



UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI

APPROACH
TO
THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1974-79)

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
DELHI ADMINISTRATION DELHI

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APPROACH TO THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI

The approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan of Delhi has not only to conform to the overall approach to national planning, but has also to meet the developmental needs of this Territory. In the meeting of the National Development Council held in New Delhi on the 30th and 31st May, 1972, the basic approach to national planning with its main emphasis on 'Garibi Hatao' programme and its corollaries of removal of unemployment and meeting certain minimum needs of all citizens of this country has already been endorsed unanimously. The Fifth Plan of Delhi should aim at attaining the above objectives in the context of the special conditions prevailing in this Territory.

In the main, there are five factors which have to be kept in view while planning for the future development of Delhi. In the first place, the population of this Territory has been increasing at a phenomenal rate since 1941. During the decade 1941-51, the rate of growth of population was 90 per cent which was roughly 7.5 times the corresponding rate for the country as a whole. In the decade 1951-61, the population of this Territory registered an increase of 52.4 per cent. The latest census figures have now revealed that in the third decade, 1961-71 also the growth rate was similar and was 52.9 per cent. This growth rate is more than double the rate of growth for the country as a whole which is reported to be 24.8 per cent. The same growth rate is expected to operate in the Fifth Plan period also. On this basis, the population of Delhi which was 40.66 lakhs in 1971, is expected to increase to 46.13 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan and further rise to 56.95 lakhs by the close of the Fifth Plan period.

The tremendous growth in population of Delhi is partly due to natural factors and partly on account of

immigration. It is estimated that nearly half of the increase in the population is due to immigration and about a lakh persons come to Delhi every year for seeking livelihood. Such a fast rate of growth of population imposes a very severe strain on the resources of this Territory and makes the task of planned development of this Territory all the more difficult.

The bulk of population (about 90 per cent) in Delhi is in urban area. Urban development is not only costlier than development of the rural areas, but also the priorities in planning are much different. Services and public utilities have to be given a much higher priority in this Territory than in many other parts of the country.

The position of Delhi as the capital of the country also imposes certain compelling obligations for its development. It is because of this position that the city has witnessed a proliferation of Government offices and setting up of many national associations and institutions. It further attracts many VIPs and foreign dignitaries. It is, therefore, essential that a certain minimum standard of public utilities and social services is ensured in this city.

Unfortunately, there is a heavy back-log of development in this Territory. No serious attempt was made to assess and tackle the special development problems of Delhi till 1961. In the first two Five Year Plans, an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores only had been incurred on developmental works in this Territory. In 1962, however, the Master Plan for Delhi was prepared as a comprehensive and long range development Plan covering the growth of Delhi upto the year 1981. It envisaged an investment of Rs. 732 crores on augmenting public utilities and social services. In working out this figure, the price level obtaining in 1961 was taken into consideration. Keeping in view the rise in prices since then, the cost of the public utilities and social services contemplated in the Master Plan may be about

Rs. 1500 crores. However, till 1968-69, an expenditure of Rs. 160 crores only had been incurred under this Territory's Third Five Year Plan and subsequent three Annual Plans. Although it is expected that in the Fourth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 183 crores would be incurred on development works, even this will go a very little way to clear the back-log of development.

Furthermore, the requirements worked out in the Master Plan were based on the assumption of a certain growth of population. However, actually the growth of population has been considerably faster and the needs of development of this Territory have increased appreciably over and above those envisaged in the Master Plan. It had been assumed in the Master Plan that by 1981, the population of Delhi would become 55 lakhs, but on the basis of the growth rates already indicated, it is now expected that the population of this Territory will then be about 62 lakhs. As the edifice of the Fifth Plan has to be erected on the level of development reached upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the accumulated huge back-log of development will have to be taken into account while formulating the detailed schemes for the Fifth Plan.

Finally, it is to be noted that the planned development of Delhi is inextricably linked with the development of the larger area around it known as the National Capital Region. The Master Plan of Delhi placed the manageable limit of population at 46 lakhs for urban Delhi and 50 lakhs for the entire Union Territory of Delhi. With a view to keeping the population within these limits, the Master Plan envisaged that a number of ring towns such as Ghaziabad and Loni in Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Bahadurgarh in Haryana and Narela in the Union Territory of Delhi would be developed so that the immigrants normally destined for Delhi would be attracted to them. These ring towns need to have adequate employment opportunities to absorb the

immigrants from the neighbouring areas. Moreover, it is essential that they have the necessary public amenities and facilities so that people are encouraged to live there and such a situation does not come about that even those who work in these ring towns, actually reside in Delhi where they and their families further strain the hard-pressed services and civic facilities of the city.

Indeed, keeping in view the increasing intensity of the inter-action between Delhi proper and the surrounding areas both within the Territory of Delhi and outside it, the balanced and planned development of Delhi has to be ultimately viewed in the context of an integrated and coordinated development of a larger region defined as the National Capital Region in the Master Plan. The total area of this region was originally specified as 14245 square kilometres and comprised of the Union Territory of Delhi and the tehsils of Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Sikandarabad, Hapur, Meerut and Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh and Ballabgarh, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Rohtak and Sonapat in Haryana. Subsequent studies made by the Town & Country Planning Organization under the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development have brought out that the National Capital Region (N.C.R.) should be increased to cover an area of 29,800 sq. kms. and include some more areas of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and certain areas of Rajasthan also. The whole N.C.R. is fairly homogeneous and has common problems of flood control, drainage, water supply, power and transportation which have to be tackled on a coordinated basis.

But, though the need of development of the N.C.R. has been well recognized, almost no progress has been made in this direction so far. As parts of the N.C.R. fall within the territories of other States and as the autonomy of these States cannot be infringed, the success of the whole scheme is dependent on the willing participation and the cooperation of the

concerned States. Such cooperation from the States can be forthcoming if adequate financial incentive is provided to them by making available funds earmarked for development of the area over and above the normal plan outlays of these Territories. Unfortunately, in the previous Five Year Plans, there has been no such specific provision and the programme of development of the National Capital Region has hardly got off the ground.

Moreover, since the development of this Region has to be done on a coordinated basis, a suitable organization has also to be set up for this purpose.

A Bill to establish a high level Statutory Board for the development of the National Capital Region is under consideration of the Govt. of India. The Bill needs to be pursued on an emergent basis. However, even when the Bill is enacted, it will be necessary that outlays for the development of the N.C.R. are provided in the Fifth Plan. As the development of the Region involves more than one State/Territory, it will naturally have to be catered to under the Central Plan. The outlays to be provided under the Central Plan have to be of such an order that the work of the development of the N.C.R. starts in right earnest from the beginning of the Fifth Plan and gathers momentum without any further delay.

It cannot be, of course, over-emphasised that time is running out and unless due attention is paid to this important developmental programme, the planned development of Delhi will become out of reach. Every city has a certain manageable outer limit of population. The Master Plan of Delhi had placed this limit at 50 lakhs but if the present trend of population growth continues, this figure is likely to be touched by 1976. If swamping of Delhi through inflow of immigrants is to be avoided and planned development of the city is aspired, it is imperative that development of the N.C.R.

and the ring towns therein is accorded the highest priority.

For purposes of formulation of the Fifth Plan of this Territory, we will be assuming that the N.C.R. would be developed. This assumption is based on the confidence that the planners of the country have a stake in the development of the Capital city and will no longer let the constant but unequal race between the increase in the number of people and the expansion of services to go on. It is also dictated by the hard fact that there is really no other choice in the matter. Either the National Capital Region is developed immediately or we should forget the planning of this Territory on a sound basis and simply aim at alleviating some difficulties in an adhoc manner.

In the light of the above special features of Delhi, we have to see how the 'Garibi Hatao' programme has to be implemented. The problem of poverty needs to be tackled in this Territory by adopting a two-pronged strategy of satisfying certain minimum needs of all the people and creation of more and more employment. In this connection it may be mentioned that the State Income of Delhi at current prices has increased from Rs. 199 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 568 crores in 1970-71 marking an increase of 186 per cent during the decade. Valued at constant prices, however, the increase is only 64 per cent. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices was Rs. 1428 in 1970-71. Although this is reported to be the highest in the country, when measured at constant prices, the per capita income has shown only a modest increase of 7 per cent during the decade 1961-71. Moreover, it is estimated that 1/4th population of Delhi, viz. 10 lakhs, has per capita consumption level of Rs. 50 or less per month. These people need special attention and one of our main endeavours in the Fifth Plan period has to be to increase their living standards and meet their certain basic minimum requirements.

