

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN
OF
DELHI UNION TERRITORY

THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI.

438.951 D
D352 S

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION ...	1-
PART (1)	
Section (1) : Agricultural Schemes ...	13
Section (2) : Minor Irrigation Works ...	26
Section (3) : Animal Husbandry ...	31
Section (4) : Poultry Development ...	38
Section (5) : Afforestation and Soil Conservation ...	46
Section (6) : Fisheries ...	53
Section (7) : Rural Reforms and other Schemes ...	68
PART (2)	
Community Projects and National Extension Service ...	85
PART (3)	
Irrigation and Power	
Section (1) : Scheme for extension of the Western Jumna Canal ...	103
Section (2) : Power Projects ...	107
(a) Delhi Electricity Board ...	108
(b) Electrification Schemes (Local Bodies)	113
Section (3) : Flood Control Measures ...	133
PART (4)	
Industries ...	141
PART (5)	
Transport and Communications ...	165
PART (6)	
Social Services	
Section (1) : Education ...	175
(a) Pre-primary Education ...	178

	(b) Secondary Education	...	185
	(c) Social Education	...	193
Section (2) :	Medical and Public Health Schemes	...	210
Section (3) :	Anti-malaria Operations	...	238
Section (4) :	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Plan	...	244
Section (5) :	Housing	...	248
Section (6) :	The Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Ex-criminal Tribes	...	260
Section (7) :	Labour Welfare	...	267

PART (7)

Section (1) :	Publicity Schemes	...	275
Section (2) :	Development of Statistics	...	283

PART (8)

Statutory Bodies

Section (1) :	Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board	...	295
Section (2) :	Road Transport	...	309
Section (3) :	Slum Improvement	...	317
	—Dairy Development Scheme	...	318

INTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Delhi

Following the re-organisation of States and the abolition of Part "C" States, Delhi became a Union Territory with effect from 1st November, 1956.

Before 1912, Delhi city was the headquarters of a Division which had been constituted after the annexation of Delhi by the British. The Division comprised the districts of Simla, Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, Karnal and Gurgaon.

In 1912, however, a separate Delhi Province was constituted by dissolving the Delhi District and transferring Sonapat Tehsil to Rohtak District and parts of Ballabgarh Tehsil to the Gurgaon District. Thus the province consisted of the remaining parts of Ballabgarh Tehsil and the Delhi Tehsil. Later on, the province was enlarged by the addition of some territory from the Meerut district, its total area being 593 sq. miles.

The enforcement of the Government of Part "C" States Act, changed the status of Delhi Province and it became a Part "C" State on March, 17, 1952, and retained that status until October, 31, 1956.

Area and Population

The area and population figures of this territory in 1931 and 1941 were as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>
1931	573	6,36,246
1941	574	9,17,939

At the time of the 1951 census, the area of the territory was found to be 578 sq. miles and its total population was 17,44,072. It is estimated that at present the population has already increased beyond 2 millions.

During the last two decades, the increase in population has been exceptionally high owing to a number of factors, including increased economic activity during the War and the migration of a large number of people into Delhi after independence.

Another noteworthy feature is that nearly 82% of Delhi's population is urban. Out of every hundred, about 45 persons are engaged in services and miscellaneous occupations, 23 in commerce, 17 in production other than cultivation of land and 9 are employed in agricultural pursuits.

Economic Activities

Delhi has traditionally been a big business centre and the home of many crafts and industries. Its position as such has been further consolidated during the last few decades, especially since after independence when the influx of displaced persons gave a fresh impetus to the manufacturing and distributing trades.

In fact, the increase in economic activities and the increase in population are two inter-related and inter-dependent factors which have been influencing the economic life of the capital and its immediate neighbourhood. Whereas increasing activity on the economic front contributes to the prosperity of the territory, it offers ever new opportunities for gainful employment and also attracts a large number of people from all over India to Delhi every year, the continuous increase in the population creates, in its turn, numerous problems in the socio-economic and civic domains which call for early solution through increased activity on all fronts.

These factors have naturally determined the shape of Delhi's First and Second Five Year Plans and the various development schemes. While efforts have been made to encourage and develop economic activity among the people, greater and greater emphasis has had to be laid on the provision of social welfare facilities and civic amenities.

According to the land records, the total agricultural land in Delhi is 3,65,797 acres, nearly two-thirds of which is now under the plough. Though the production of foodgrains and cash crops (the main food crops being Wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Gram, Barley, Maize and Rice, and Sugar-cane being the main cash crop has been steadily increasing, Delhi territory can hardly ever attain self-sufficiency in its food requirements. It has to import large quantities of food-grains from other parts of India. Delhi is also dependent on imports of non-agricultural commodities and raw-materials for its expanding industries and factories. Of course, a considerable part of the imports into the territory is also meant for re-export.

Another feature of Delhi's economy is the building activity on an intensive and extensive scale. In order to accommodate the displaced persons and to provide living accommodation for the expanding population of the Metropolis, many new colonies have sprung up, leading to the expansion of the capital in all directions. Numerous public buildings are also under construction.

Financial Position

The total collection of local revenue in the territory is basically inelastic. Besides Income Tax, revenue is mainly derived from Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax and other taxes and duties like those on Excise, Stamps and Motor Vehicles. Other sources of Income are the Land Revenue, Registration and Court fees etc.

Even as a Part "C" State, the local Government had to depend very much upon balancing grants from the Government of India, though the financial position of the State was showing a gradual and marked improvement.

The Budget Estimates for 1956-57, the first year of the Second Plan period, placed the income of the then Delhi State from local sources at Rs. 418.33 lakhs. The expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 661.841 lakhs. Grants totalling Rs. 119.49 lakhs were expected from the Government of India for specific objects and the remaining deficit was expected to be met partly by a grant from the Government of India totalling Rs. 78 lakhs to cover revenue deficit and partly by the closing balance of Rs. 61.02 lakhs for the year 1954-55.

According to the State Budget for the year, loans totalling Rs. 349.02 lakhs (as against Rs. 455.96 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for 1955-56) were to be received from the Central Government on the Capital Account for direct expenditure on capital outlay and for loans and advances to third parties.

Certain aspects relating to the Excise and Sales Tax policies are likely to affect the revenue resources of the Territory. One of the steps undertaken by the State Government, before its abolition under the States Reorganisation Act, was to introduce a policy of gradual prohibition, which would materially affect the revenue receipts. Revenue receipts may also be affected by any review of the policy with regard to Sales Tax and the adoption of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

It must be mentioned, however, that with the abolition of Delhi as a Part "C" State, there is no distinction left between the local income or revenue resources on the one hand and the Government of India grants and loans on the other, as was the case a few years ago. In other words, the financial position of the Territory as such, does not in any way affect the scope of the Second Five Year Plan.

