week was organised in 1956. Since then the Plan Publicity Week celebration has become an annual feature. These celebrations were organised both in the urban and rural areas of Delhi on an intensive and extensive scale to make the people plan conscious. All the methods of mass publicity like film shows, dramas, qawwalies, puppet shows, meetings, and symposia were utilised. A mobile unit consisting of one station-wagon with trailer and fully-equipped was also set up in November, 1960 in order to enable the Director of Public Relations to organise field publicity in the urban and rural areas of Delhi. The mobile unit gave 468 film-shows-cum-talks in different areas of Delhi and has also been utilised in organising exhibitions, meetings and Vikas Melas. There has been some shortfall in the expenditure. This shortfall was due to the late receipt of equipment from the Director General, Supplies and Disposals and late appointment of staff for the mobile publicity unit. It was also proposed to produce a documentary film, in black and white, on the achievements of Plan schemes in Delhi. Later, however, it was decided to produce the film in colour instead of in black and white so as to make it more appealing. The work was

taken in hand during the last year of the Second Plan and is expected to be completed in the current Plan period.

It was also considered necessary to hold meetings in the rural areas as well as among labourers and students in order to make people plan conscious. Sixty-six meetings were organised in the rural areas. Seven weekly campaigns were organised among labourers during which meetings, exhibitions, dramas and variety-shows were held highlighting different aspects of the Plan. Fourteen series of lectures, debates, study circles etc. were organised among students in order to harness their energy and enthusiasm in the implementation of the various constructive schemes.

The message of the Plan has thus been carried to the various classes of the people of the Delhi Territory through information, instruction and entertainment. The results of publicity and propaganda are often not very tangible, much less substantial. Yet the fact remains that the publicity schemes, despite the limitations of resources, have played their role not only in informing the people but also in enthusing them for fuller participation in the Plan.



## STATISTICS

In a planned economy the importance of statistics needs hardly to be emphasized. The formulation and implementation of the First Five Year Plan was greatly handicapped for want of adequate and reliable statistical data. Keeping these facts in view, the small cell collecting statistics in respect of manufacturing industries in the office of Director of Industries and Labour was separated in the year 1952 to grow into a full-fledged Statistical Bureau. Although there was no plan scheme for the Bureau during the First Five Year Plan, the scope of the Bureau was enlarged by entrusting to it the work relating to Labour and Educational statistics, Price statistics and co-ordination, compilation and publication of other data.

During the Second Plan period, the Bureau made an effort to fill in the gap as far as possible in the statistics relating to the socio-economic conditions of Delhi. There was a provision of Rs. 4.75 lacs for the compilation and collection of statistics for 7 schemes. Four more schemes were later taken up for implementation. A total expenditure of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was incurred on the various schemes. Following major schemes were taken up during the Plan period.

### **Administrative Intelligence**

The object of the scheme was to assess the progress made by the C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks and consequently progress reports were prepared on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. An expenditure of Rs. 13,865 was incurred on the scheme.

### **Agricultural Statistics**

Till recently the statistics available lacked timeliness which nullified the very object of collection of statistics. The time lag in the collection and dissemination of statistics has been reduced. Work relating to crop cutting experiments was also undertaken in collaboration with the National Sample Survey.

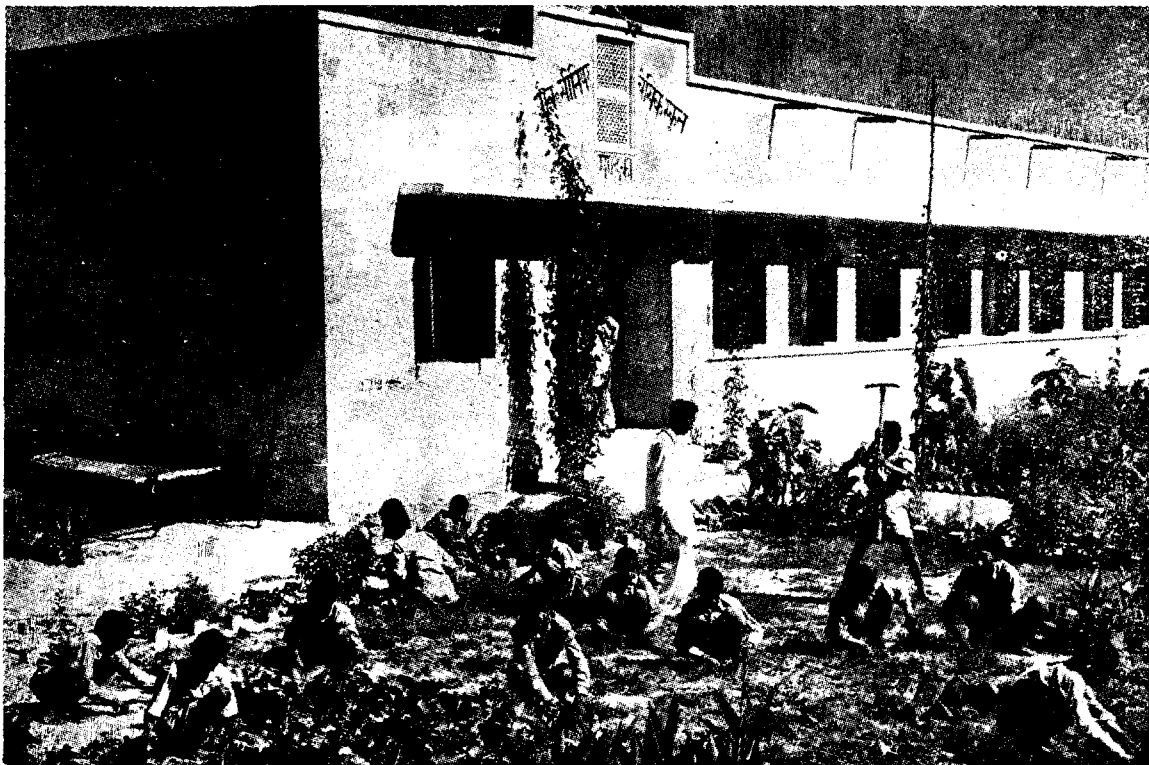
### **Housing Statistics**

In this field the Bureau started collecting statistics regarding the building construction activity in the Public Sector. Quarterly price data in respect of building materials and wage rates in respect of the labour employed in this sector are also being collected in order to analyse the cost of building materials and labour and prepare the cost of Index Number for different types of Government buildings.