As a national objective, the basic minimum programmes to be achieved are as follows :

- (i) Elementary education for children upto the age of 14;
- (ii) Rural electrification;
- (iii) Rural roads;
- (iv) Rural water supply;
- (v) House-sites for landless labour;
- (vi) Minimum public health facilities integrated with family planning and nutrition for children; and
- (vii) Slum improvement in the larger towns.

In regard to these programmes, the position of this Territory is somewhat peculiar. In respect of some items, the level of development already reached or likely to be reached by the end of the Fourth Plan is so high that no special effort will be required in the Fifth Plan period. On the other hand, a lot of leeway has to be made good in respect of some other programmes, such as Slum Improvement.

One of the items in regard to which the position of Delhi is comparatively better is education. As it is, by the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is expected that there will be 100 per cent enrolment of boys in the age group 6-11 and 98.5 per cent in the age group 11-14. For girls, the figures are somewhat less and are 87.5 per cent and 85.0 per cent respectively. It should, therefore, not be very difficult to attain the objective of providing elementary education for all children upto the age of 14 in the Fifth Plan period in this Territory. Suitable schemes will be formulated for this purpose. Moreover, special attention will have to be given to the schemes for improvement of the quality of education and imparting vocational education. A new scheme to be pursued energetically in the

Fifth Plan is conversion of some selected Higher Secondary Schools into neighbourhood schools which will be provided special equipments, visual aids and other facilities which could be used by the other schools in the neighbourhood in the overall interest of raising the standard of all the schools.

As children are the future builders of the Nation, special attention will be paid to them in the Fifth Plan. Apart from provision of adequate educational facilities, school health scheme will be taken up to cover all children in the schools run by the Administration and the Local Bodies. The scheme, which envisages physical check up of the school children by part-time doctors and follow up of treatment, is bound to go a long way to improve the health standards of children. Programme of making available nutritive diet to the children under five years of age of poorer sections of the society being carried out at present will be intensified. In the Social Welfare sector also, the thrust would be to formulate programmes for care and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent children.

As regards rural electrification, all the villages are already electrified in this Territory and no special programme needs to be taken in this regard in the Fifth Plan period. It is further to be noted that in view of the overall National Power Plan, no scheme of generation of electricity will be taken up in the Fifth Plan period in Delhi. However, the power requirement of Delhi, which is expected to be 535 MW by the end of the Fifth Plan should be fully met by allocating suitable share in the power generated from Badarpur Plant in the Union Territory of Delhi and the Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Plant in Rajasthan. Indeed, the main emphasis in the Power sector will be on transmission and distribution programmes.

The position regarding availability of rural roads is also quite satisfactory. All the villages are within easy reach of roads, though approach roads have to be

constructed at some places. A massive programme of construction of rural roads is likely to be launched in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. This programme will spill over in the Fifth Plan, but the goal of construction of all approach roads to villages is well within reach. Actually, for this Territory the roads in the urban zone are of greater importance and the road programme will have to cater to the fast increasing load of traffic. Apart from widening of the important existing roads and construction of roads in the developing colonies, the national highways and link roads important from the point of view of the transport needs of the whole National Capital Region will be given special attention. The requisite number of over-bridges, sub-ways, foot over-bridges and roundabouts will have to be constructed for ensuring a smooth flow of traffic. Moreover, adequate parking places will have to be found for the ever increasing vehicle population of the city.

A still greater leeway will have to be made in the Road Transport Sector which is of utmost importance in the context of the peculiar urban conditions of this Territory. The main public transport is provided by the Delhi Road Transport Corporation. The present fleet of DTC is absolutely inadequate to meet the present demand of transport facilities. This fleet will have to be suitably augmented during the Fifth Plan period. However, as the space on roads is limited, it may not be possible to increase the number of buses beyond a point. Indeed, it is imperative that the scheme of having a rapid transit system of underground (tube) railways in the crowded urban area and ring railways elsewhere is implemented in the Fifth Plan period.

The position of rural water supply, however, still leaves much to be improved. So far, only 39 villages have piped water supply, out of the total of 258 villages. In the Fifth Plan period adequate facilities of drinking water will be provided in all villages either through piped water supply or by sinking tubewells and construction of overhead tanks.

Of course, in Delhi with its predominantly urban character, the arrangements of urban water supply are of much greater importance. Although, the schemes under execution in the Fourth Plan period would make available the requisite quantity of raw water to meet the increased demand of water in the Fifth Plan, filtration, proper distribution of water, sewerage and sewage disposal will require special attention and adequate allocation of funds. Moreover, as the schemes relating to water supply have a long gestation period, schemes to make available additional water to cater to the needs in the Sixth Plan period will have to be started in this Plan period.

It is also to be kept in view that in the last two decades, Delhi had to face unprecedented floods during 1958, 1964 and 1967. Although on the basis of the recommendations of the various committees, several flood control works have been implemented, much remains to be done towards drainage and irrigation. In the Fifth Plan, provision will be made for enhanced capacity of the existing drains in the urban area, increased drainage in the rural area and extension of irrigational facilities to the areas which have now been rendered free of floods.

A yet another minimum programme to be attained on a national level is to make available house-sites for landless labour. In this connection, the position of Delhi is somewhat different. Not only is the rural area limited and the problem of landless rural labour not so acute, but the general cost of land is very high. Further, cost of construction is also going up. It is significant that there has been recently a fall in the demand of loans under the Village Housing and Low Income Group Housing Schemes because the amounts provided under these schemes are not sufficient to cover the cost of land and construction of even modest houses. Indeed, if any dent is to be made in the problem of housing shortage, we shall have to go for

public housing in a big way and make available constructed dwellings to the poorer sections of the society on such rents as are within their paying capacity.

A lot of work will have to be done for provision of public health facilities, family planning and nutrition of children. The Master Plan of Delhi envisages a bed-population ratio of 4 : 1000. At present the bed-population ratio is 2.5 per thousand. As the schemes of setting up larger hospitals have a long gestation period, it is not possible to achieve the norm laid down in the Master Plan in the Fifth Plan period after making up the back-log and making arrangements to cater to the increase in the population. From the point of view of practicability, the objective which will be aimed at in the Fifth Plan period, is to maintain the existing bed-population ratio. This would necessitate the opening of new hospitals and increasing the capacity of existing hospitals so as to make available 2500 additional beds. It is proposed to open 50 additional dispensaries, 10 primary health centres and about 160 sub-centres in the Fifth Plan to meet the medical needs of the people all over the Union Territory.

Indigenous and homeopathic systems of medicines will be also encouraged and expanded.

However, maximum efforts will have to be made in the direction of slum clearance and improvement of the environmental conditions of the people living in the congested areas. As detailed results of the latest Census are not yet available, there is no firm estimate of the back-log of the work of slum clearance. It has, however, been roughly estimated that about 62,000 new tenements need to be constructed if slum clearance and improvement programmes are to be carried out in a meaningful way. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan 13,000 such tenements would be constructed. In this way, the task before us in the Fifth Plan period would be to construct about 50,000 tenements.

Separately, all out efforts will have to be made to make up the shortage of general housing. Apart from the shortages which will be carried over from the Fourth Plan period, new houses will have to be provided for additional population of about 10 lakhs which will come about in the Fifth Plan period. Taking an average size of the family as five, 2 lakh houses are required for the increase in population only. A careful assessment of availability of land, finances, building material and executive capacity brings out that it will not be possible to achieve this target in the five years of the Fifth Plan. A realistic target will be construction of one lakh houses, half of which will be in the public sector and the remaining 50,000 may come up through private construction. Even this will mean increasing the tempo of housing activity in Delhi considerably.

Of the 50,000 houses proposed to be constructed in Public sector, 25,000 can be set apart in connection with the slum improvement programmes, while the remaining 25,000 will go towards meeting the general shortage of housing. It is hoped that if the desired tempo as indicated above is built up in the Fifth Plan, the remaining back-log of housing and slum improvement work will be cleared in the Sixth Plan. Moreover, if the National Capital Region is developed, the inflow of population to Delhi as a result of migration would be arrested and as such the deficit in housing will not be as large as estimated otherwise. While working out housing and slum clearance projects, special care will have to be exercised to ensure that the provision of services such as drinking water, electricity, sewage, schools, dispensaries etc. proceeds in line with the main projects and such a situation that houses and tenements remain unoccupied due to want of essential services does not come about.