Main Problems

To sum up, the following points must be borne in mind while making a study of Delhi's Second Five Year Plan :—

1. Delhi is an over-populated territory with a high concentration of urban population.
2. The heavy influx of displaced persons (nearly six lakhs), called for extensive measures for their rehabilitation and has during the last decade or so put a great strain on the local resources and the administration.
3. There are, however, signs of increased activity and marked progress in the economic sphere, including agriculture and the manufacturing and distributing trades.
4. There is an urgent need for more and more activity in the sphere of social welfare generally and particularly in respect of the provision of facilities in the fields of education and public health, and of civic amenities like transport, electricity, water etc.
5. There is also the need to provide for the welfare of the labourers, the Harijan and Backward Classes and also for the unattached women and children, and others in need and distress among the displaced persons.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The original allocation under the First Five Year in Plan respect of various schemes relating to Agriculture and Rural Development, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Transport, was a sum of Rs. 748 lakhs. In the second year of the plan, Delhi became a Part 'C' State and through the initiative of the State Government, some schemes were revised and additional schemes were incorporated in the framework of the Plan, so that the estimates of plan expenditure totalled Rs. 874 lakhs. The scheme relating to the improvement of transport facilities in the capital was, however, taken over by the

Union Ministry of Transport and consequently the outlay of the schemes falling within the purview of the State Plan as such, was reduced to about Rs. 630 lakhs.

/ The expenditure envisaged on loans to local bodies and schemes of the Statutory bodies like the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board, the Delhi Road Transport Authority, the Delhi State Electricity Board and the Delhi Improvement Trust was in addition to these schemes.

In the first three years of the Plan period, the achievements were limited, but this should be studied in the background of the slow pace of progress in the initial stages of the Plan throughout the country. In order, however, to fulfill the targets of the Plan, efforts were redoubled here as elsewhere, during the last two years of the Plan period.

As has already been stated, there were four main spheres of activity for which provision had been made in Delhi State's First Five Year Plan.

By far the largest provision, of about Rs. 260 lakhs, was made in respect of developing the education facilities. There was a provision of about Rs. 131 lakhs for expanding the Medical and Public Health facilities. A sum of over Rs. 120 lakhs had been earmarked for Agricultural and Rural Development work in respect of schemes including Veterinary, Poultry, Dairy, Afforestation, Co-operation, Fisheries, Cottage Industries and Rural roads. For Industrial Housing and Labour Welfare, the Plan included a provision of about Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

On the whole, the targets achieved under the various schemes have been very encouraging. Already Delhi can boast of increased facilities in the spheres of Health and Education. Various hospitals have now increased the number of beds and can boast of other improved facilities in general, though these expansions are not yet commensurate with the local requirements. Similarly, the provision of more schools and other educational facilities for the increasing number of students is yet another notable achievement, though a great deal remains to be done in this sphere also.

The schemes for rural development too have begun to bear fruit, and in no small measure. It can be safely claimed that the level of rural life in general, and economic conditions in particular, is far

more satisfactory today than it was a few years ago. The most notable achievement, however, in this direction has been the magnitude of voluntary contribution of the villagers themselves in cash, kind and labour to various constructive activities aimed at securing an all round improvement of socio-economic life in the countryside.

OUTLINE OF SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

But the First Five Year Plan was only the start of Delhi's long march towards the much needed progress. At the time of drafting the Second Five Year Plan schemes, an assessment of the local problems and felt-needs of the people was made and it was found that if an all-out effort was to be made, the total Plan provision would exceed Rs. 115 crores. Of course, this total also included schemes of the various Statutory and Local Bodies. Obviously the necessary resources for meeting the expenditure on these schemes could not be found within the short span of a Five Year Plan. The total outlay of the Second Five Year Plan, and also the schemes there under, were accordingly cut down.

The Planning Commission had originally fixed a ceiling of Rs. 18.36 crores for the State sector of the Plan, excluding the Milk Supply Scheme and the schemes of the Statutory and the Local Bodies. Subsequently the Planning Commission excluded a Rs. 50 lakhs scheme for the construction of the Secretariat Staff-quarters and also imposed a general 5% cut on all the allocations.

The final allocation, therefore, amounts to Rs. 16.97 crores and it has been distributed among the various heads of development, as shown at the end of this chapter.

But it must be added that certain Statutory Bodies like the Joint Water and Sewage Board etc. have also been allocated separate funds for the implementation of their schemes which aim at augmenting the various civic amenities for which these bodies are responsible. Also, an ambitious scheme for the supply of pure and pasteurised milk in the Capital has been entrusted to an ad-hoc Milk Board which will function under the supervision of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION

For

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES

(All amounts in Lakhs of Rupees)

Head of Development.	Planning Commission ceilings.	State's Revised Plan.	State's Revised Plan with sug- gested amend- ments before 5% cut.	Plan finally proposed within the approved ceiling, after 5% cut.	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.					
Agricultural production.		13.80	11.30	10.73	*No provision had been made by the Planning Commission. The State Government submitted a scheme which was examined by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Details of the scheme have been shown separately. The allocation does not form a part of the Delhi Administration Plan.
Minor Irrigation projects.		37.50	38.38	36.46	
Land development (other than soil conservation.)		3.00	3.00	2.85	
1. TOTAL AGRICULTURE.	<u>52.68</u>	<u>54.30</u>	<u>52.68</u>	<u>50.04</u>	
Animal husbandry.	34.00	34.00	34.00	32.30	
Dairying & Milk Supply.	...	450.50*	...	...
2. TOTAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.	<u>34.00</u>	<u>483.50</u>	<u>34.00</u>	<u>32.30</u>	
Forests.					
Soil conservation.					
3. TOTAL FORESTS.	<u>12.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>11.40</u>	
4. FISHERIES.	<u>7.82</u>	<u>7.82</u>	<u>7.82</u>	<u>7.43</u>	
Warehousing & Marketing, Co-operation.	16.00 21.00	16.00 21.00	16.00 21.00	15.20 19.95	
5. TOTAL CO-OPERATION.	<u>37.00</u>	<u>37.00</u>	<u>37.00</u>	<u>35.15</u>	
6. MISCELLANEOUS.	<u>2.50</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.38</u>	
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	<u>146.00</u>	<u>595.62</u>	<u>146.00**</u>	<u>138.70</u>	**A scheme relating to Agricultural Statistics had been omitted by the State Government, but the same was later included by the Planning Commission, making the overall allocation for agricultural production at Rs. 146 lakhs.

	1	2	3	4	5
II. NATIONAL EXTENSION & COMMUNITY PROJECTS.		54.00	54.00	54.00	51.30
III. IRRIGATION & POWER.					
1. Major and medium irrigation projects.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.25
2. Power projects.	425.00	425.00	425.00	425.00	403.75
3. Flood control.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous.	2.50	...	...	2.50	2.38
TOTAL IRRIGATION & POWER.	442.50	440.00	442.50	442.50	420.38
IV. INDUSTRY & MINING.					
1. Industrial estates & townships.	125.00	105.32	105.32	105.32	100.05
2. Village & small industries.	100.00	119.68	119.68	85.68	81.40
TOTAL INDUSTRY.	225.00	225.00***	225.00	191.00	181.45
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.					
1. Roads.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.00
	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	38.00

***The allocation for the Industrial Finance Corporation proposed in the revised plan was reduced from Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

	1	2	3	4	5
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES.					
1. Education.	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	380.00
2. Health.	240.00****	240.00****	274.00	274.00	260.30
3. Housing.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	190.00
4. Welfare of backward classes.	15.60	15.72	15.72	15.72	14.93
5. Social welfare.	0.40	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22
6. Labour welfare.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50
7. Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	<u>866.00</u>	<u>865.95</u>	<u>899.95</u>	<u>899.95</u>	<u>854.95</u>
VII. MISCELLANEOUS.					
1. Publicity.	2.70	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.59
2. Printing Press.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.23
3. Statistical Orgn.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS.	<u>13.20</u>	<u>13.23</u>	<u>13.23</u>	<u>13.23</u>	<u>12.57</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1786.70</u>	<u>2233.80</u>	<u>1786.68</u>	<u>1786.68</u>	<u>1697.35</u>

****The original allocation under Health Schemes was later increased from Rs. 240 lakhs to Rs. 274 lakhs.

PART I

SECTION 1

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

The rural area of Delhi Territory is small and hence the scope for enlarging the various agricultural activities is limited. On the other hand, a rapid urbanisation is now taking place which threatens to restrict the agricultural area in the years to come.