### **Planning, Financial and National Income**

The Bureau started the estimation of State Income for Delhi and estimated sectorial income in respect of agriculture, fisheries, organised industries and other sectors.

Besides the schemes mentioned above the Bureau initiated work relating to the improvement of Market Intelligence and Revision of District Gazetteer of Delhi. The staff of the Bureau was strengthened with the appointment of 11 Statistical Assistants/Inspectors and 3 statistical investigators in order to cope with the increased volume of work.



A MULTI-PURPOSE SCHOOL—MUNDKA VILLAGE

**FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS  
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES**

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Administration & Extension (Subordinate and expert staff)	1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Seed Distribution Scheme	0.48	..	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.24	
3.	Plant Protection & Locust Control Scheme	1.14	..	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.15	
4.	Award of Prizes	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Training in Canning and Preserva- tion of Fruits	0.19	..	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.15	
6.	Dev. of Horticulture in Delhi	3.80	..	0.15	0.48	0.52	0.47	1.62	
7.	Estt. of Seed Multiplication Farm	5.22	..	..	..	..	1.25	1.25	

(Figures in akhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8.	Distribution of Sludge & Manure	1.90	..	0.51	..	..	0.82	1.33	
9.	Distribution of Fertilisers . .	0.47	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	
10.	Preparation of Blood Meal . .	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Coordinated Scheme for Agronomic and Manurial trials . . .	..	..	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.41	
12.	Dev. of local Manurial Resources	..	..	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.31	
13.	Green Manuring of Crops . .	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.06	0.11	
	TOTAL . . . . .	15.38	..	0.84	0.73	0.96	3.22	5.75	



### MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Setting up of an Irrigation Unit . . . . .	2.38	0.05	0.06	0.30	1.42	1.47	3.30
2. Sinking of Tube Wells . . . . .	6.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sinking of Surface Wells . . . . .	8.05	..	1.45	0.61	1.20	1.00	4.26
4. Pumping out water from Najafgarh Lake . . . . .	4.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Construction of Bunds . . . . .	6.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Boring in existing surface wells . . . . .	3.80	..	..	..	0.10	0.74	0.84
7. Removal of hump from Najafgarh Lake . . . . .	..	..	3.71	..	..	..	3.71
TOTAL . . . . .	31.81	0.05	5.22	0.91	2.72	3.21	12.11

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
LAND DEVELOPMENT OTHER THAN SOIL CONSERVATION									
	Consolidation of Holdings	2.85	0.18	0.06	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.62	
SOIL CONSERVATION & FORESTS									
1.	Forest Administration Survey Extension Division	1.90	0.12	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.39	1.44	
2.	Planting trees along Irrigation Channels Rly. tracks, road side etc.	0.95	0.07	0.15	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.97	
3.	Development of Northern and Southern Ridges	3.80	..	0.46	0.25	0.50	0.41	1.62	
4.	Afforestation along Jumna Banks to bind the soil	1.90	0.06	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.26	1.14	
5.	Afforestation & Soil Conservation on Aravali Hills, South of Delhi	2.85	0.17	0.41	0.31	0.34	0.38	1.61	
6.	Demonstration of Dry Farming and Contour Bunding	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.07	0.10	
	TOTAL	11.40	0.42	1.62	1.30	1.72	1.82	6.88	

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Re-organisation & Expansion of Animal Husbandry . . . . .	2·85	0·01	0·07	0·09	0·11	0·20	0·48
2. Starting of three Touring Dispensaries . . . . .	2·28	..	0·54	0·12	0·29	0·41	1·36
3. Affording facilities for Veterinary education . . . . .	0·47	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Development of Gaushalas . . . . .	0·92	..	0·18	0·14	0·10	0·17	0·59
5. State and District Cattle Shows . . . . .	0·66	0·02	0·12	0·13	0·07	0·07	0·41
6. Key Village Scheme . . . . .	4·19	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·04
7. Eradication of Rinderpest . . . . .	0·50	0·02	0·13	0·05	0·24	0·26	0·70
8. Scheme for increasing milk supply in rural areas . . . . .	9·50	..	..	..	..	2·99	2·99
9. Expansion of Govt. Model Poultry Farm . . . . .	4·75	0·69	0·78	1·07	0·60	0·65	3·79
10. Poultry Extension Scheme . . . . .	3·23	0·05	0·16	0·11	0·19	0·23	0·74
11. Collection & Marketing of Poultry Produces . . . . .	1·52	..	..	..	0·04	0·40	0·44
12. Starting of three outlying dispensaries . . . . .	0·95	..	0·09	0·11	0·18	0·18	0·56
13. Piggery Development Scheme . . . . .	0·48	..	0·06	..	0·02	..	0·08
14. Feed Distribution Scheme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·16	0·26
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>32·30</b>	<b>0·79</b>	<b>2·13</b>	<b>1·82</b>	<b>1·94</b>	<b>5·76</b>	<b>12·44</b>

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>FISHERIES</b>									
1.	Development of Jheel Fisheries . . . . .	2.96	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	
2.	Improvement of Village Tanks . . . . .	1.15	0.04	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.42	0.88	
3.	Co-operative Fish Marketing and Cold Storage Scheme . . . . .	3.32	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>1.09</b>	

**CO-OPERATION**

1.	Co-operative Credit Marketing and Warehousing . . . . .	15.20	0.12	3.93	1.48	0.64	0.82	6.99	
2.	Co-operative Education Training and Research . . . . .	1.90	..	..	0.12	0.48	0.65	1.25	
3.	Establishment of Craftsmen Co-operative Societies & Emporium . . . . .	7.13	0.07	0.43	0.35	0.35	0.39	1.59	
4.	Providing employment to educated & vocationally trained unemployed . . . . .	2.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	