The work of improving the environmental conditions in slum areas by providing necessary amenities will have to be also carried out in right earnest in the Fifth

Plan period. For this, the present schemes of 'Improvement of congested areas' and 'Provision of amenities in regularized unauthorised colonies' will have to be continued.

For achieving the above targets in regard to slum clearance, slum improvement and construction of houses, atleast an outlay of Rs. 160 crores will be required. This may well be 1/3rd of the total outlay for the Fifth Plan of this Territory but these programmes are so important that they deserve the highest priority. Besides finding the necessary funds for slum improvement works, it would be essential to formulate the schemes in such a way that they meet the practical needs of the slum dwellers.

Experience in the working of the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme during the past decade shows that the allottees of slum tenements are very reluctant to shift to them. The reasons are: higher rent, lesser accommodation, distance from place of work (in some cases) and inertia to change in social environment. With the increased outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan in this sector, it would be necessary to revise the scheme to make it more acceptable to the people by improving the design of tenements, linking the rent to the earning capacity of the allottees and selecting as far as possible the location of the tenements as are close to the working places of dwellers.

Out of sheer necessity, J. J. clusters and unauthorized colonies have sprung up in un-planned manner. There is need for developing some well laid out J. J. Colonies near the places of work, if necessary by changing the land use in the Master Plan. It is only in this way that the money spent for environmental improvement would be fruitfully utilized.

With the increased outlay on Slum Clearance Scheme, it will also be necessary to review the pattern of financial assistance given to the Delhi Municipal

Corporation for executing this scheme. The present pattern of 50% grant and 50% loan puts a heavy financial burden (by way of repayment of loan) on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. As the slum clearance programme deserves the highest priority in the Fifth Plan, either it should be executed directly by the Administration or the Corporation given cent per cent assistance for it. It will also have to be considered whether to take up a programme of such a magnitude, a separate Slum Improvement Board should be set up.

In the Fifth Plan period, particular attention will have be given to urbanized villages and a special programme drawn up for the improvement of the living conditions of their inhabitants and for encouraging economic activities therein. The people in these villages are badly lacking civic amenities and facilities and most of these areas have acquired the appearance of slums. It has been also difficult for their inhabitants to re-adjust themselves to new conditions after having lost their earlier occupations in rural areas. A comprehensive scheme of improvement of urbanized villages which will include construction of internal roads, pavements, provision of drinking water facilities, sewerage, street lighting and sanitary arrangements will be included in the Fifth Plan. Under the Industries sector, particular care will be taken to formulate schemes to absorb some of the inhabitants of the urbanized villages in handicrafts and cottage industries.

Although the important points relating to the minimum needs programme and some other sectors have been brought out in the foregoing paragraphs, further details of the proposed strategy to be adopted for development within different sectors is indicated in the note attached as Appendix.

It is well recognised that for a frontal attack on poverty, it is essential to tackle the problem of unemployment. In this connection, our effort has to be not

only to find jobs, but to create productive employment. It is estimated that the back-log of unemployed persons at the beginning of the Fifth Plan will be 1.5 lakhs. As the increase in population is expected to be about 10.8 lakhs in the Plan period, additional 3.5 lakh persons can be expected to swell the labour force. But if the work of the development of the National Capital Region starts in a big way and the migration of people to Delhi proper is arrested, the net addition to population may be around 8 lakhs and the consequent addition to the labour force may be of the order of 2.5 lakhs only. Thus, 4 lakh jobs are required to be created in the Fifth Plan period. Allowing for the normal rate of 3 to 4 per cent of the labour force for frictional unemployment, the minimum employment potential which needs to be generated during Fifth Plan works out to 3.5 lakhs.

The rural area of this Territory is not only limited but is also shrinking fast due to the process of urbanization. Indeed, there is little scope of any additional employment in the Agriculture sector. The only objective to be aimed at in this sector can be of intensification of agricultural activities including dairy development and poultry keeping which will go to remove under-employment.

The Master Plan of Delhi rules out setting up of large and heavy industries. There is, however, scope for expansion of small-scale industries and indeed such industries have grown over the years. However, the constraint of land is a serious limiting factor in the expansion of small-scale industries. Not only land is required for setting up new industries, but also for shifting of industries from non-conforming to conforming areas. It is estimated that the Delhi Development Authority will at best be able to develop about 5,000 industrial plots during the Fifth Plan period. Further, 1000 industrial plots are likely to be available through the efforts of industrial cooperatives. In addition,

some more industrial plots may be available in Narela. It is estimated that in all, not more than 7,000 additional industrial plots will be available in the Plan period. Of these, about 2,000 plots may be required for shifting of the existing industrial units from non-conforming areas. This process should not ordinarily create additional employment. However, keeping in view the fact that some of the industries at the existing sites are handicapped due to non-availability of adequate space and are likely to expand after shifting, it can be reasonably expected that about 5,000 additional jobs will be created through shifting of industries.

As already indicated, 5,000 new industrial units should come up in the Plan period. Taking a norm of employment of 9 persons per industrial unit, it is likely that 45,000 additional jobs will be created in new industries. In this way, the industrial programme in the Fifth Plan period may give rise to 50,000 additional jobs.

Further, it is expected that there will be three-fold step-up in the activities under the Roads and Road Transport sectors in the Fifth Plan. It can, therefore, be expected that the annual Plan outlays of these sectors will increase by Rs. 6 crores. Applying a norm of employment of 5,000 per one crore of rupees of investment, the figure for additional employment under these sectors is placed at 30,000 jobs.

Similarly, construction of houses and slum clearance works will generate considerable additional employment. As already stated, our target is for the construction of one lakh dwelling units during the Fifth Plan period which works out to 20,000 houses per annum. As at present, about 14,000 to 15,000 houses are constructed per annum, the step-up in this activity is 5,000 to 6,000 dwelling units and the additional employment expected to be generated is about 25,000 jobs.

Moreover, 10,000 additional jobs can be expected in the Education sector (most of which will be for

employment of educated persons). It is expected that additional enrolment to schools in the Fifth Plan period will be over 2 lakhs. Applying the average teacher-pupil ratio of 1:30, the additional number of teachers required will be 7,000. Further, extra supervisory and administrative staff will be required and there will be consequent expansion in collegiate education. Keeping all these factors in view, it is reasonable to expect creation of 10,000 additional jobs in this sector.

A yet another field where a large number of new jobs will be created is in the Health sector. It is expected that 2500 beds will be added in the plan period by opening a number of new hospitals and expanding the existing ones. Moreover, 50 more dispensaries are expected to be opened and there will be expansion of family planning and other health services. Indeed, the overall employment potential under the health sector may be placed at 7,500.

It is not possible to go into the detailed employment opportunities of other sectors of development. But keeping in view the important schemes like rural water supply, expansion of other services etc, it is expected that 20,000 additional jobs will be created directly as a result of the Plan investment made in the Fifth Plan period.

In view of the above considerations, it is expected that nearly 1.5 lakhs additional jobs will be created. The remaining job opportunities can be expected to be found as a result of the activities under the Central Plan in Delhi and expansion of the tertiary sector, particularly, trade and services.

All planning for the Fifth Plan will go haywire if there is no price stability. The all-India index of whole-sale prices and the consumer price index have risen by 100 per cent during the last decade. Further, the rise in consumer price index in Delhi is 5 to 10 per cent more than the all-India figure. In August 1972, the

consumer price index of Delhi was 223 with base 1960=100. Indeed, price control will have to be one of the key strategies in the Fifth Plan period. It is true that the prices cannot be controlled by the Union Territory in isolation and presumably efforts in this direction will be made on an all-India basis. This is all the more so in Delhi where most of the essential commodities are imported from outside. The only contribution we can make in this regard is to look after their proper distribution within the Territory. To this end, very effective control will have to be exercised on the distributive machinery and distribution of some more items channelised through fair price shops and cooperatives. The Fifth Plan of this Territory should, therefore, include a specific scheme for strengthening the civil supplies machinery.

Similarly, it is axiomatic that if the Fifth Plan targets are to be achieved, the building materials are available in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices. This problem too needs to be handled on an all-India basis.