As it is, the Territory cannot hope to achieve self-sufficiency in its food requirements and other agricultural produce. But if agriculture can be developed on the most modern and up-to-date lines and the results of scientific research, being conducted by specialised agencies like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, are fully appreciated and utilised, there is no reason why the level of agricultural production cannot be substantially increased.

In order to achieve that desirable end, a number of schemes were initiated during the First Five Year Plan period such as land reclamation and development ; distribution of improved seeds, manures and implements ; minor irrigation works ; plant protection etc. It is gratifying to note that the local cultivators are now fully alive to the need to improve their methods and techniques of production and they are eagerly adopting new agricultural practices so as to obtain the best possible results from their meagre holdings.

Delhi's agricultural schemes, both under the First and the Second Five Year Plans, have been framed 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 agricultural pursuits like poultry, piggery, fisheries and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Intensive work on the land will, it is hoped, compensate for the reduction in the area of cultivable land in the future. As a matter of fact, the high target of producing 44,111 tons of additional foodgrains by the end of the Second Plan period has been set before the cultivators.

According to an estimate prepared by the Development Department, 64440 tons of foodgrains were produced in Delhi in the year

1955-56, though the Revenue authorities, working on conservative estimates of old and out-of-date settlements, presented a lower estimate of about 36,000 tons. Even if a mean of these two estimates is taken into account, the target for increased production by 1960-61 seems to be very ambitious indeed.

One of the objectives of the agricultural and related schemes under the Second Five Year Plan is to make possible the achievement of a high target of production. With this end in view, a number of schemes launched under the First Five Year Plan are being continued with suitable modifications and some new schemes are proposed to be initiated.

RUNNING AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

1. Agricultural Administration and Extension—Scheme for Expert and Subordinate Staff. (Cost Rs. 1·045 lakhs):—

During the First Five Year Plan period, the technical and administrative staff appointed at the State Headquarters had to shoulder a heavy responsibility of looking after the administrative aspect of various schemes, of co-ordinating the field activities arising out of them, and of establishing a liaison between the field staff on the one hand and the Research Institutes as well as the State and Central Governments on the other. Experience gained in the execution of those schemes has clearly indicated that the existing strength of staff at the Headquarters needs to be increased. Moreover, some new schemes have also been included.

It is, therefore, proposed to appoint additional expert and subordinate staff so as to popularise the latest techniques of agricultural production among the cultivators and to effect a better co-ordination of the various activities under the agricultural schemes.

Since it is purely a staff scheme, no other targets can be fixed. The scheme offers employment to nine persons, including Technical Assistant, throughout the Second Five Year Plan period. A jeep will also be acquired to enable the Headquarters staff to undertake more frequent tours of the rural area. The scheme will cost Rs. 1·045 lakhs.

An additional area of 60,000 acres will be brought under improved agricultural practices. Nearly 75% of this area will be devoted to food production. The scheme will yield at least 1,000 tons of additional foodgrains in the final year of the Second Plan.

It is expected that with the implementation of this scheme, to be initiated during 1956-57, it will be possible for the Headquarters staff to direct and control to the full extent all agricultural activities in the Territory.

2. Scheme for the distribution of Improved Seeds (Cost Rs. 0.475 lakhs) :—

With a view to achieving an additional production of 44,111 tons of foodgrains, which is Delhi's share of the revised target fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission, certain other measures are also necessary. Among these, the distribution of improved seeds and their replacement every 4 to 5 years, is considered to be one of the important tasks.

Originally this Scheme was called the Seed Multiplication Scheme, under which subsidies etc. were proposed to be given to the cultivators for the purpose of multiplying improved seeds as there was no State-owned farm for this purpose. The Government of India, however, did not agree to sanction any subsidy and instead of that, advanced loans to the State Government for the purchase and supply of improved seeds. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned as loan for the First Five Year Plan. However, in the year 1954-55, a subsidy of Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned and a further sum of Rs. 20,000/- was provided in the Budget for 1955-56, as subsidy.

Allocations of various seeds are made by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, out of the surplus from other self-sufficient States. In addition, whenever good variety of seeds is available locally from the rural area, it is also purchased by giving some premium. This seed is distributed in the interior by the field staff of the Department through co-operative societies on a no-profit and no-loss basis.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to cover the entire area gradually under improved seeds. It is also necessary that the seeds should be replaced every few years before they begin to lose their strength and vigour. The first served areas will, therefore, be covered again with improved seed after five years and thus a rotation for such replacements will automatically come in force.

It is considered that 13,125 maunds of improved seeds will be required annually for distribution amongst the cultivators. A part of the requirement will be met out of the produce of two 100-acres

Seed Multiplication Farms proposed to be established under a separate scheme. The rest of the seed will be procured from registered growers or the neighbouring States by paying a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 2/- per maund to the growers of the improved seeds.

It is estimated that about Rs. 1.60 lakhs will be spent annually on the purchase of seeds, which will be in the form of short-term loans, totalling Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the whole of the Plan period. However, on account of its being recoverable this amount does not figure in the Plan expenditure. But a sum of Rs. 0.095 lakhs is required to be paid as subsidy to the growers of improved seeds annually. The total amount to be paid as subsidy during the Second Five Year Plan will be Rs. 0.475 lakh.

The statement given below indicates the area under various food crops covered under improved seeds during the First Plan and the proposed programme under the Second Five Year Plan :—

<i>Name of the Crop.</i>	<i>Total area under the crop 1955—56.</i>	<i>Area brought under improved seeds during First Plan.</i>	<i>Additional area proposed to be brought under improved seeds during the Second Plan.</i>	<i>Percentage under improved seeds by 1960-61</i>
	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>	
1. Wheat	70,000	33,000	37,000	100
2. Gram	83,000	56,000	27,000	100
3. Barley	12,000	2,000	10,000	100
4. Bajra	54,000	1,500	28,000	54
5. Maize	3,000	600	2,400	100

It is estimated that the distribution of improved seeds under this scheme and the scheme regarding Seed Multiplication Farms will ensure additional food production of 3,148 tons in the last year of the Second Plan.