5. Development of Co-operative Farming . . . . .	1·90	..	..	..	0·01	0·02	0·03
6. Work among Women . . . . .	1·42	0·02	0·08	0·06	0·05	0·04	0·25
7. Organisation of Central Co-operative Store . . . . .	4·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Additional departmental staff . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0·87	1·96	2·83
TOTAL . . . . .	35·15	0·21	4·44	2·01	2·40	3·88	12·94
MISCELLANEOUS							
1. Statistical Section. (Development of agricultural statistics.) . . . . .	0·48	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Resettlement of landless workers . . . . .	1·90	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	2·38	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>NATIONAL EXTENSION &amp; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>									
	National Extension and Community Development . . . . .	51.30	4.65	6.03	4.56	5.47	6.51	27.22	
	<i>Panchayats</i>								
	Scheme for the establishment of Village Panchayats . . . . .	..	0.05	0.16	0.16	1.32	1.83	3.52	
<b>IRRIGATION</b>									
	1. Extension of Western Jamuna Canal	14.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Miscellaneous . . . . .	2.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>16.63</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

## POWER

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	SCHEMES OF THE DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING . . . . .	210.90	95.04	143.00	76.06	66.43	87.15	467.68	
2.	Improvement of Street Lighting Under Corporation . . . . .	47.85	4.00	3.76	2.14	6.40	15.00	31.30	
3.	Schemes of New Delhi Municipal Committee (Distribution Works) . . . . .	145.00	48.29	34.39	19.02	7.99	18.38	128.07	
TOTAL . . . . .		403.75	147.33	181.15	97.22	80.82	120.53	627.05	

NOTE:—Ceiling for Schemes of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was later increased from Rs. 210.90 lakhs to Rs. 740.00 lakhs.

## INDUSTRIES

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Establishment of Okhla Industrial Estate . . . . .	100·05	..	..	..	50·00	..	50·00	
2.	Delhi State Aid to Cottage & Small Scale Industries. (Block Loans)	34·72	9·85	14·71	4·79	4·79	7·58	41·72	
3.	Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation . . . . .	16·00	..	14·00	..	..	..	14·00	
4.	Development of Khadi Industry . . . . .	2·06	0·14	0·17	0·28	0·67	0·74	2·00	
5.	Development of hand-made paper Industry . . . . .	2·76	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Paper products and papier mache Scheme . . . . .	1·60	..	..	0·07	0·05	0·05	0·17	
7.	Training in Hides & Skins . . . . .	0·85	..	0·05	0·06	0·02	0·02	0·15	
8.	Oil Crushing & Development of Neem Oil Industry . . . . .	2·47	..	0·04	..	..	0·01	0·05	
9.	Development of handloom Industry . . . . .	6·02	0·29	1·09	1·37	1·01	1·01	4·77	



10.	Development of Sports goods Industry	8.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Delhi State Industries Emporium.	6.32	0.50	0.75	0.52	0.60	0.68	3.05
12.	Intensive development propaganda in connection with the development of cottage industries in rural areas	..	0.02	0.47	0.25	0.32	0.38	1.44
13.	Development of Gur and Khand-sari	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03
14.	Establishment of Industrial Estate at Badli	..	..	..	0.14	0.13	..	0.27
15.	Scheme for Quality Marking	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03
16.	Conduct of Second Industrial Survey	..	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.22
17.	Establishment of Handicrafts Corner.	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05
TOTAL		181.45	10.80	31.28	7.48	57.59	10.80	117.95

## ROADS

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Construction of road No. 3 phase II from Prembari Bridge to Kanjhawla . . . . .	0.71	0.13	.18	1.03	0.69	0.24	2.27	
2.	Construction of culverts on road No. 6 from Mehrauli to Dhera Mandi . . . . .	0.19	0.19	..	..	0.07	(—)0.07	0.19	
3.	Providing 2nd wearing coat and painting on road No. 6 from Mehrauli to Dhera Mandi . . . . .	0.60	0.69	..	0.01	..	..	0.70	
4.	Construction of 2 span bridge on road No. 9 at Rd. 11860 from Najafgarh to Jhatikara. . . . .	0.15	0.16	..	..	..	..	0.16	

5. Construction of bridge on road No. 10 from Mitraon to Roota, ,	9.10	9.11	..	..	..	..	8.11
6. Construction of R.C.D. slab culverts on road No. 3 phase II portion from Prem bari Bridge to Kanjhawala . . .	0.97	0.39	0.06	0.08	0.02	..	.55
7. Improving camber to 1.60 of Najafgarh Road mile 5/6 to 8/2 in Delhi State . . .	0.70	0.83	(—)0.13	0.01	..	0.01	0.72
8. Construction of Road from Narela to Lampur . . . .	0.79	0.34	0.22	0.07	0.01	(—)0.07	0.57
9. Widening of Gheora Bawana Road.	3.28	..	..	..	..	2.53	2.53
10. Widening of Mehpalpur Road. .	1.96	..	0.67	0.27	0.07	..	1.01
11. Construction of Road from Naraina to Linlithgo Avenue to the junction of Shankar Road (Naraina Road) 1/4 . . . . .	5.00	..	..	..	..	0.49	0.49
12. Improvement to Rohtak Road from junction with Mutiny Memorial Road with Anand Parbat Road.	6.24	..	..	..	..	0.27	0.27
13. Improvement to the junction of Timarpur and Mall Road. .	0.30	..	..	..	0.09	0.16	0.25
14. Widening of Bijwasan Road From Gurgaon Road to Najafgarh Road	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
15.	Widening of Road Bridge on Khushak Nallah on Delhi Mathura Road . . . . .	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Construction of road connecting Malvia Nagar with Lodhi Colony.	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Construction of road from Najafgarh to Gumanhera via Khera and Kharkhari Nahar . . . . .	4.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18.	Construction of road from Palla to Coronation Pillar via Bhaktavarpur Hiranki. . . . .	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Construction of road through round about of the junction of Kitchner Road with Ring Road. (through Dhoula Kuan Round about) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	
20.	Construction of Road from Qutab Badarpur Road to Suraj Kund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.33	0.33	
TOTAL . . . . .		38.00	2.84	1.00	1.47	0.95	4.04	10.30	