Our other important concern is pollution control. As it is, we have a very large population base and our resources are limited. If, through unimaginative planning, we allow some of our natural resources like water to be polluted, it will scarcely be possible to make available even the bare minimum quantity of drinking water to our huge number of people and one of the key parts of our proposed minimum needs programme for the poorer section of the society would not be fulfilled. The pollution of river Yamuna is causing great concern even now. Similarly, due to industrialisation and non-shifting of noxious industries from the non-conforming areas to conforming areas, the problems of air pollution and noise have become grave. This question of pollution control is already being studied separately, but specific schemes will have to be formulated in the Fifth Plan period to check pollution. In parti-

cular, adequate funds will have to be allocated for sewage schemes under the Water Supply sector.

Particular attention will also have to be given to strengthen the organisation and devise suitable procedures to implement the development programmes in the Fifth Plan. The past experience has been that the multiplicity of authorities in Delhi, cumbersome procedures, insufficient powers of the Administration and unrealistic pattern of financing of some schemes create bottlenecks in executing the various Plan schemes. If the development programme envisaged in the Fifth Plan are not to remain only on paper and are to be translated in practice, the procedural tangles must be sorted out and a suitable organization be built up. Once a clear picture of the Fifth Plan emerges after the approval of the Planning Commission, detailed proposals to gear up the implementing machinery and to simplify the procedures will be formulated. The expenditure for strengthening the machinery should be a part of the Fifth Plan for otherwise it will be difficult to find the necessary funds. Our effort will be to sort out all these preliminaries in the last year of the Fourth Plan and be fully prepared to start work in right earnest on the schemes of the Fifth plan from the very beginning.

At this stage, it is difficult to estimate the total outlay required for the Fifth Five Year Plan. This will become clear only when detailed schemes are formulated. However, it is expected that the requirements for the Fifth Plan will be in the range of Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 crores. It is true that this outlay will necessitate sustained effort of mobilization of additional resources. Nevertheless, it is emphasised that if the long cherished ideal and national objective of breaking the vicious circle of poverty and making available a measure of social justice to the poorer people of Delhi are to be fulfilled, this is the minimum level of development to be aimed at.

APPENDIX**SECTORAL APPROACH****Agriculture :**

At present about 80 thousand hectares of area is under cultivation. The area under cultivation has decreased from 87 thousand hectares in 1960-61 to 80 thousand hectares in 1971-72. But the production of foodgrains has increased from 61 thousand tonnes in 1960-61 to 96 thousand tonnes in 1968-69 and further to 120 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. The increase in production has resulted mostly on account of adoption of improved agricultural practices since the inception of Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

There is a similar pattern of development in the case of area under vegetables and production thereof. The area under vegetables has gone up from 15 thousand hectares in 1968-69 to 21 thousand hectares in 1971-72 and is likely to reach 28 thousand hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, only 43 thousand hectares of area was irrigated and it is expected that this will go up to 59 thousand hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The Strategy in the Fifth Plan will be :—

- (i) to improve the health and fertility of the soil;
- (ii) to have better land management and to improve the drainage in the rural areas;
- (iii) to check soil erosion by the bunding and afforestation;
- (iv) to provide facilities for custom cultivation, harvesting and spraying;
- (v) to increase cultivation of vegetables and to improve their marketing;

- (vi) to increase the area under minor irrigation programme by about 7,000 hectares by construction of Tubewells and extension of irrigation from Okhla, Keshopur and Coronation Sewage Plants; and
- (vii) to increase the consumption of chemical fertilisers and to make Delhi a "Seed State".

Animal Husbandry :

According to provisional figures from the eleventh Quinquennial Livestock Census 1972, there were 15,415 cows and 61,730 buffaloes in milk in the Union Territory of Delhi. So far, the strategy of development for this sector has mainly been to improve and maintain the breed and to provide medical facilities to the cattle. With this end in view, veterinary services are being improved in the successive Five Year Plans. By the end of 1971-72, there were 35 veterinary hospitals and 12 dispensaries.

On the basis of a norm of 200 ml. of milk consumption per capita per day, the current demand for milk is estimated at 8 lakh litres per day but the local production of milk is only 3.37 lakh litres per day. Besides, Delhi Milk Scheme supplies about 2.70 lakh litres per day. To some extent, private milkmen from adjoining States bring milk and supply in Delhi. The demand for milk will be about 11 lakh litres per day by the end of Fifth Plan period. The strategy for the Fifth Plan will be to increase local production sufficiently so that the total supply including that from D.M.S. and other sources meets the demand fully. This will be achieved through increasing the population of milch cattle and increasing the average yield of milk per cattle. Keeping this end in view, milk producers colonies and Holstein Fresian Cattle Breeding Farm will be established and production of cattle fodder be increased. To improve the quality of meat, a modern slaughter house will be established. The production of eggs and 'table birds' will further be increased.

Fisheries :

The area under fisheries comprises of 35 kms. stretch of river Yamuna and about 40 kms. of its flood channels, and about 30 kms. portion of Agra Canal, Hindon Canal and Western Yamuna Canal traversing through the Territory. Besides, there are over 300 village ponds and some jheels of about 800 hectares. So far, the strategy of development for this sector has been as follows :—

- (i) to improve socio-economic conditions of the poor fishermen;
- (ii) to improve the recreational facilities; and
- (iii) to provide 'Protein-rich Food' to the common man.

This is being achieved by enforcing conservation methods, introducing quality strain fish seed in the waters and by adoption of scientific methods for development.

To meet the ever-expanding demand of the city partially within our local resources, it is aimed to increase the production of fish from 250 tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan to 750 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. It will be done by bringing existing water logged area into a new programme of fisheries and introduction of improved varieties of fish in the river Yamuna.

Co-operation :

Co-operatives will be made to play a more dynamic role in the Fifth Plan both as a tool of economic development and as an instrument of social transformation. The aim will mainly be to concentrate on organising the societies of the weaker sections of the population and to revitalise the existing ones. The defunct societies will be weeded out. Besides, special purposes societies for rendering consumer services,

handling of agriculture produce, processing and transportation of agriculture produce and warehousing will be set up. Societies for poultry keeping, dairies etc. will also be organised to provide more job opportunities to the rural under-employed.

Consumer co-operative movement will further be expanded to combat the rising trend of prices of the consumer goods.

Flood Control and Power :

(a) Flood Control :

In the last two decades, Delhi had a few very severe floods. The floods of 1958, 1964 and 1967 were perhaps unprecedented. A number of committees to review the flood situation and find ways and means to relieve the Territory from the menace were constituted from time to time. The main suggestion of all the committees was to increase the drainage capacity of Najafgarh drain to 3,000 cusecs right from Dhansa to the out-fall and to improve drainage in Shahdara and Najafgarh Blocks. The capacity of the Najafgarh drain has been increased to the desired level and other works are in progress. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the approach will be to further enhance the drainage capacity of the drain to 6,000 cusecs to provide for increased drainage of rural area including Flood Moderation and to complete the works already in hand. Further, the drainage of Alipur and Kanjhawala Blocks will be improved.

(b) Power :

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking which is responsible for generation and distribution of electricity in Delhi has at present a capacity of 278 mw. This includes 15 mw capacity of 'A' Station which is obsolete and also another 16 mw capacity of Diesel sets

which are to be used sparingly. Besides, 80 mw is imported from Nangal. Thus the total capacity currently available is 358 mw which will reduce to 353 mw at the end of the Fourth Plan on account of deration of the capacity. After allowing for 55 mw for standby (reserve) and another 35 mw for hot spinning reserve, the firm availability at the end of the Fourth Plan will be only 263 mw. But the demand at the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated at 330 mw. Thus there will be a deficit of 67 mw at the end of the Fourth Plan.

The deficit will further increase to 260 mw by the end of the Fifth Plan, when the maximum demand is estimated at 535 mw.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the DESU has no scheme of their own to increase the generation capacity. Delhi has to depend upon projects like Badarpur Thermal Power Project and Atomic Power Plant at Rana Pratap Sagar (Rajasthan) being constructed by the Government of India, for extra power.

The problem of frequent breakdowns in the supply system, especially, in summer has somehow or the other remained untackled. In the Fifth Plan, efforts will be made to decrease the chances of breakdown mainly by switching gradually from the present over-head transmission system to the underground one and providing HT and LT ring main systems for facility of duplicate feeding arrangements.