3. Scheme for Plant Protection and Locust Control. Cost Rs. 1.14 lakhs :—

Two separate schemes, namely, the Plant Protection Scheme and the Locust Control Scheme, were under operation during the First Five Year Plan, and it is proposed to continue the same and an amalgamated scheme, with necessary modifications and extensions, during the Second Plan period.

In Delhi, the scheme for Plant Protection was originally sanctioned in 1949, for the treatment of seeds against various seed-borne diseases. It was later revised and expanded during the year 1951-52, to include such items as the treatment of plant diseases, control of field rats and jackals and propagation of scientific means of storage of food-grains under the charge and guidance of a Plant Protection Assistant. The Scheme was being financed by the Central Government from the Grow More Food Funds.

The Locust Control Scheme was introduced in the year 1954-55 to meet the increasing challenge of the attack of locusts every year. A separate Locust Control Organisation was created under the control of a Locust Assistant.

Since the locust, insect pest and plant diseases cannot be annihilated for all times to come and they continue to endanger the crops from year to year, control and protection measures will have to be continued during the Second Five Year Plan.

All the existing staff will continue. The additional staff proposed is detailed below :—

Junior Technical Assistant	...	1
Drivers	...	2
Cleaner	...	1
Peon	...	1
Messenger	...	1
		6

There is already a provision for 3 Junior Technical Assistants under the Locust Control Scheme, and they are proposed to be posted at the Block headquarters. Since the 4th Block remains neglected, an additional post of a Junior Assistant has been provided.

During the First Plan, in the absence of suitable vehicles, great difficulty was being experienced by the control staff in dumping the insecticides and equipment at the affected spots and in reaching the interior-most parts of the State for control operation. Therefore, it is proposed to acquire a truck and a jeep for the said organization.

As the work to be undertaken under this scheme depends upon the intensity of the attack of insect pests and diseases, which varies from time to time, no specific targets can be fixed. It is, however,

proposed to protect 48,800 acres of additional area under various food crops. This will result in an additional yield of 1,750 tons of foodgrains in the last year of the Plan.

4. Scheme for the Award of Prizes. (Cost Rs. 0.38 lakhs):—

This scheme was sanctioned in June, 1950 under the Grow More Food programme and was later included in the First Five Year Plan. The main object of the Scheme has been to induce the cultivators to increase the average yield of food grains per acre by adopting scientific measures and by making the best use of all available resources.

It is now proposed to continue this scheme with some modifications.

The scheme has proved quite beneficial as is clear from the upward trends in the yields per acre of various crops. The main crops of Delhi are two, namely, Bajra and Wheat, and it is proposed to hold two crop competitions every year, *i.e.*, one for Bajra crop in the Kharif Season and the other for Wheat crop in the Rabi season.

During the First Plan period, the entry fee was raised to make the scheme self-sufficient, but unfortunately the response from the cultivators was lacking. It is now proposed that the entry fee be lowered so as to attract a greater number of competitors in the field.

In addition to crop competitions, flower and vegetable shows are also considered necessary to encourage the growers of flowers and vegetables. It is, therefore, proposed to hold 2 flower and vegetable shows every year, one during the months of August and September for Motia and allied summer flowers, and the other during the months of February and March for winter crops.

Two flower and vegetable shows and 2 crop competitions, will be held every year at a total annual cost of about Rs. 8,000/-. During the entire Plan period 10 crop competitions and 10 flower and vegetable shows are proposed to be organised.

Since the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, have decided not to finance these schemes out of the Grow More Food funds, the question of meeting the expenditure from some other source is being taken up afresh.

5. Sludge and Manure Distribution Scheme. (Cost Rs. 1.90 lakhs)

At present the total area under the cultivation in Delhi is about 2.40 lakh acres. Of this, one-third is irrigated and the rest is un-irrigated.

In order to maintain and increase fertility and thereby obtain good production, each acre of land in Delhi Territory must be manured with sludge and compost manure at the rate of one truck-load or three tons per acre for non-irrigated and two truck-load or six tons for irrigated areas. The total requirement of sludge and compost manure is given below :

(a) Irrigated areas	...	1,60,000 trucks
	...	4,80,000 tons
(b) Non-irrigated areas	...	1,60,000 trucks
	...	4.80,000 tons

The objectives of the scheme for the Second Five Year Plan are :-

- (1) To maintain and increase soil fertility in Delhi Territory by applying cheap organic manures so as to achieve increased food production ;
- (2) To lay down the targets of distribution village-wise and for the territory as a whole, and to arrange for systematic and organised distribution by Government trucks of the entire compost and sludge manure ;
- (3) To continue the old scheme so as to supply the manure on concessional rates to the cultivators and thus save them from private transporters who charge exorbitant rates.

The scheme is connected with the distribution of urban compost and will be subsidised to the extent of 25% as per rules laid down by the Government of India.

The annual production of compost and sludge at various centres is given below :

11. Okhla	...	20,000 tons per annum
22. Badli	...	60,000 tons per annum
33. Jamuna Bridge	...	20,000 tons per annum
		1,00,000 tons per annum

Under the scheme Government trucks will handle the distribution of 60% of the compost manure and sludge and the remaining 40% will be handled by private agencies.

Under the scheme, an addition of 10 trucks to the existing fleet of 20 will be made. These trucks are considered to be essential as the distribution target for the Second Plan has been increased to 2·8 lakh tons of sludge and compost as against 1·25 lakh tons under the First Plan.

In addition, it is estimated that 50 000 tons of urban compost will be lifted by cultivators themselves and about 97,000 tons will be produced locally in the villages.

Except for the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1·90 lakhs for the purchase of trucks, the scheme will be self-sufficient.

NEW SCHEMES

1. Scheme for Training in Canning and Preservation of fruits and vegetable to the Housewife. (Cost Rs. 0·19 lakhs) :—

It is a scheme mainly meant for imparting training in canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables to the housewives residing in refugee colonies and the villages of Delhi. Being a very simple process, canning and preservation of fruit and vegetables can prove to be a paying cottage industry and can help subsidise the income of an average family to some extent.

By the propagation of this art, much of the surplus fruit and vegetable during its blooming season can be utilised for the purpose of canning and preservation. It will, on the one hand, stabilize the prices of fruits and vegetables and, on the other, subsidize the food requirements of the population.

Many other development schemes such as the Yakutpur Nursery Scheme ; the Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Competitions' Scheme ; and the Scheme for the Development of Gardens etc , are bound to increase the growth of fruits and vegetables. This increase in the production of these crops can very usefully be utilised for canning and preservation purposes without letting any portion of the crops going waste.

During the Plan period, 36 courses of 6 weeks' duration each, are proposed to be held to train 1080 persons. The following staff is proposed to be appointed for the purpose :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Instructor | One |
| 2. Laboratory Assistant | One |

There will be an expenditure of Rs. 19,000 on pay allowance

of the staff and on the purchase of necessary equipment. The material to be canned and preserved and the cans and jars will be procured by the trainees themselves.

The scheme will work under the Horticultural Development Officer proposed under the scheme for the Development of Horticulture. No tuition fee is to be charged from the trainees. Training will be imparted in the following preparations :

Squashes,
Lime and Barley water,
Syrups,
Jams and jellies,
Juices,
Marmalades,
Ketchup (sauce) and chutnies,
Pickels,
Tinned fruits and vegetables.