## EDUCATION

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b><i>PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</i></b>									
1.	Opening of Nursery Schools	3.80	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.51	0.67	1.49	
<b><i>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</i></b>									
2.	Improvement of Existing Basic Schools	2.40	0.34	0.19	..	1.30	2.79	4.62	
3.	Raising of Jr. Basic Schools to Sr. Basic Schools	22.39	0.80	2.90	1.60	0.99	2.27	8.56	
4.	Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies, for conversion of Primary Schools on basic lines	9.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme]	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5.	Opening of Jr. Basic schools Grant-in-aid to local bodies . . . . .	27.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Grant-in-aid to local bodies for opening of new schools and ad- ding section . . . . .	..	..	1.94	2.57	0.78	10.75	16.04	
7.	Conversion of T. T. I. Bela Road into Basic T. T. I., Darya Ganj Delhi . . . . .	2.62	0.01	0.21	0.34	0.43	0.81	1.80	
8.	Opening of Middle Schools . . . . .	7.45	0.24	0.85	..	1.42	4.90	7.41	
9.	Introduction of Crafts in the Middle Schools grant-in-aid to Local Bodies . . . . .	0.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SECONDARY EDUCATION									
10.	Opening of Public Schools* . . . . .	7.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Introduction of Hr. Sec. system on a general scale . . . . .	79.72	..	1.00	1.32	4.51	8.48	15.31	
12.	Raising of Middle Schools to Hr. Sec. Standard . . . . .	17.44	0.64	1.24	@	@	@	1.88	

13.	Conversion of High/Hr. Sec. Schools to Multipurpose Hr. Sec. Schools	19.47	..	..	..	0.63	1.33	1.96
14.	Introduction of Crafts in Middle Departments of High/Hr. Sec. Schools	1.85	..	..	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.20
15.	Conversion of Middle Deptts. of D. B. Middle & High Schools into Hr. Sec. Schools. Grant-in-aid to District Board	0.93	0.18	0.21	..	..	..	0.39
16.	Improvement of Teaching in existing schools	1.50	..	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.30	0.61
17.	Improvement of teaching in Science	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.43	0.83
18.	Introduction of Education and Vocational Guidance in Schools	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.12	0.16
19.	Improvement of School Libraries	1.50	..	..	0.17	0.24	0.16	0.57
20.	Grant-in-aid to non-Govt. Sec. Schools for opening of New Schools adding more sections in the existing schools	..	..	..	..	14.60	18.52	33.12
21.	Opening/raising of schools under emergency Plan.	..	2.22	7.88	25.76	49.62	84.36	169.84
22.	Addl. Staff at Head Qrs. & Schools	3.75	..	0.45	2.10	**	**	2.55

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure					Remarks	
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>SOCIAL EDUCATION</b>									
23.	Introduction of Social Education Literature . . . . .	0.35	..	..	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.10	
24.	Maintenance & Improvement of 5 Community Centres . . . . .	2.34	0.27	0.29	0.35	0.40	0.38	1.69	
25.	Integrated Library Service . . . . .	0.78	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.47	
26.	Mobile Janta College for Women . . . . .	1.36	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.28	0.30	1.03	
27.	Replacement of Educational Carvans . . . . .	3.00	..	..	0.35	0.19	0.04	0.58	
28.	Audio-Visual Expert Training . . . . .	1.28	..	..	..	0.01	0.09	0.10	
29.	Audio-Visual Education . . . . .	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>									
30.	Dev. of Lady Noyce School for Deaf & Dumb . . . . .	1.00	..	0.67	0.43	0.17	0.35	1.62	



31. Expansion of Children Home . . . . .	3.35	0.08	0.17	0.46	0.65	1.26	2.62
32. Introduction of Addl. trades in Govt. Industrial School, Darya Ganj, Delhi . . . . .	1.43	..	..	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.32
MISCELLANEOUS							
33. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Orga- nisations . . . . .	5.67	0.12	0.05	0.46	0.61	0.85	2.09
34. Provision for Refresher Courses, Seminars & Scholarships etc. . . . .	2.00	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.49
35. Planning Unit . . . . .	1.19	.15	0.05	0.25	0.27	0.30	1.02
36. Promotion of Physical Education . . . . .	5.87	..	..	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.24
37. Grant-in-aid to Private Schools for introduction of Crafts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.04	0.06
38. Capital Works Programmes . . . . .	139.20	4.65	15.40	18.42	24.06	50.12	112.65
TOTAL . . . . .	380.00	10.11	33.99	55.37	102.60	190.35	392.42

\*The scheme for public schools was dropped on grounds of the uniform policy of Govt. for providing normal education rather than to open schools for the benefit of a particular section of community.

@Scheme merged in the Emergency Plan since 1958-59.

\*\*Expenditure booked in the emergency Plan.

Note :—Under education the expenditure on certain plan schemes was erroneously booked in the budget on non-plan side.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Expansion of Irwin Hospital .	9.70	4.47	0.11	..	0.19	0.36	5.13	
2.	O.P.D. Block in Irwin Hospital .	15.05	..	..	..	3.32	5.18	8.50	
3.	Training of Laboratory Asstts. .	0.18	..	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.09	
4.	Providing alternative lighting arrangements in Irwin Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Air conditioning Plant Maternity Block Irwin Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Arrangements for alternative water supply in Irwin Hospital .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Training of Sanitary Inspectors .	1.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Establishment of Maulana Azad Medical College . . . .	47.00	..	..	3.08	15.26	23.30	41.64	
9.	Mental Hospital . . . .	13.04	1.69	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.60	2.54	

10.	Additional Staff for the Directorate of Health Services . . . .	2.70	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.06
11.	Shahdara General Hospital . . . .	10.59	..	0.10	..	..	1.03	1.13
12.	Addition of 100 beds in Hindu Rao Hospital . . . .	13.78	..	..	..	0.22	3.12	3.34
13.	Four Health Centres . . . .	7.75	..	2.00	1.92	0.28	0.57	4.77
14.	One Health Centre in Rural Area.	4.85	2.88	..	..	..	0.26	3.14
15.	Training of Dais in existing maternity and Child Welfare Centres . . . .	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Dental Clinic in Hindu Rao Hospital . . . .	0.87	..	..	..	0.06	0.20	0.26
17.	Antimalaria Works . . . .	38.00	0.98	5.40	5.09	..	2.74	14.21
18.	Six T.B. Clinics . . . .	16.29	1.00	0.82	0.24	0.38	1.03	3.47
19.	B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme . . . .	2.00	0.33	0.37	0.28	0.31	0.40	1.69
20.	250 beds for isolation of advanced T.B. cases	12.19	..	..	..	..	1.18	1.18
21.	Construction of Leprosy Home . . . .	2.73	0.34	0.35	0.83	0.59	0.58	2.69
22.	V.D. Clinics . . . .	4.57	..	..	..	0.02	0.32	0.34
23.	Re-organisation of State Health Laboratory . . . .	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Six Family Planning Centres . . . .	2.57	..	..	..	0.02	0.23	0.25