As regards rural electrification, all the villages in Delhi have already been electrified. During the first three years of the Fourth Plan, 2,288 tubewells have been energised against the target of 2,500. With this, the total number of tubewell connections will be over 5,000 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

In the Fifth Plan, the work relating to extension and augmentation of rural distribution system and tubewell connections will be continued. The aim will be to energise 2,000 additional tubewells.

Industries :

Delhi has gone through a rapid process of industrialisation. The Master Plan rules out the setting up of large-scale industrial units. However, the small-scale units have increased from 19,000 in 1965 to 28,000 in 1971 and are providing employment, at present, to about 2.3 lakh persons. It is expected that the number of industrial units will increase by 20 to 25 per cent during the Fifth Plan period.

The objectives in the Fifth Plan will be as follows :—

- (i) to prepare and implement a comprehensive and time-bound programme for re-location of noxious, hazardous and other undesirable industries from non-conforming to conforming areas as suggested in the Master Plan;
- (ii) to devise methods and undertake measures for the utilisation of the idle capacity in the units already existing;
- (iii) to plan industrial growth so as to ensure quality goods to the consumer at minimum cost;
- (iv) to expand the small-scale industries both in urban and rural areas so as to create more employment opportunities; and
- (v) to provide financial and other assistance to the units manufacturing goods for exports with a view to earn foreign exchange.

General Education :

There were 1417 Primary, 400 Middle, 502 Higher Secondary Schools and 45 Colleges for General Education functioning in the Territory at the end of 1971-72.

Regarding elementary education, the Constitutional directive is that the children up to the age of 14 should be provided with free and compulsory education within a period of 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution. This period expired in January 1960. The National Development Council has suggested to achieve cent per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 50 per cent in the age group 11-14 by the end of the Fifth Plan, with the provision to have a primary school within 1.5 kms. and middle School within 5 kms. of each village with adequate staff and pucca building.

In Delhi, in case of boys, 100 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 92 per cent in the age group 11-14 and in case of girls 86 per cent enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 80 per cent in the age group 11-14 has already been achieved. The target for Delhi will be to achieve 100 per cent enrolment for boys as well as for girls for both the age groups 6-11 and 11-14 during the Fifth Plan. The facilities for education in urban area are satisfactory.

As far as rural areas are concerned, at present, all the villages in Delhi have primary schools, the middle schools are within easy reach and the children have not to go beyond 3 to 4 kms. even for higher secondary education. To facilitate education of girls in rural areas, free transport is provided by the Administration and this will be continued. The only shortcoming so far has been that some schools both in rural and urban areas are in tents and it will be the aim to house all the schools in pucca buildings by the end of the Fifth Plan. Efforts will also be made to improve the teaching facilities. The programmes of mid-day meals and supply of free text-books in primary schools already

being implemented in the institutions managed by the Local Bodies and the Administration, will be continued in the Fifth Plan.

Some of the selected schools will be converted into neighbourhood schools with improved library and laboratory facilities as envisaged in the Kothari Commission report.

As regards secondary education, from the present level of 59 per cent, a coverage of 64 per cent is envisaged to be achieved by adding about 100 more schools and opening of new classes in the existing schools. Besides, steps will be taken to vocationalise the existing education with emphasis on new topics like typing, stenography, automobile repair, radio/television repair, etc. as subjects of study.

For higher education, new colleges will be opened in the localities which do not have adequate educational facilities. Concentrated efforts will also be made to improve the standard of teaching.

Technical Education :

The activities of the Administration in the development of technical education are presently restricted to (i) Delhi College of Engineering, (ii) College of Arts, (iii) College of Pharmacy and (iv) four Polytechnics. Out of these, one polytechnic is exclusively for women. The present capacity is 220 for Delhi College of Engineering, 50 for College of Arts, 30 for College of Pharmacy and 1180 for Polytechnics.

At the present site, there is no possibility of expansion and introduction of new courses in Delhi College of Engineering. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, efforts will mainly be concentrated to shift the College from the present site and introduce new courses at graduate level.

In the College of Arts, new short vocational-oriented courses will be introduced for the benefit of the students with creative bent of mind from weaker sections who cannot afford to remain under long duration courses on account of weak financial position. Besides, the existing teaching and reading facilities will be strengthened. A gallery of art displaying specimens of art and work produced by the present and old students of the college will be developed with a view to inculcate a sense of healthy competition among the art students.

In the College of Pharmacy, post-graduate and research degrees will be introduced. Besides, the existing facilities will be improved.

At diploma level, new courses will be introduced and existing ones strengthened suitably keeping in view the requirement of industry, trade and business offices.

Health :

In Delhi, a number of agencies like Ministry of Health Family Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Railways, Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Cantonment Board, Autonomous Bodies and many other voluntary organisations are providing health facilities. At present, 53 hospitals with about 10 thousand beds are functioning. Construction of two 500 bedded hospitals at Shahdara and Hari Nagar is in hand at present. These schemes will spill over to the Fifth Plan.

In addition, out-door medical facilities are provided by 220 dispensaries including 69 dispensaries under Central Govt. Health Scheme. It is anticipated that 29 more dispensaries are likely to be opened by the end of the Fourth plan.

Over and above these, 8 Primary Health Centres, 5 Urban Health Centres, 81 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 26 Sub-centres are functioning.

The present national standard is one public health centre for a block of population of 80 thousand to one lakh supported by 8 to 10 sub-centres, each serving a population of 10 thousand. As against this national norm, it is intended to provide in Delhi one centre for every 30 thousand and one sub-centre for every 5 thousand of the population adequately equipped with medicos and stores. Facilities of laboratory, testing equipment, X-rays etc. will be extended progressively in the Centres. The number of beds will be increased to maintain the existing bed-population ratio of 2.5 per 1000. Of the additional 2500 beds, it is expected that about 1000 will be exclusively in rural area by setting up ten 100-bedded hospitals.

Attempts will be made to extend the benefits of the C.G.H. Scheme to the entire population of Delhi gradually. To start with, C.G.H. Scheme may be extended to the employees of Delhi Administration and other public sector organisations.

Efforts will also be made to have arrangements for periodical medical check-up of all the school students upto higher secondary stage including provision of specialists and follow-up treatment, where necessary.

Nehru Homeopathic Hospital and College taken over by the Administration recently will be up-graded to 100-bedded hospital and teaching facilities improved.

The environmental pollution due to noise and in water and air is affecting the health of the citizens. It will be reduced to the possible extent.

Water Supply :

The Water Supply requirement of Delhi is met largely from the plants at Chandrawal and Wazirabad. Beside this, supply is also available from the tube-wells in various localities. In all, the total water supply is 172 mgd presently.

The per capita consumption of filtered water is 40 gallons per day. But as per the prescribed norm of 63 gallons per day (including domestic supplies, gardening etc.), the total requirement of filtered water by the end of Fourth Plan will be 270 mgd. The requirement will increase to 360 mgd by the end of Fifth Plan. It is expected that the entire raw water required will be met by obtaining 100 mgd from the Ramganga project in Uttar Pradesh, 50 mgd from lining of canals and the balance by exchange of effluents from Haryana. Arrangements will, however, have to be made for filtering the additional supply required in the Fifth Plan period. Efforts will also have to be made to reduce the wastage and leakage of filtered water.

In the matter of drinking water in rural area, at present 39 villages are already connected with pipelines. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the supply is likely to be extended to 50 villages. In the Fifth Plan, the strategy will be to make available drinking water supply to all the 258 villages in the Territory.

Sewage and Drainage :

At present, the capacity of three sewage treatment plants in different zones in Delhi is 98 mgd. It has been estimated that 80 per cent of the water supplied comes back to the sewage treatment plants. In this context, the existing capacity of the three treatment plants is far below the need (only 98 mgd against the requirement of 138 mgd). The increased water supply in the Fifth Plan will necessarily require increased

capacity of sewage treatment plants i.e. 216 mgd at the end of the Fourth Plan and 288 mgd by the end of the Fifth Plan. Efforts will, therefore, be made accordingly during the Fifth Plan.

In many areas, particularly in the walled city and in rehabilitation colonies, houses are not connected to the sewage system. In order to induce the owner to convert dry latrines into water closets, it is necessary to provide some subsidy/loans, as most of the owners belong to the lower strata of the society with relatively less resources for meeting the additional expenditure. It is estimated that there are 65,000 such houses and the conversion of the latrines at an expenditure of Rs. 750 per unit will involve a total expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores.