2. Scheme for the Development of Horticulture (Cost Rs. 3.80 lakhs) :—

In Delhi Territory, gardens are in a very precarious condition and the acreage under them is also very low. In order, therefore, to develop new gardens and to improve the existing ones, a Horticulture Division will be set up.

At present only 1700 acres of land is occupied by old and new gardens. Out of this, approximately 700 acres of gardens are altogether useless, very old, and almost unproductive. Under the scheme, work will be taken up to replant and renovate them.

Other existing gardens will be improved by the efforts of the Horticultural Division. Extensive propaganda will be made regarding the need to renovate the gardens and all possible facilities will be extended to the gardeners.

Besides replanting and improving old gardens, there is a long-felt necessity for having more gardens in the Territory so as to raise the per capita consumption of fruits. For this purpose, it is proposed to bring 700 acres of land under new gardens during the Plan period.

All the above proposals are only possible when sufficient encouragement is given by the Government. It is, therefore, proposed to advance loans at the rate of Rs. 300/- per acre for the development

of new gardens and to supply manures and fertilizers on a deferred payment basis at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre of existing orchards for their rejuvenation.

A scheme for imparting training in canning and preservation has been proposed separately. The Yakutpur Nursery scheme forms a part of the committed expenditure of the Delhi Administration, and will be run under the Horticultural Development Officer.

The following staff is proposed to be employed under the scheme :

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Horticultural Development Officer	1
Horticultural Inspector	1
Horticultural Assistants	2
Trained 'malies'	5
Accountant-cum Senior Clerk	1
Junior Clerk-cum-typist	1
Peons	2
Total	<u>13</u>

Total expenditure on the establishment, equipment and contingencies will be about Rs. 1.80 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be paid in the form of long-term loans to the gardeners.

Besides these measures for the improvement of orchards and establishment of new orchards, it will be necessary to train adequate number of *malies*. It is proposed to train 8 *malies* every year at the proposed Training Centre of the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, at an approximate expenditure of Rs. 50/- per mali per month. The duration of the course will be six months.

3. Seed Multiplication (Cost Rs. 5.225 lakhs) :—

The Planning Commission has recommended that the seed distribution programme should be decentralised by establishing seed multiplication farms in all the States. Accordingly, it was proposed to set up four such farms of 25 acres each at the headquarters of the four Development Blocks.

But as a result of further discussions with the Planning Commission, it has now been decided to set up two big farms of 100 acres each. The scheme will be initiated with the establishment of a 25 acres farm in the first instance. For the purchase of additional

land, Rs. 3 81 lakhs are proposed to be diverted to this scheme from the funds originally allotted for the minor irrigation programme.

Expenditure for the Plan period will amount to Rs. 5.225 lakhs including about Rs. 4.31 lakhs for the purchase of land, and about Rs. 40,000 each for irrigation facilities and seed stores.

The remaining amount will be spent during the first year for administrative and recurring expenditure on the farms. Thereafter, the administrative and recurring expenditure will be met out of the income from the farms.

These two farms will meet only a part of the requirements of the Territory. The rest of the seed requirements will be met, during the First Year of the Plan, from the neighbouring States and from the Second Year onwards from the registered growers. It is hoped that by the end of the Plan period, the whole Territory will be covered by improved seeds.

4. Distribution of Fertilizers (Cost Rs. 0.475 lakhs) : —

The scheme aims at covering a large portion of the irrigated area with artificial fertilizers viz. Sulphate of Ammonia and Super-phosphates at the rate of 2 maunds and 1 maund per acre respectively. In the year 1955-56, 2000 tons of Ammonia Sulphate and 208 tons of Super-Phosphate were utilized by the cultivators. It is proposed to increase the consumption of these two fertilizers so that by the end of the Second Plan period 3,250 tons of Ammonia Sulphate and 600 tons of Super-Phosphate can be consumed annually. The authorities will, however, strive to further increase the consumption of Super-Phosphates and to achieve the target of 1600 tons. Besides, the use of Ammonia Sulphate Nitrate will also be gradually increased so that 200 tons can be consumed in the year 1960-61 on a rough estimate. The distribution will be made through village cooperative societies under the overall control of the State Cooperative Organisations.

This will make possible an additional food production of 3,400 tons in the last year of the Second Plan.

A short-term loan of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required for the purchase of fertilizers. Being a short-term loan, this amount does not figure in the Plan expenditure. As Super-Phosphate is not a popular fertilizer, a subsidy of Rs. 47,000 will be given during the Plan period.

The Delhi State Cooperative Federation which is the sole distributor of fertilizers in the Territory will be asked to set up at least 50 distribution centres, *i.e.*, one centre for each group of 5 to 6 villages. Each depot or centre will be stocked with sufficient quantities of fertilizers depending on the area and the irrigated crops. The supplies will be obtained from the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, at the pool price to be fixed by them.

5. Preparation of Blood-Meal from Slaughter Houses (Cost Rs. 0.76 lakhs) :—

Prior to partition, all the blood that was available in the slaughter-houses was converted into blood-meal and sold to the private garden owners. Blood-meal is a highly nitrogenous manure, containing nitrogen content varying from 13% to 14% in an easily available form, which is utilized by the plant quickly.

There are three recognised slaughter-houses in Delhi. The number of animals slaughtered every year in each of these is shown below against each :

1. Halal Slaughter House, Motia Khan	2,88,000 goats and sheep
2. Jhatka Slaughter House	1,44,000 (400 per day)
3. Buffalo Slaughter House	3,000 (55 per day)

It is estimated that nearly 4,35,000 animals are slaughtered every year, and these can yield 2,500 tons of blood per year (or approximately 8 tons of blood per day) from which nearly 500 tons of blood-meal can be produced annually.

It is proposed to appoint one Technical Assistant who will train and guide workers in respect of manufacture of Blood-meal from the blood. The unit will be linked with the Dead Cattle Disposal Centre contemplated under the Community Project Block at Alipore.

It is proposed to form a cooperative organisation of Harijans and others willing to work the scheme. Long-term loans will be given for the purchase of plant and other equipment.

The following equipment is proposed to be provided :

two trucks, each fitted with a tanker of two tons capacity, extra trunk for storing the blood, 8 Open pans in which the blood will be boiled and converted into blood-meal, and some equipment such as chemicals and other minor equipment.

All the blood-meal produced at this centre will be purchased and distributed by Government at a price to be fixed later on. The cost per ton will be approximately Rs. 200/-.

The scheme will operate under the technical supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, Sludge and Manure Distribution Scheme, assisted by one Technical Assistant.

During the Plan period, 1,900 tons of blood and bone-meal will be produced and a sum of Rs. 76 000 has been provided for the purpose. Since most of the quantity of this fertilizer will be used for other than food crops, only 100 tons of additional food production is expected from this scheme, in the last year of Second Plan.

6. Scheme for Green Manuring :

In addition to the schemes narrated above, another scheme the Green Manuring Scheme, has recently been included in the Second Plan. Under this scheme, 50,000 acres of land will be put under green manures, contributing thereby an additional yield of 3704 tons of foodgrains in the last year of the Second Plan.