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan	Expenditure					Remarks	
		Provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
25.	Construction of 100—bedded Hospital at Kishan Gunj Muna Lal Estate Pusa Road . . . . .	14.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	T.B. Colony for 1500 beds . . . . .	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Extension of Victoria Zanana Hospital . . . . .	0.65	..	..	..	0.42	0.12	0.54	
28.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation . . . . .	19.00	..	0.34	5.72	6.69	2.74	15.49	
29.	Establishment of Five Maternity Centres . . . . .	1.72	1.21	1.45	0.43	0.23	0.24	3.56	
30.	Construction of residential accommodation in S.J.T.B. Hospital . . . . .	1.94	0.06	0.61	0.07	0.01	..	0.75	
31.	Water Borne Sewerage System in S.J.T.B. & I.D. Hospital . . . . .	3.41	0.20	0.24	0.01	..	..	0.45	
	Balance for new Schemes . . . . .	4.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>260.30</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>28.11</b>	<b>44.25</b>	<b>115.22</b>	

## HOUSING

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme									
	(a) Loans for construction of Houses	95.00	30.44	14.02	18.96	18.97	30.00	112.39	
	(b) For Acquisition & Development of Land	22.04	..	..	..	12.00	..	12.00	
2.	Subsidised Industrial Housing	72.96	17.96	3.90	3.10	5.92	16.72	47.60	
	TOTAL	190.00	48.40	17.92	22.06	36.89	46.72	171.99	

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

(Figures in lakhs of rupee)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Housing . . . . .	8.55	0.18	2.47	2.05	3.45	1.67	9.82	
2.	Sinking of Wells . . . . .	0.24	..	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.20	
3.	Vocational Scholarships . . . . .	0.47	..	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.22	0.36	
4.	Social Welfare . . . . .	0.10	}	..	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.15
5.	Discretionary Grants . . . . .	0.06							
6.	Loan for Development of Cottage Industries . . . . .	3.33	..	..	..	0.99	1.00	1.99	
7.	Legal Aid . . . . .	0.09	..	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.03	
8.	Publicity . . . . .	0.11	0.05	0.01	..	..	0.02	0.08	
9.	Establishment . . . . .	1.25	0.08	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.40	1.51	
10.	Ex-Criminal Tribes . . . . .	1.45@	0.30	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.22	1.24	
11.	Grant-in-aid to non-official organisations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	
12.	Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	
TOTAL . . . . .		15.65@	0.61	3.24	2.66	5.21	3.90	15.62	

@includes Rs. 0.50 lakhs from Central Sector for Ex-Criminal Tribes.

LABOUR WELFARE

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Development & Co-ordination of Welfare activities	7.73	..	0.02	0.25	1.05	0.47	1.79	
2.	Labour Information Centre	0.77	..	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.09	
3.	Financial assistance to the employees & employers for the establishment of canteens for Industrial Workers	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		9.50	..	0.02	0.25	1.09	0.52	1.88	

PUBLICITY

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision 1956-61	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Exhibitions . . . . .	0.22	0.02	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.41	
2.	Information Centre . . . . .	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	
3.	Mobile Publicity Unit . . . . .	0.75	..	..	..	0.01	0.09	0.10†	
4.	Printed Publicity . . . . .	0.25	..	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.27	
5.	Plan Publicity Week . . . . .	0.24	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.20	
6.	Meetings . . . . .	0.10	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.09	
7.	Films . . . . .	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL . . . . .		*2.21	0.02	0.12	0.43	0.17	0.43	1.17	

NOTE :—\*The original ceiling was Rs. 2.59 lakhs but it was subsequently revised to Rs. 2.21 lakhs as per details given above.

† An amount of Rs. 26,000 still remains to be accounted for in our account by the A.G.C.R.



PRINTING PRESS

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Printing Press . . . . .	5.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## STATISTICS

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Expenditure						Remarks
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Development of Statistical Organisation	4.75	..	0.01	0.16	0.36	0.60	1.13	

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

*Agricultural Programmes.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan	Achievements						Remarks
			Target 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>										
1.	Administration and Extension (Subordinate and expert staff)	..	..	It is a staff scheme; hence no targets were fixed.						
2.	Seed Distribution Scheme	Maunds	65,770	109	3,721	9,263	9,195	6,570	28,858	Shortfall due to non availability of quality seed.
3.	Plant Protection and Control Scheme	Locust Acres	2,89,500	62,805	40,070	1,42,707	58,248	61,850	3,65,680	
4.	Award of Prizes	Compts.	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	
5.	Training in Canning and Preservation of Fruits	House wives to be trained.	1,080	..	98	257	257	226	838	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements					1956-61 Total	Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6.	Development of Horticulture									
	(i) Renovation of old orchards	(acres)	700	..	110	80	85	20	295	
	(ii) Plantation of new orchards	(acres)	700	..	140	162	235	105	642	
	(iii) Gardeners to be trained	(No)	40	..	..	..	20	20	40	
7.	Establishment of seed Multiplication Farms	Mul- Farms	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	
8.	Distribution of Sludge & Manure	Tons	2,80,000	26,092	26,132	22,572	17,889	26,208	1,18,893	Shortfall was due to non-
9.	Distribution of Fertilisers	Tons	12,000	1,305	1,544	1,234	1,526	1,368	6,977	availability of sludge.
10.	Preparation of Blood Meal	Tons	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme was dropped.