Housing :

According to 1961 Census, the number of census houses were 5 lakhs of which nearly 4 lakhs were dwelling units (including shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings). The 1961 Census further revealed that 63% of households lived in one-room accommodation, 23.5% in 2-room accommodation, 7% in 3-room accommodation, 3.3% in 4-room accommodation, 2.5% in 5 or more room accommodation and the remaining 0.7% of the household just did not have any regular room for living in the urban area of Delhi. Detailed figures of housing accommodation are not yet available from the 1971 Census but the total number of census houses in 1971 is placed at 6.6 lakhs. Applying the ratio in 1961, the number of houses used for residential purposes may be about 5 lakhs. Applying again the 1961 distribution, it is likely that not more than 1% of the population or about 40 thousand persons or about 8 thousand households may be living without any roof over their heads and the rest somehow manage to live squeezed together or so.

Quite a number of the existing dwelling units are Jhuggi Jhonpri or kutchra houses and there is a heavy shortage of pucca houses. The main reason for the housing problem in Delhi is the tremendous growth of population in the Territory. For an estimated addition of 10.8 lakhs to the population of Delhi during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the additional demand for the houses will be of the order of 2 lakhs. To keep the housing shortage at the current level, 40 thousand tenements will be required to be built every year. The rate of construction has in the last few years been varying between 10 to 15 thousand dwelling units. Further, keeping in view the difficulties involved in development of plots and arranging adequate supplies of building materials, it is proposed to have a minimum target of 1 lakh houses for the entire Fifth Plan period or about 20 thousand houses per annum to be constructed to keep the housing problem within reasonable limits.

With the formation of the National Capital Region Board by an Act of Parliament and the consequential development of ring towns, it is possible that with this order of construction of houses proposed, the problem may not aggravate.

Apart from the general problem of housing, the following specific measures concerning particularly the weaker sections of the population will also require to be strengthened :—

- (i) For the houses, loans are being given under the Village Housing Scheme. During the Fourth Plan, loans for the construction of over one thousand houses in the rural areas are expected to be sanctioned. This programme will be intensified in the Fifth Plan.

- (ii) To tackle the problem of rural unemployment and to improve the living conditions of the poorer section of the society, the National Development Council has suggested that in the urban area an extensive programme of slum improvement and clearance be undertaken. The programme of slum clearance is already being carried out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Some progress has already been achieved and lot has still to be done.
- (iii) It is expected that about 62 thousand tenements would be needed to remove the families presently living in slum areas. A programme is already being implemented and it is expected that it will reduce to 50 thousand by the end of the Fourth Plan and efforts will be made to reduce it still further during the Fifth Plan. Besides, about 3 lakh families are living in katras and bastis. Their condition will have to be improved by way of providing better civic facilities.
- (iv) The industrial housing scheme will be extended to the low paid employees in Commerce, Trade, Transport, etc. Low Income and Village Housing Loan Schemes which have been losing popularity on account of high cost of land being charged for the plots, will have to be vigorously pursued by liberalising the terms of loan and providing plots and building materials at reasonable prices.
- (v) While shifting the families from slums or Jhuggi-Jhonpries care will be taken to carry out the programme as smoothly as possible so that the families affected are not put to much inconvenience for retaining their sources of livelihood.

Welfare of Backward Classes :

In the Fifth Plan, various programmes like grant of scholarships for educational, technical and vocational training, housing subsidies, improvement of harijan bastis, pre-examination coaching facilities and providing of house-sites will be strengthened to improve the lot of backward classes. The aim will be that untouchability in all forms is eradicated.

Social Welfare :

At present, Delhi Administration is running 23 institutions and providing 10 services. The number of inmates in the residential institutions is on an average 4500 per day and those of the beneficiaries of the non-residential services like juvenile and adult probation, counselling and guidance, foster home care services and prisoners welfare services etc. is about 1200. Besides, about 60,000 children under 5 years of age are getting nutritional foods from 300 centres.

The programme will concentrate mostly on providing of buildings to the Institutions, presently being run by the Administration and strengthening production-cum-training centres for the inmates keeping in view additional requirement on account of rise in population.

Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare :

Training facilities to the young persons of the rural area will be improved so as to enable them to find jobs in the new factories likely to be opened in rural areas in future. The courses in the existing Institutions will be diversified and new part-time courses for women and weaker sections of the society will be introduced.

The employment services will be strengthened in the rural area. Regarding apprenticeship programme, the number of trainees will be increased in the trades having more openings.

Labour Welfare :

Machinery for enforcement of labour laws will be strengthened. Buildings for the labour centres will be constructed.

Statistics :

The statistical system of the Territory will be strengthened and streamlined with a view to enable it to perform more dynamic role in present day planning. With an idea to expedite tabulation of data, a computer will be set up and arrangements made to undertake processing of data with the help of electronic devices in a big way. Departments having weak statistical system will be suitably strengthened.

Information and Publicity :

With a view to enthuse the citizens of Delhi for all the developmental efforts and to ensure their participation in plan programmes, the Directorate of Information and Publicity of the Delhi Administration will be running 7 information centres, a film unit, an exhibition cell, a press clipping cell, song and drama cell, publication cell, press review and analysis cell, photo cell, advertisement cell and field publicity cell by the end of the Fourth Plan. All these cells will for the time being be located at the Headquarters in Old Secretariat.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the emphasis will be to decentralise the work of the Headquarters into 7 zonal offices. The various cells under formation in the current plan will be strengthened. The information machinery in rural areas will be strengthened also. It is also envisaged to construct a State Guest House and an Auditorium.

ANNEXURE

INDICATORS OF LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT Targets and Achievements for Selected Programmes

State—Union Territory of Delhi

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION								
I—A. AGRICULTURE								
1.	Land Utilisation	'000 Hectares						
(i)	Geographical area		147.952	147.952	147.612*	147.612*	99.8	100.0
(ii)	Area under forests		1.415	3.111	3.614	3.614	116.2	100.0
(iii)	Area under cultivable waste		2.393	3.999	..	..	..	..
(iv)	Fallow Land (Other than current fallow)		..	11.366	..	..	..	..

*Geographical area slightly reduced due to change in the course of the river Yamuna.

.. = Not available.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 6	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v)	Net sown area		80.222	77.236	76.890	76.890	99.6	100.0
(vi)	Area sown more than once		19.504	22.781	40.000*	40.000	175.6	100.0
(vii)	Area under orchards		—	0.247	0.162	0.162	65.6	100.0
2. Forests								
	Area under :	'000 hectares						
(i)	Working plans		—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	Quick growing plantations)		Schemes amalgamated with					
(iii)	Economic plantations)		Farm Forestry					
(iv)	Fuel wood plantations		..	..	..	..	..	..
(v)	Farm forestry		—	0.052	0.304	0.304	584.6	100.0
(vi)	Others		5.160	5.396	5.346**	5.346**	99.1	100.0
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value of forest products @		—	—	—	—	—	—

*Targets for gross cropped area was erroneously indicated as 1,55,789 hectares in the Draft Annual Plan 1972-73. This may be read as 1,16,890 hectares.

**Some area has been transferred.

@ Protective forests. Hence no value assessed.

.. = Not available.

AGRICULTURE
(Food Production)

Area = '00 hectares.
Average yield = Kgs/Hectares.
Production = '00 tonnes.

S. No.	Name of the crop	1965-66			1968-69			1973-74			
		Total Area	Average yield	Total Production	Total Area	Average yield	Total Production	Average Yield		Total Production	
								Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. (A) Cereals											
(i)	Wheat	296.76	1351	400.81	418.42	1647	689.64	..	..	1010.10	1010.10
(ii)	Paddy	10.65	424	4.52	31.38	1082	33.95	..	..	43.30	43.30
(iii)	Bajra	174.21	467	81.28	191.30	731	139.92	..	..	225.50	225.50
(iv)	Maize	8.52	597	5.09	14.13	632	8.93	..	..	31.40	31.40
(v)	Other cereals	248.83	403	100.22	161.89	459	74.34	..	..	300.20	300.20
	Total cereals	738.97	801	591.92	817.12	116	946.78	..	..	1610.50	1610.50
(B)	Pulses (Total)	27.33	344	9.41	31.63	355	11.24	..	..	30.00	30.00

.. = Not available

S. No.	Name of the crop	1965-66			1968-69			1973-74			
		Total Area	Average yield	Total Production	Total Area	Average yield	Total Production	Average Yield		Total Production	
								Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(C)	Oil Seeds (Total)	5.17	118	0.61	5.12	156	0.80	..	..	..	..
(D)	Commercial and Plantation Crops :										
(i)	Sugarcane	59.48	499	29.68	23.37	527	12.31	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Cotton	3.27	367	1.20	3.13	358	1.12	..	..	4.00	4.00
(iii)	Potatoes	2.29	7127	16.32	2.51	7171	18.00	..	..	..	..
(iv)	Others (Specify)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Commercial & Plantation Crops.	65.04	725	47.20	29.01	1083	31.43	..	..	..	..