Regarding rural compost, the total requirement of compost pits at the rate of 2 pits per family works out at 52,000 pits. Out of these 26,000 pits were dug under the First Plan. The remaining are proposed to be dug during the Second Five Year Plan period. At the rate of 5 tons of manure per pit, the total quantity of rural manure likely to be available will be about 1,35,000 tons. Nearly three-fourths of this quantity is expected to be utilized for increasing food production, resulting in an estimated additional yield of 1800 tons of foodgrains by the end of the Second Plan period.

SECTION 2

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

Irrigation is a major factor in the development of agriculture, but much needs to be done in this direction in Delhi.

Of the four development blocks in the Territory, the Alipur Block is mainly canal-irrigated and is, therefore, economically better off than the other three blocks. The Najafgarh Block is partly canal irrigated but the major portion of it is un-irrigated and relatively low-lying. The Mehrauli Block is a hilly tract with very little potential of water and it is relatively backward. The Shahdara Block is mostly a riverine tract but lying close to the River Jumna, has possibilities of underground water.

Two schemes, namely the Well-Sinking Scheme and the Tube-Well-Sinking Scheme, were incorporated in the framework of the First Plan.

At present, a total area of about 2,40,000 acres is under cultivation, of which only one-third is under irrigation and the rest is rain-fed. With a view, therefore, to increasing the acreage under irrigation, the following schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

1. Scheme for the setting up of an Irrigation Unit (Cost Rs. 2.375 lakhs) :—

No systematic survey has so far been conducted in Delhi Territory regarding the quantity of irrigation water, that can be made available from various local sources such as tube-wells, surface wells, small tanks, the Najafgarh lake and the canal system.

This scheme envisages the appointment of one Assistant Engineer, 5 Section Officers and 9 other persons, both technical and ministerial, to conduct a systematic survey of the water potential from these sources. During the first two years, a detailed survey of 1,00,000 acres will be undertaken and thereafter, the unit will continue to execute and supervise other irrigation schemes proposed under the Second Five Year Plan.

It is estimated that at least 1 lakh acres of land will be brought under irrigation by 1960-61.

A sum of Rs. 2,37,500/- has been provided for the implementation of this scheme. The following staff is proposed to be appointed :—

Asstt. Engineer	1
Section Officers	5
Draftsman	1
Junior Clerks	2
Khallasi	5
Peon	1
Total	<u>15</u>

2. Scheme for Sinking Tube-wells (Cost Rs. 6.65 lakhs):—

The results of test tube-wells sunk by the Exploratory Tube-wells Division, Government of India, have shown that successful tubewells can be installed on either side of river Jumna upto a stretch of 3 to 4 miles. The Geophysical Survey conducted in the Najafgarh and Mehrauli Blocks has also revealed that in some parts of these Blocks, water can be found in sufficient quantities to justify the installation of tube-wells.

Originally, it was intended to sink 50 tube-wells at a total cost of Rs. 20.44 lakhs and to sell water to the cultivators on the same basis as in the Punjab. But under the revised scheme, 66 Tube-wells are proposed to be sunk with a total allocation of Rs. 6.65 lakhs.

The scheme aims at providing a loan assistance of Rs. 10,000 for each tube-well to private parties. At the rate of 50 acres per tube-well, these tube-wells are expected to irrigate 3,300 acres of land, from which an additional production of 735 tons at the rate of 7 per acre, is expected.

3. Scheme for Sinking of Wells (Cost Rs. 8.056 lakhs):—

This scheme envisages the sinking of 2,000 surface wells which will irrigate 10,000 acres of land, and give an additional yield of 2,100 tons of foodgrains in the last year of the Second Plan.

A sum of Rs. 8.056 lakhs has been provided for the Plan period, which will be spent mostly by way of giving or subsidy to the cultivators. There is also a provision for granting loans which, being recoverable, do not figure in the estimated expenditure.

Open wells for minor irrigation will be sunk throughout rural

Delhi, especially in areas where there is no canal or tube-well irrigation and the holdings are too small. The territory is geographically divided into four regions known as Khadar, Dabar, Bangar and Pahari. The average acreage under each region is as under :—

Khadar	36,712 acres.
Dabar	68,863 acres.
Bangar	75,871 acres.
Pahari	54,409 acres.

In the Alipur Block area, the depth of water table varies from 10 to 14 feet below ground level.

The Najafgarh Block has got water table 10 to 15 feet below ground level but there is a higher percentage of salinity.

Mehrauli Block comprises mostly of rocky area. Possibility of underground water has been found in Chhattarpur zone. Water level varies from 40 to 80 feet below ground level.

Shahdara Block covers mostly the reverine area. Water level is generally 10 to 14 feet below ground level.

It is proposed to sink open surface wells as under :—

1956-57	300
1957-58	400
1958-59	400
1959-60	450
1960-61	450
Total	2000

The cost of one well has been estimated as Rs. 1,500/-

The loan is proposed to be sanctioned on the security of 15 bighas of land duly recommended by the Taccavi Loan Advisory Committee. The recovery will be made after two years, in twenty equal instalments, within a period of ten years.

4. Scheme for construction of Bunds (Cost Rs. 6.175 lakhs) :—

Under this scheme, which has been introduced as a result of revising the original scheme for sinking tube wells, it is proposed to construct two small *Bunds* in the Mehrauli Block with a view to conserving moisture in the soil and thereby provide minor irrigation facilities to the adjoining land. These *Bunds* are to be constructed near *Deoli* and *Fatehpur* villages at a total cost of Rs. 6.175 lakhs. When complete, the *Bunds* will facilitate the irrigation of about 6,250

acres of land from which an additional production of 1,312 tons of foodgrains is estimated.

The Central P.W.D. is preparing the detailed schemes for these *Bunds* and the work is likely to be started during 1957-58.

5. **Scheme for Boring in Existing Surface Wells.** (Cost Rs. 3.80 lakhs) :—

It is proposed to provide fresh boring in 760 existing surface wells, with a total allocation of Rs. 3.80 lakhs. This scheme has also been incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan after the revision of the original scheme for tubewells.

The scheme aims at providing a loan assistance of Rs. 500/- for the boring of each surface well.

This scheme will bring under irrigation a total land area of about 2280 acres (on the basis of 3 acres per well) from which an additional production of 479 tons of foodgrains is expected.

6. **Scheme for Pumping Out Water from Najafgarh Lake** (Cost Rs. 4.75 lakhs) :—

In the Najafgarh Block, there exists a vast area of marshy land, serving as a storage of rain water. It is commonly known as the Najafgarh Lake. The average annual rainfall in the area is about 24 inches. Besides, a number of "Nalas" and streams are connected with the lake. It is proposed to use this natural source of water for irrigation purposes by installing pumping sets in the lake area. Moreover, the "Jheel" land thus exposed will be utilised for sugarcane cultivation.

As a result of these operations, 6,250 acres of land will be brought under irrigation at a total cost of Rs. 4.75 lakhs. This will give an additional yield of 1312 tons of foodgrains in the last year of the Plan.