11.	Coordinated Scheme for Agro- nomic and Manurial trials	Experiments	960	..	57	191	176	146	570
12.	Development of Local Manurial resources	Tons	50,000	..	9,267	10,866	1,1891	19,788	51,812
13.	Green Manuring of Crops	Mds.	256	..	..	..	..	256	256

#### MINOR IRRIGATION

1.	Setting up of an Irrigation Unit				Staff scheme ; hence no target.					
2.	Sinking of Tube Wells	Tube wells	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme drop- ped as it was not economical.
3.	Sinking of surface wells	wells	2,000	245	..	190	125	117	677	
4.	Construction of Bunds	Bunds	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Boring in existing surface wells	wells	760	..	..	..	20	44	64	
6.	Pumping out water from Najafgarh Lake	Area to be irrigated. (acres)	6,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme merged with larger Najafgarh drain- age Scheme.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT OTHER THAN SOIL CONSERVATION

	Consolidation of Holdings	Villages (number)	72	..	..	..	1	..	1	Scheme post- poned due to implementation of land Reforms Act.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Targets 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<b>SOIL CONSERVATION &amp; FORESTS</b>										
1	Forest Administration Survey extension Division.	Survey (acres)	7,000	..	459	1,627	1,690	1,824	5,600	
2.	Planting trees along irrigation channels, tracks, roadside etc.	Acres . .	457	61	89	79	110	125	464	
3.	Afforestation along Jumna Banks to bind the soil.	afforestation (acres).	1,900	101	170	365	320	174	1,30	
4.	Development of Northern & Southern Ridges.	Do. .	1,900	..	187	420	149	74	830	
5.	Afforestation & Soil Conservation on Aravali Hills, South of Delhi.	Do. .	1,900	200	389	421	392	425	1,827	
6.	Demonstration of Dry Farming & Contour Bunding.	Do. .	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Re-organisation & expansion of Animal Husbandry Department		It was a staff scheme; hence no targets.						
2. Starting of three touring dispensaries.	Touring dispensaries	3	..	..	3	..	..	3
3. Affording facilities for Veterinary Education.	Candidates (number)	20	4	4	4	4	2	18
4. Development of Gaushalas.	Gaushalas (number)	2	..	1	1	..	1	3
5. State and District Cattle Shows.	Cattle shows (number)	25	..	5	5	5	6	21
6. Key Village Scheme	Artificial Insemination Centres (number)	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Eradication of Rinderpest.	Animals to be vaccinated (number)	2,05,000	..	..	14,753	82,639	53,298	1,50,690
8. Scheme for increasing Milk Supply in rural areas.	Calves (number)	300	..	..	..	..	92	92
9. Expansion of Govt. Model Poultry Farm	(a) eggs	18,00,000	1,75,796	2,43,234	1,86,460	2,48,105	2,52,130	11,05,725
	(b) chicks	45,000	20,000	21,000	22,356	27,000	30,786	1,21,142

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10.	Poultry Extension Scheme.	To supply								
		(a) B. chicks .	46,200	12,308	11,676	11,062	16,791	18,823	70,660	
		(b) Hatching eggs.	..	17,163	24,905	21,111	19,146	10,411	92,736	
		(c) persons to be trained.	500	*	*	*604	273	309	1,186	
11.	Collection & Marketing of Poultry Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme has been partly dropped.
12.	Starting of three outlying dispensaries.	Outlying dispensaries (number).	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	
13.	Piggery Development Scheme.	To supply Boars (number).	125	..	7	15	25	..	47	
14.	Feed Distribution Scheme	Poultry Feed to be sold. (mds.)	1,800	..	..	..	844	2,053	2,897	



## FISHERIES

1.	Development of Jheel Fisheries.	Reclamation of low lying water logged swamps (acres)	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	The scheme was modified.
2.	Improvement of Village tanks.	(No.)	50	2	7	11	11	50	81	
3.	Cooperative fish marketing and Cold Storage scheme.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme was not implemented due to non-availability of site.

## CO-OPERATION

1.	Cooperative Credit Marketing and warehousing.	L.S. societies	44	9	13	3	..	1	26
		(b) Revitalisation (No.)	90	..	..	30	75	40	145
2.	Co-operative Education Training & Research.	Trainees (No.)	300	..	..	23	43	106	172
3.	Establishment of Craftsmen Co-operative Societies & Emporium.	Societies (No.)	100	69	33	25	36	24	187
4.	Scheme for providing employment to educated & vocationally trained unemployed.	Societies (No.)	20	4	4	..	..	..	8
5.	Development of Co-operative Farming.	Societies (No.)	3	1	2	..	7	3	13

\*The figures are combined for three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements					Remarks	
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6.	Work among women	Societies (No.)	50	11	5	15	4	12	47	
7.	Organisation of Central Cooperative Store.	Store	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
8.	Addl. departmental staff	It was a staff scheme; hence no targets were fixed.								
MISCELLANEOUS										
1.	Statistical Section (Development of Agricultural Statistics).	It is a staff scheme; hence no targets were fixed.								
	Resettlement of Landless Workers.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

## IRRIGATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target	Achievements						Remarks
			1956—61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956—61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Extension of Western Jumna Canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme was not implemented by the Punjab Govt. who were to do so.
2.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Staff scheme; hence no targets.

POWER

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. DELHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING										
	(a) Augmentation of generating capacity.	M. W. . . .	54	..	6	..	15	3	24	
	(b) Rural Electrification.	Villages . . .	53	..	..	5	7	38	50	
2. IMPROVEMENT OF STREET LIGHTING UNDER CORPORATION										
	(a) Number of new Street points provided.	Lighting number	..	647	723	2,281	1,884	4,234	9,769	
	(b) Number of Streets lighted.	number	..	50	44	9	78	129	310	
	(c) Number of Streets and roundabouts where improvement of lighting has been carried out.	number	..	26	12	11	6	21	76	

(d) Traffic control signals provided.      Number      ..      2      ..      3      ..      5

**SCHEMES OF NEW DELHI  
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE**

1. H. T. Lines . . . .	Length of cable laid (miles)	200	91	118	65	44	50.69	368.69
2. Electric Sub-Stations and Equipment . . . .	Number of switch units installed/to be installed (numbers)	900	145	75	51	41	54	366
3. L. T. Lines . . . .	Number of transformers to be installed/installed (numbers)	175	21	29	21	5	7	83
4. Service connections including cost of meters.	Number of poles to be erected/erected (numbers)	7,500	3,226	1,998	791	263	166	6,444
5. O. A. Lines . . . .	Lbs. of copper & G. I. wire to be erected/erected (Tons).	550	19	52	35	10	5.59	121.59

## INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Establishment of Okhla Industrial Estate.	Const. of factory Units.	125	..	..	35	..	40*	75	*Under construction.
2.	Delhi State Aid to Cottage & Small Scale Industries	No. of parties/ Industries-loans to be given.	500	178	236	157	128	202	901	
3.	Establishment of Industrial Finance Corporation.	Corporation. . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
4.	Development of Khadi Industry.	Distribution of Ambar Charkha sets to persons after training. (No.)	500	..	..	94	56	82	232	
5.	Development of hand made paper Industry.	Trainees (No.)	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Paper products and papeir mache Scheme.	Trainees (No.)	300	..	..	12	12	20	44	
7.	Training in Hides and Skins.	Trainees (No.)	300	..	60	47	36	25	168	

8.	Oil crushing and development of neem oil Industry.	Trainees (No.)	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Development of handloom industry.	Weavers to be given aid (No.)	500	100	100	..	..	..	200	
10.	Development of Sports goods industry.	(a) Sports goods Colony.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		(b) Factories (No.)	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Delhi State Industries Emporium.	Setting up of Emporium (No.)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
12.	Intensive development propaganda in connection with the development of cottage industries in rural areas.	This is a staff Scheme; hence no targets.								
13.	Development of Gur & Khandsari.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No targets were fixed.
14.	Establishment of Industrial Estate at Badli.	Work sheds to be constructed (No.)	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Quality marking Scheme	Items to be quality marked.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme dropped.
16.	Conduct of Second Industrial Survey.	Survey.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
17.	Establishment of Handicrafts Corner.	Handicraft Corner.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	

## EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target	Achievements					Remarks	
			1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</i>										
1.	Opening of Nursery Schools.	School	10	1	3	..	5	12	21	
<i>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</i>										
2.	Improvement of existing Basic Schools.	„	198	100	98	..	Addl. equipment provided by D.M.C.		198	
3.	Raising of Jr. basic schools to Sr. basic standard.	„	30	10	10	5	12	13	50	
4.	Grant-in-aid to local bodies for conversion of Primary schools on basic lines.	„	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Opening of Jr. basic schools Grant-in-aid to local bodies.	„	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	



6.	Conversion of Teachers' Training Instt. Bela Rd. into basic Trs. Trg. Instt. Daryaganj	Institute	.	1	..	I.T.T.I. converted in basic T.T.I.	Merger of (men) with T.T.I. (Wom.)	Co-Ednl. T.T.I. continued	One unit	..	
7.	Grant-in-aid to Local bodies for opening new schools & adding sections.	Grant-in-aid		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme relates to payment of grant-in-aid; hence no target
8.	Opening of Middle Schools.	Schools	.	15	6	8	4	16	28	62	
9.	Introduction of Crafts in the Middle Schools G.I. Aid to private local bodies.										Scheme relates to payment of grant-in-aid; hence no target.

III

*Secondary Education*

10.	Opening of Public Schools.	Schools	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Introduction of Higher Secondary System on a general Scale.	Schools	.	55(Govt. aided)	..	..	10	20	18	48	
					..	10	12	5	11	38	
12.	Raising of Middle Schools to Hr. Sec. Standard.	„		10	4	11	..	..	..	15	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
13.	Conversion of High/Hr. Sec. Schools to Multi-purpose Higher Sec. Schools.	Schools	10	..	..	..	5	4	9	
14.	Introduction of Crafts in middle deptts. of High/Higher Sec. Schools.	"	15	..	..	2	4	4	10	
15.	Conversion of Middle Deptts. of B.D. middle & High Schools into Hr. Sec. Schools. Grant-in-aid to Distt. Board.	"	10	Converted Class VI & VII in ten schools.	Converted Class VIII in ten schools.		..	..	10	
16.	Improvement of Teaching in existing schools.	,	10	..	4	10	15	20	49	
17.	Improvement of teaching in Science.	"	..	..	..	..	12	14	26	
18.	Introduction of Education and Vocational Guidance in Schools.	"	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	
19.	Improvement of School Libraries.	School Libraries.	65	..	..	9	10	10	29	

20.	Grant-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools for opening of New Schools and adding more sections in the existing schools.	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..	*	*	*	*	*Grant-in-aid was paid towards the opening of 33 new aided higher Secondary Schools and addition of about 300 sections in the existing aided schools.
21.	Opening/Raising of Schools under emergency Plans.	School								
(a)	Opening of new Hr. Sec. Schools.		..	8	11	15	15	15	64	
(b)	Upgrading of middle schools to Hr. Sec. schools.	„		4	11	14	4	2	35	
22.	Additional staff at Head Quarters and Schools.									It is a staff scheme; hence no target.
23.	Introduction of Social Education Literature.	Award of prizes	..	..	3 prizes	3 prizes	3 prizes	3 prizes	12 prizes	
24.	Maintenance and Improvement of community Centres.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Continuance of the scheme of the 1st Five year Plan.
25.	Integrated Library Service		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Continuance of the scheme of the 1st Five Year Plan.
26.	Mobile Janta College for Women.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
27.	Replacement of Educational Caravan.	Caravan	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	
28.	Audio-Visual Expert Training.	Unit	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
29.	Audio-Visual Education	Unit	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30.	Dev. of Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb.	School		*	*	*	*	*	*	*Hearing-aids and one Bus purchased.
31.	Expansion of Children Home.	Expansion of Home		*	*	*	*	*	*	*Addl. staff provided and equipment provided.
32.	Introduction of Additional Trades in Govt. Industrial school Daryaganj, Delhi.	Trades to be introduced.	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
33.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

34.	Provision for refresher courses, Seminars and scholarships.	Seminars	..	4	5	I	I	I	12	Besides 2 girl guides sent to Philippines in 1956-57; 5 teachers sent to workshop at Patiala in 1957-58 and 3 refresher courses held in 1958-59.
35.	Planning Unit	Unit	I	I	..	..	..	..	I	
36.	Promotion of Physical education.	Open air Theatre and a small pavillion.	..	..	..	%	%	%	%	% Grants given and sports articles purchased in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61
37.	Grant-in-aid to Private Schools for introduction of Crafts.	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..	..	Grants paid	grants paid	grants paid	
38.	Capital Works Programme	School buildings.	94	..	3	34	29 13 prefabricated buildings.	*	66* 13 prefabricated buildings.	*12-buildings are also under construction.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements 1956-61	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Establishment of Maulana Azad Medical College.	College (number)	one	one	
2.	Expansion of Irwin Hospital . . . . .	Bldg.	1	100%	
3.	O. P. D. in Irwin Hospital . . . . .	Construction building (number)	1	Do.	
4.	Training of Laboratory Assistants . . . . .	Trainees (number)	24	11	
5.	Mental Hospital . . . . .	Beds Building (number)	1 100	.. 30	Building could not be constructed because of technical difficulties but a ward of 30 beds was started in the central Jail.
6.	Six T. B. Clinics . . . . .	Clinics (number)	6	2	
7.	Construction of five maternity centres . . . . .	Centres (number)	5	5	
8.	Construction of Leprosy Home . . . . .	Inmates (number)	150	100%	
9.	Shahdara General Hospital . . . . .	number	1	21.5%	
10.	B. C. G. Vaccination . . . . .	Vaccination programme	Vaccination programme continued.		