.. = Not available

106553

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. High Yielding Varieties								
	Area under :	'000 hectares						
(i)	Wheat		..	27.30	36.42	45.51	166.7	125.0
(ii)	Paddy		..	1.70	2.02	2.43	142.9	120.3
(iii)	Jowar		—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv)	Bajra		..	4.40	18.21	18.21	413.9	100.0
(v)	Maize		..	0.30	2.02	2.02	673.3	100.0
	Total			33.70	58.67	67.17	199.3	114.5
5. Fertilisers consumed : '000 tonnes								
(i)	Nitrogenous (As 'N')		3.391	2.094	2.400	2.400	114.6	100.0
(ii)	Phosphatic (As P ₂ O ₅)		0.615	0.249	0.400	0.400	160.6	100.0
(iii)	Potassic (K ₂ O)		—	0.048	0.300	0.300	625.0	100.0

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Plant Protection							
	Area covered by :	'000 hectares						
	(i) Food Crops		14.753	62.694	91,900	104.713	167.0	113.9
	(ii) Commercial Crops		3.934	16.718	24,100	27.923	167.0	115.9
	(iii) Horticultural Crops		0.983	4.180	5,400	6.981	167.0	129.3
	Total		19.670	83.592	121,400	139.617	167.0	115.0
7.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery :	Number						
	(i) Tractors in operation		..	548	1208	1208	220.4	100.0
	(ii) Power tillers		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Thrashers		..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Soil Conservation :	'000 hectares						
	(i) Agriculture land		0.425	—	0,250	0,250	—	100.0
	(ii) Forests		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Others (Specify)		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		0.425	—	0,250	0,250	—	100.0

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Consolidation :							
	Area consolidated	'000 hectares	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying :	Number						
	(i) Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries		..	35	40	40	114.3	100.0
	(ii) Intensive Cattle Dev. Blocks		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Artificial Insemination Centres		..	3	7	7	233.3	100.0
11.	Fisheries :	Number						
	(i) Mechanisation of boats		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Trawlers		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Cold Storage for storing fish		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iv) Fish production	Tonnes						
	(a) Inland		..	160	250	250	156.2	100.0
	(b) Marine		—	—	—	—	—	—
			..	Not available				

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			4	5	6	7	8	9
(v)	Fish Seed/Fingerlings distributed	Number in lakhs	..	3.00	19.00	14.00	466.7	73.7
1-B IRRIGATION :								
Area under Minor Irrigation								
Source-wise net area irrigated :								
(i) Canals								
(a)	Area	'000 hectares	14.203	11.694	..	..	..	..
(ii) Government Tubewells								
(a)	Number	Number	12	43	143	143	332.5	100.0
(b)	Area	'000 hectares	0.146	0.522	1.736	1.736	332.6	100.0
(iii) Private Tubewells								
(a)	Number	Number	..	2970	..	..	..	..
(b)	Area	'000 hectares	..	9.093	..	..	..	..
(iv) Pump Sets								
(a)	Number	Number	..	708	..	..	..	..
(b)	Area	'000 hectares	..	1235	..	..	..	..

.. =Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			Actual		Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			1965-66	1968-69				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(v) Masonary Wells							
	(a) Number		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Area	'000 hectares	16.341	18.851	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Bhandaras, Tanks, Bandis							
	(a) Number		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Area	'000 hectares	1.473	1.169	..	..	..	..
	(vii) Others (Specify)							
	(a) Number		—	—	—	—	..	..
	(b) Area	'000 hectares	—	—	—	—	..	..
	(vii) Total area irri- gated							
	(a) Net	'000 hectares	33.630	42.564	59.024	59,024	138.7	100.0
	(b) Gross		38.550	54.068	..	..	..	..

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

II. COOPERATION, MARKETING AND STORAGE

1. Marketing:	Number						
(i) Number of regulated markets		3	3	7	5	233.3	71.4
(ii) Number of Market yards		3	3	7	5	233.3	71.4
(iii) Number of primary marketing societies		3	4	..	..	..	..
(iv) Value of produce handled by (Annual) '000 Rs.							
(a) primary marketing societies		1229	1530	2500	2500	163.3	100.0
(b) Regulated markets		97915	94562	—	145540	153.9	..
(c) State Food Corporation		—	—	—	—	—	—

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage	
							Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(d) Food Corporation of India		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other public corporations		..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Storage:							
	(i) Capacity available for							
	(a) Fertilisers	'000 Tonnes	..	..	76	76	..	100.0
	(b) Foodgrains		..	..	76	76	..	100.0
	(c) Others		..	..	76	76	..	100.0
	(d) Total		..	..	76	76	..	100.0
	(ii) Capacity available to	'000 Tonnes	..	..	76	76	..	100.0
	(a) Cooperative Societies		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) State Government		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Others		..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Primary Cooperative Societies (Agricultural Credit)							
	(i) Number of Societies	Number	305	288	270	270	93.7	100.0
	(ii) Agricultural families covered	Percentage	45	53.2	64.0	64.0	120.3	100.0
4.	Agricultural Credit							
	(i) Loans advanced	Rs. in crores	2.35	6.53	9.52	9.57	146.5	100.0
	(a) Short term		2.30	6.41	8.45	8.45	131.8	100.0
	(b) Medium term							
	(c) Long term		0.05	0.12	1.12	1.12	933.3	100.0

.. = Not available.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			Actual		Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			1965-66	1968-69				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. FLOOD CONTROL AND POWER								
A. Flood Control and Drainage								
	(i) Embankment including Irrigation Bund Constructed	Kilometres	58.17	58.17*	93.43	93.43	160.6	100.0
	(ii) Town protection schemes completed	Number						
	(a) Strengthening/Construction of spurs		20	21	12	12	57.1	100.0
	(b) Raising of Roads		—	—	1	1	—	100.0
	(c) Regulators and providing steel gates on drains out falling into river Yamuna.		—	—	10	10	—	100.0
	(d) Village protected		—	—	2	2	—	100.0
	(iii) Drains constructed	Kilometers	113.49	294.90	336.50	336.50	114.1	100.0
	(iv) Area protected	'000 hectares	10.52	10.52	14.41	14.41	137.0	100.0

*About 5.31 K.Ms. length of bund widened and strengthened.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. POWER								
1.	Installed capacity (derated)	MW	101	236	273	273	115.7	100.0
2.	Electricity generated	Million	394.481	745.046	1300.000	1300.000	174.5	100.0
3.	Electricity sold to :	KWH						
	i) Industries	„	181.503	258.769	426.000	426.000	164.6	100.0
	ii) Agriculture							
	iii) Domestic use		137.613	193.751	326.000	326.000	168.2	100.0
	iv) Others		300.179	504.250	853.000	853.000	169.2	100.0
	v) Total Electricity sold		619.295	956.770	1605.000	1605.000	167.7	100.0
4.	Rural Electrification :	Number						
	i) Villages electrified.		All the villages electrified by 1966.					
	ii) Pump sets energised							
	iii) Tubewells energised		678	2975	5475	5475	184.0	100.0
IV. INDUSTRY								
1.	Industrial Estate:	Number						
	i) Number		2	2	4	4	200.0	100.0
	ii) Plots developed		—	211	308	308	145.9	100.0
	iii) Sheds constructed		129	129	129	129	100.0	100.0