During the year 1956-57, it is proposed to conduct a detailed survey of the area. The actual work will begin during the year 1957-58. The survey work has been undertaken by the Central Power and Water Commission.

The estimated cost of the scheme is as under :—

1. Electrical pumping sets of 30 cusecs capacity installed at sites	Rs. 1,50,000
2. Sump Wells and deliveries	„ 1,50,000
3. Water channel etc.	„ 1,50,000
4. Works, etc.	„ 50,000
	5,00,000
	(Less 5% cut)

At present there is no electricity but it is expected that very soon electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Project will be released for the rural area of Delhi.

After completion, this scheme will be run and maintained by the Punjab Irrigation Department.

It is proposed to charge Rs. 15/- per acre per annum as “*Abiana*”.

It is expected that a total of 5,000 acres of land can be brought under such irrigation in a year. If the average, ‘*Abiana*’ is taken as Rs. 15/- per acre, a return of Rs. 75,000/- may be expected.

SECTION 3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

It is estimated that there are about 3 lakh heads of live-stock in Delhi Territory. It is the responsibility of the Animal Husbandry Department to treat sick animals, to improve the breed of livestock and to protect the cattle from contagious diseases.

Before 1937 there was no separate veterinary office in the Delhi Territory. There were only five Veterinary Hospitals under the charge of one Senior Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. These five Veterinary Hospitals were maintained by the respective local bodies as mentioned below :—

Veterinary Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi	Delhi Municipal Committee
Veterinary Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi	District Board
Veterinary Hospital, Mehrauli	District Board
Veterinary Hospital Nangloi	District Board
Veterinary Hospital, New Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Committee

The Senior Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is also incharge of New Delhi Veterinary Hospital.

In 1937, a post of the Deputy Superintendent (now Assistant Director Animal Husbandry Department, New Delhi) Civil Veterinary Department for Delhi, was created. Two more Veterinary Hospitals were opened in the rural areas at Alipur and Najafgarh in the year 1938-40 and these were maintained by the District Board, Delhi, with a grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government.

The activities started expanding in 1946, when under the post-war development scheme three new Veterinary hospitals were started. The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department expanded further in 1951-52, when under the Five Year Plan, the following new Schemes were taken in hand for implementation :—

1. Continuation of 3 Veterinary Hospitals in the rural area at Bawana, Dhansa and Bijwasan.
2. Scheme for starting Veterinary First-aid Centres.
3. Scheme for supply of bulls.
4. Scheme for Mass Inoculation of cattle against rinderpest and control of contagious diseases.
5. Scheme for Calf Rearing.

Apart from the above, the following schemes were also sanctioned during 1954-55 and were taken in hand in October, 1954.

1. Scheme for opening a Veterinary Hospital at Madanpur, Delhi State.
2. Scheme for a Touring Dispensary and Mobile Unit in the State.
3. Scheme for opening 3 Outlying Dispensaries in the Rural area.

At present, veterinary facilities are provided in the entire territory at 11 veterinary hospitals and 5 outlying dispensaries. Of these, 2 hospitals are situated in the city—one in New Delhi and the other at Tis Hazari, Delhi. In the rural areas, one veterinary hospital and 3 outlying dispensaries are run by the Delhi Administration and the remaining 8 veterinary hospitals and 2 outlying dispensaries are run by the District Board.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The following nine schemes are proposed to be run during the Second Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 22.325 lakhs :—

1. Re-organization and expansion of Animal Husbandry Department (Cost Rs. 2.85 lakhs) :—

Originally it was decided to run two schemes for strengthening the Department and for a separate Livestock Section. But now the scheme for re-organisation of the Veterinary Department and the scheme for the creation of a Livestock Section have both been amalgamated and classified as Re-organisation and Expansion of Animal Husbandry Department. The original proposal for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 7.6 lakhs has been cut down to Rs. 2.85 lakhs. It is proposed, within this amount, to reorganise the Department by creating a Livestock Section. The amounts originally proposed for the construction of buildings have been deleted altogether.

The existing staff in the Animal Husbandry Department will be increased in proportion to the volume of work expected to increase during the Second Five Year Plan. Similarly, the post of a Livestock Officer is being created, with two Animal Husbandry Assistants, 4 Stock Assistants and necessary ministerial staff, to carry on the work of breeding and maintenance of animals, development of Gaushalas, running of Key Village Schemes, Registration of Societies,

etc. Although, the allocation seems too meagre, yet it is expected that there will be considerable scope for bringing about a substantial improvement in the existing conditions of the livestock.

2. Starting of 3 Touring Dispensaries and Mobile Units (Cost Rs. 2.275 lakhs) :—

The object of this Scheme is to bring veterinary aid to the doors of the farmers and cattle-owners in out-of-the-way villages. The rural area of Delhi Territory is, at present, divided into four Blocks. At present, there is only one Touring Dispensary which covers the border villages of one Block. It is proposed that under the Second Plan three Touring Dispensaries, each in one Block, should be provided for carrying veterinary facilities in the villages lying in the interior.

Three jeeps will be purchased and suitably equipped. Each Touring Dispensary will be manned by one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, a Veterinary Compounder, a Water Carrier and a peon, apart from the driver of the jeep. Each dispensary will cater to the needs of about 30 to 40 villages. The estimated expenditure will be about Rs. 2.275 lakhs for five years.

3. Starting of 3 Outlying Dispensaries (Cost Rs. 0.948 lakhs) :—

Unfortunately, quite a large number of sick animals cannot be brought to the veterinary hospitals for proper treatment. The object of the scheme is to make further veterinary facilities available to the cultivators as near to their homes as possible. Three outlying dispensaries are already in operation and three more are proposed to be opened in the Second Five Year Plan period.

The staff in each outlying dispensary will consist of one Veterinary Compounder, one Water Carrier, and one Sweeper. Each dispensary will be properly equipped to meet the needs of 5 to 10 villages. The estimated expenditure will be a little less than Rs. 1 lakh.

4. Scheme for Development of Gaushalas (Cost Rs. 0.921 lakhs) :—

There are only two Gaushalas in Delhi—(1) Pinjrapole at Kishanganj and (2) Gaushala at Najafgarh. Both these institutions, set up as a result of religious sentiments of the people who contribute towards their expenses, look after about 2000 heads of cattle in all

But these are not being run on scientific lines with the result that they are incurring heavy expenditure on maintaining unproductive cattle. It is now proposed to appoint one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon to give technical guidance and help in the day-to-day administration of the Gaushalas so as to make them productive centres. A sum of Rs. 2000 will be given to each Gaushala yearly as subsidy, besides a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5000/- each. The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 0.921 lakhs to run this scheme for five years:

Only one Gaushala, situated at Kishenganj, is to be developed in the beginning.

5. State and District Cattle Shows (Cost Rs. 0.665 lakhs) :—

Delhi Territory is a part of the Hariana tract which is famous for the production of two breeds of cattle; i.e., *Haryana* breed of bulls and *Murrah* breed of buffaloes. Great emphasis is now being laid on the improvement and development of these breeds. The aim of the scheme is to focus the attention of cattle-breeders on this issue.