11.	Construction of 100-bedded hospital in Kishan Ganj .	Building	1	..	Progress could not be made due to non-availability of land.
12.	Addition of 100-bedded ward in Hindu Rao Hospital .	Ward . . .	1	41.75%	
13.	Health Centres in Rural Areas . . . . .	Centre . . .	1	1	
14.	Reorganisation of State Health Laboratory . . .	Laboratory . .	1	..	
15.	Training of Dais in existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres . . . . .	..	..	..	
16.	T. B. Colony for 1500 beds . . . . .	Colony . . .	1	..	Scheme could not be implemented due to non-availability of site .
17.	250 beds for isolation of advanced T. B. beds . . .	Construction (Hospital)	1	19.7%	
18.	6 Family Planning Centres . . . . .	Centres . . .	6	6	
19.	2 V. D. Clinics . . . . .	Clinics (Numbers)	2	2	
20.	Dental Clinics in Hindu Rao Hospital . . . . .	Clinic (Number)	1	1	
21.	Extension of Victoria Zanana Hospital . . . . .	Building . . .	1	100%	
22.	4 Health Centres . . . . .	Centres (number)	4	4	
23.	Antimalaria Works . . . . .	Antimalaria works continued.			
24.	Construction of residential accommodation in S.J.T.B. Hospital.	Staff Quarters set of four quarters construction.			

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25.	Water Borne Sewerage system in S.J.T.B. & I. D. Hospitals.		..	..	Water borne pipes have been laid down and a separate tank has been constructed in S.J.T.B. and I.D. Hospitals.
26.	Additional staff for-the Directorate of Health Service Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units	Staff Scheme;	hence no targets.		
27.	Rural Water Supply		..	..	Pipe water supply provided in 11 villages with population of over 1500 and sanitary wells constructed in 98 villages with population below 1500.
28.	Training of Sanitary Inspectors		..	..	..
29.	Providing alternative lighting arrangements in Irwin Hospital.		..	..	..
30.	Arrangements for alternative water supply in Irwin Hospital.		..	..	..
31.	Air conditioning plant Maternity Block Irwin Hospital		..	..	..



## HOUSING

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target. 1956-61	Achievements.						Remarks.
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	Houses. (No.)	1,430	956	186	328	258	404	2,132	
2.	Subsidised Housing.	Industrial Tenements (No.)	2,000	..	..	1,380	348 Const. started.	Const. Completed.	1,728	Besides const. of another 936 Qrs. started.

### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Housing . . .	Houses (number).	1,140	166	347	199	620	69	1,401	
2.	Sinking of wells ] . .	Wells (number).	29	..	15	5	3	7	30	
3.	Vocational Scholarships .	Scholarships (number).	200	..	11	29	39	124	203	
4.	Social Welfare . . .	} (a) Help to widows (number). (b) T.B. patients to be helped (number).	20	..	4	32	11	22	69	
5.	Discretionary Grant . .		56	..	6	14	44	105	169	
6.	Loan for Development of Cottage Industries.	Coop. societies (number).	50	..	..	..	2	4	6	

		Individuals (number).	125	..	..	..	113	66	179
7.	Legal Aid . . .	Number.	Not fixed.	1	2	..	14	7	24
8.	Publicity . . .	Holding Harijans con- ferences (number).	10	..	4	4	2	3	13
9.	Establishment . . .		It is a staff scheme ; hence no targets were fixed.						
10.	Ex-Criminal Tribes . . .	(a) Welfare Centres (number).							
		(b) Medical aid pa- tients (No.)	..	..	..	14	14	10	38
		(c) Adult Edn. classes (No.)	..	..	..	1	3	3 contd.	3 contd.
		(d) Stipends	..	..	..	149	213	264	626
		(e) Housing subsidy (No.)	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
11.	Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies	Wheel barrows (number)	..	..	..	..	..	75	75
12.	Grant-in-aid to non-offi- cial organisations.	Organisations (number).	..	1	1	..	4	5	..

**LABOUR WELFARE**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target	Achievements.						Remarks
			1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Development and Coordination of Labour Welfare activities.	(1) Building for Centres.	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	The other three centres could not be started due to difficulties in the acquisition of suitable land.
		(2) Additional Labour Welfare Centres to be set up.	5	..	1	..	..	2	3	Centres were opened at Diplomatic Enclave, Industrial Estate Okhla & Industrial Housing Colony, Najafgarh.
		(3) Setting up of Welfare Section.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
2.	Opening of Labour Information Service Centre.	Centre.	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
3.	Financial Assistance for establishing of Canteens.	Canteens.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	The scheme could not be implemented due to poor response from the employers' and employees' organisations.

**PUBLICITY**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Exhibitions . . .	Exhibitions.	11	..	5	6	5	6	22	
2.	Information Centre .	Information Centre.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
3.	Mobile Publicity Unit .	Mobile Unit.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
4.	Printed Publicity . . .	Sets of pamphlets in three languages.	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	
5.	Meetings . . .	(a) Rural meetings.	70	..	..	15	19	32	66	
		(b) Weekly campaigns.	7	..	..	2	2	3	7	
		(c) Series of lectures & debates, etc.	10	..	..	5	5	4	14	
6.	Plan Publicity Week .	Celebrations	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	
7.	Film . . . . .	Film.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Plan Target 1956-61	Achievements						Remarks
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956-61 Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Setting up of a Printing Press.	Printing Press	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme Dropped
1	Development of Statistical Organisation.		It is a staff Scheme ; hence no targets. !							