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Loan disbursed.								
	i) Industrial Units	Number	2661	3138	7076	7076	225.5	100.0
	ii) Loan disbursed	Rs. in lakhs	121.00	249.50	499.50	499.50	200.2	100.0
B. Cooperative Societies								
	Loan disbursed.	Rs. in lakhs	2.37	3.06	4.51	4.51	147.4	100.0
C. Loan disbursed in rural areas.								
2. Village & Small Industries								
	(i) Number of units	Number	19038	23496	—	32083	136.5	—
	(ii) Number of workers employed	„	159731	192711	—	252223	130.9	—
	(iii) Value of gross production	(Rs. in crores)	..	280	—	365	130.4	—
	(iv) Value of investment	„	81	129	—	216	167.4	—
V. EDUCATION								
V-A. GENERAL EDUCATION								
1. Primary classes (I-V)								
	(i) Number of primary Schools	Number	891	922	1500	1500	162.7	100.0
					.. = Not available			

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
							8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii)	Number of primary schools without own buildings.		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Number of pupils enrolled	'000						
	(a) Boys		238	255	296	296	116.1	100.0
	(b) Girls		183	193	215	215	111.4	100.0
	(c) Total		421	448	511	511	114.1	100.0
(iv)	Number of pupils enrolled as Percentage of population in age-group 6-11	Percentage						
	(a) Boys		100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	101.9	100.0
	(b) Girls		92.4	85.5	87.5	87.5	102.3	100.0
	(c) Total		96.5	92.2	94.3	94.3	102.3	100.0
(v)	Number of teachers							
(a)	Total	Number	11825	13812	17000	17000	123.1	100.0
(b)	Percentage of trained teachers	Percentage	99.0	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.1	100.0

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Middle classes (VI-VIII) Number								
(i)	Number of Schools		421	470	330*	330*	70.2	100.0
(ii)	Number of schools without own buildings		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Number of pupils enrolled	'000						
(a)	Boys		111	120	141	141	117.5	100.0
(b)	Girls		70	85	101	101	118.8	100.0
(c)	Total		181	205	242	242	118.0	100.0
(iv)	Number of pupils enrolled as percentage of population in age-group 11-14.	Percentage						
(a)	Boys		87.6	87.2	98.5	98.5	113.0	100.0
(b)	Girls		66.3	72.5	85.0	85.0	117.2	100.0
(c)	Total		77.9	80.4	92.3	92.3	114.8	100.0

*Decrease due to merger of Middle Schools with Hr. Sec. Schools.
 .. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v)	Number of teachers							
(a)	Total	Number	8230	9199	10500	10500	114.1	100.0
(b)	Percentage of trained teachers	Percentage	97.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	100.1	100.0
3. Secondary Classes (IX-XI) :								
(i)	Number of schools	Number	393	467	550	550	117.8	100.0
(ii)	Number of schools without own building.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Number of pupils enrolled	'000						
(a)	Boys		62	78	97	97	124.4	100.0
(b)	Girls		34	54	70	70	129.6	100.0
(c)	Total		96	132	167	167	126.5	100.0

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iv)	Number of pupils enrolled as percentage of population in age group 14-17.	Percentage						
	(a) Boys		51.5	63.4	65.5	65.5	103.3	100.0
	(b) Girls		35.0	53.5	55.5	55.5	103.7	100.0
	(c) Total		44.1	58.9	60.9	60.9	103.4	100.0
(v)	Number of teachers.							
	(a) Total	Number	5038	6029	8000	8000	132.7	100.0
	(b) Percentage of trained teachers	Percentage	89.5	93.0	94.0	94.0	101.1	100.0
4.	University/Collegiate							
	(i) Number of Colleges	Number						
	(a) Arts, Science, Commerce & Law		31	38	45	45	118.4	100.0
	(b) Science only		—	—	—	—	—	—
VI-B. TECHNICAL EDUCATION								
1.	Engineering Colleges	Number						
	(i) Number of Institutions		1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	(i) B. E.	250	250	210	210	84.0	100.0
		(ii) M. E.	—	10	50	50	500.0	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn	(i) B. E.	7	175	212	212	121.2	100.0
		(ii) M. E.	—	3	12	12	400.0	100.0
2.	Polytechnics	Number						
	(i) Number of Institutions		4	4	5	5	125.0	100.0
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		1170	1170	1705	1705	145.7	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		576	576	843	843	146.4	100.0
3.	Art Education	Number						
	(i) Number of Institutions		1	1	3*	3*	300.0	100.0
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		44	44	109*	109*	247.7	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		36	35	50*	50*	142.8	100.0
4.	Technical Hr. Secondary Schools	Number						
	(i) No. of Institutions		3	3	3	3	100.0	100.0

*Includes two private Institutions which are affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, besides the College of Art.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			Actual		Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			1965-66	1968-69				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Number	540	540	540	540	100.0	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		..	..	320	320	..	100.0
5.	Other Institutions	Number						
	(a) Institute of Printing Technology							
	(i) No. of Institutes		—	—	1	1	—	100.0
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		—	—	30	30	—	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) B. Pharma Course							
	(i) No. of Institutes		—	—	1	1	—	100.0
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		—	—	20	20	—	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Part time Diploma Courses for Industrial Workers for upgrading their skills							
	(i) No. of Institutes		—	—	—	—	—	—

.. =Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		—	—	60*	60*	—	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. HEALTH@								
1. Hospitals/Dispensaries		Number						
	(i) Urban							
	(a) Teaching		2	2	2	2	100.0	100.0
	(b) District	}	47	52	128	128	246.1	100.0
	(c) Sub-division							
	(ii) Rural		11	11	Included under Urban Head		—	—
2. Beds		Number						
	(i) Urban							
	(a) Teaching	}	3744	3905	6103	4629	118.5	75.8
	(b) District							
	(c) Sub-division							
	(ii) Rural							

*Part-time course will be run by existing Institutes.

@Information relates to Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee only.

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated achievement	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Primary Health Centres	Number						
	(i) Main Centres		5	5	8	8	160.0	100.0
	(ii) Sub-Centres		—	—	7	7	—	100.0
VII. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION								
1. Urban								
	(a) Augmentation of protected water supply	MGD	106	143	285	196	199.3	68.8
	(b) Population covered	Million	2.12	2.86	4.30	3.92	150.3	91.2
2. Rural								
	(i) Piped water supply							
	(a) Villages covered	No. per	—	7	90	50	714.3	55.6
	(b) Population covered	Million	—	0.014	0.180	0.100	71.4	55.6

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			Actual		Target	Anticipated achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii)	Hand-pumps and wells construction programme							
(a)	Villages covered	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Population covered	Million	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Number of problem villages							
(a)	Number of villages	Number	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Population	Million	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	HOUSING	Number of Tenements/ Houses						
1.	Industrial		2808	2808	4844	4844*	172.5	100.0
2.	Slum clearance		6661	7197	13255	13255	184.2	100.0
3.	Low Income Group Housing.		6837	8075	9812	9812	121.5	100.0

*Besides it is proposed to start construction work of 1837 tenements to be completed in the 5th Plan.

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Middle Income Group Housing.	Number of Houses	1638	2435	4503	4503	184.9	100.0
5.	Village Housing	Number						
	(i) No. of Villages		42	257	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Houses constructed		305	518	1189	1189	229.5	100.0
6.	Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme							
	Tenements/plots developed/allotted.	Number						
	(i) 80 sq. yd. plots		..	3671	3671	3671	100.0	100.0
	(ii) 25 sq. yd. plots		..	37962	40262	40262	105.0	100.0
	(iii) Tenements		..	1872	2196	2196	117.3	100.0
IX. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES								
1.	Grant of subsidy for Small Scale and Cottage Industries	Trainees	5	15	1515	1515	10100.0	100.0

.. = Not available

S. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Development Actual		1973-74		Percentage Achievements	
			1965-66	1968-69	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 5	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Housing subsidy granted	Houses	2994	3750	7750	7750	206.7	100.0
3.	Housing sites allotted	Families	1744	1775	1809	1809	101.9	100.0
SOCIAL WELFARE								
	Institutions.	Number						
	(a) No. of Institutes		15	16	36	36	225.0	100.0
	(b) Beneficiaries		2708	3030	6415	6540	215.8	101.9
	Services.	Number						
	(a) No of Services		6	6	10	10	166.7	100.0
	(b) Beneficiaries		888	2014	79725	79725	3958.5	100.0
CRAFTSMEN TRAINING. Number								
	(i) Number of Institutions (I.T.I's)		7	7	7	7	100.0	100.0
	(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity		4452	5604	5604	5604	100.0	100.0
	(iii) Out-turn		2223	2511	1890	1890	75.3	100.0
XII. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY								
	Information Centres	Number	—	—	7	7	—	100.0