It is an accepted fact that competitions and cattle-shows provide an impetus to the cattle-owners to strive for the improvement of their stock. As a result of discussions with the Planning Commission and on the recommendations of the Secretary, All India Cattle-show, it has been decided to make a provision of Rs. 0.665 lakhs for organising cattle-shows in the Territory. The District Shows will be held at various places in the rural area and the cattle-owners from Delhi and New Delhi and prize-winners from the District shows will be encouraged to participate in State shows and to represent Delhi, in the All India Cattle Shows. The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 0.665 lakhs and this will mostly cover the cost of prizes to be offered at the various shows.

6. Scheme for Eradication of Rinderpest. (Cost Rs. 0.504 lakhs) :—

This scheme is, in reality, a part and parcel of the original scheme known as Mass Vaccination and Control of Contagious Diseases Scheme which has been under operation for some time past. The staff employed under the scheme has a dual responsibility of controlling outbreaks of diseases and carrying out systematic and routine vaccinations against rinderpest.

But, in order to cover the whole of the Territory within a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, a proposal based on the recommendations of the Rinderpest Control Committee was submitted and discussed at the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry at Ranchi in May, 1955. The scheme was approved by the Committee and a provision of Rs. 0.504 lakh has been proposed under the Second Plan.

The new scheme is expected to give an impetus to the scheme already being pursued and will run strictly under the guidance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. With about 90,000 animals already vaccinated, the entire stock of cattle to be vaccinated, including the young animals, is estimated to be 1,30,000, as under :—

Unvaccinated cattle or buffaloes	...	1.10 lakhs
Young stock requiring vaccination	...	0.20 lakhs

It is expected that with the amount proposed and by executing the scheme which is already running, the entire Territory of Delhi will be covered within the desired period and then there will be no danger for any further spread of Rinderpest, though the danger of infection from outside will have to be watched against.

The staff already employed by Delhi Administration will continue, while additional staff (on 75% Indian Council of Agricultural Research and 25% Delhi Administration basis) will be recruited. The new staff to be recruited under the joint basis will comprise :—

Rinderpest Officer	...	1
Vaccinators	...	4
Peon	...	1
Motor Driver	...	1
Clerk (Lower Division)	...	1

There is as yet a lot of work which is required to be done in the shortest possible time. It is proposed that additional staff may be employed, so that one batch may go ahead with routine but systematic vaccination of cattle, while the other can attend to the unvaccinated young stock.

7. Scheme for Veterinary Education (Cost Rs. 0.476 lakh) :—

Since November, 1953, the Animal Husbandry Department, Delhi, has been delinked from the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab. Although, the Punjab Government have promised to depute personnel

required by Delhi, great difficulty is being continuously experienced to fill the vacancies which occur here. A scheme for staff training has, therefore, been devised and it is proposed under the Second Five Year Plan to send four candidates each year for training at the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Hissar. This will enable the Department to have its own cadre in due course.

Each candidate will be given a scholarship of Rs. 70/- p. m. and the present incumbents in the Department will be systematically replaced by fresh Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, duly qualified after completing their course.

The scheme is being introduced during the first year of the Second Plan.

8. Scheme for increasing Milk Supply in the Rural Area (Cost Rs. 9.5 lakhs) :—

There exists an ever-increasing demand for pure milk in Delhi. At present milk is brought in large quantities from the neighbouring States of U. P. and Punjab, as the local production cannot possibly meet the demand.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop Milk Production Co-operative Societies in the rural parts of Delhi, and to encourage and help the cultivators, who have a background of breeding cattle and producing milk, to buy and maintain more cows and buffaloes for producing more milk. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 9.5 lakhs. It is hoped that as a result of this scheme, additional 1,400 maunds of milk will be produced daily in the rural areas.

The whole of this amount will be placed at the disposal of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and loans will be advanced by the Co-operative Department to individuals concerned through milk-producing co-operative societies. The Animal Husbandry Department will, of course, help to organise these societies. Loans, thus, advanced, will be returnable in easy instalments.

The scheme will not be introduced during the first year of the Plan.

9. Key Villages Scheme (Cost Rs. 4.186 lakhs): |

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had started an artificial insemination centre and a Key Village Scheme at Bawana.

This scheme had to be abandoned after a period of 3 years on account of lack of interest by the local Zamindars, who had strong sentiments against the scheme on account of religious grounds.

But as soon as the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme is enforced and a Cattle Colony established at Jhil Khuranja, six Key villages, with an artificial insemination centre, will be established there. In the 4th year of the Plan, another insemination centre, along with more Key villages, will be established. Propaganda work will also be undertaken to persuade the people to accept artificial insemination methods as a remedy against the shortage of bulls.

Each centre and set of Key villages will give employment to about 10 technical hands, 1 skilled and 8 unskilled workers.

SECTION 4

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The importance of eggs and poultry meat to supply animal proteins and vitamins in our diet is admitted by all concerned. Efforts are being made all over the country to increase the poultry produce so that it is possible to raise the nutritional standard of our diet. Moreover, poultry farming has been recommended as a paying cottage industry and a subsidiary occupation.

There is a great demand for eggs and birds in Delhi city. Nearly 1,40,000 eggs and 700 birds are consumed daily and this demand is likely to go up to 2,00,000 eggs and 1000 table birds per day by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

At present, this demand is met by the adjoining States, but this does not seem to be a very satisfactory situation. In order to meet this demand locally and to supply fresh and good eggs to the citizens, it is proposed to initiate two new schemes for the period of the Second Five Year Plan, apart from continuing the present Poultry Development Scheme which aims at the production of good foundation stock for further propagation in the rural and urban areas to ensure the development of this industry in the Territory.

A scheme for the development of poultry farming was started under the First Plan, with a total outlay of Rs. 4.06 lakhs. Under this scheme, the Model Poultry Farm was being maintained at Delhi Cantonment. The original scheme was subsequently revised in 1954-55, thereby raising the total outlay to Rs. 4.94 lakhs and extending its scope to the rural areas as well.

Considerable progress has been made under the scheme and it has been observed that the people have been gradually shedding their social prejudices and conservative attitudes of mind and have begun to adopt poultry farming as a source of additional income to supplement their earnings, and as a means to increasing the food supplies for an expanding population in the Capital.

The existing poultry farm serves not only as a nucleus for production and distribution of good birds and eggs but also serves the

useful purpose of a demonstration farm for those interested in the poultry industry.

SECOND. PLAN SCHEMES

It is estimated that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, an average of 2 lakh eggs and 1,000 birds will be required for daily consumption in the metropolis alone. In view of this demand, a target to produce 1 lakh eggs and 500 birds daily within the Delhi Territory itself has been fixed. To achieve this target, the following three poultry schemes have been drawn :-

1. Expansion of Government Model Poultry Farm (Cost Rs. 4.75 lakhs) :-

To secure the production of one lakh eggs per day by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to distribute a total number of 46,200, 4 month old male and female birds by the year 1960-61. In addition to this requirement, 4,50,000 chicks and 18 lakh eggs will be produced at the Farm during the Plan period. To achieve these targets, the existing Poultry Farm is proposed to be adequately expanded by a few additional structures and provision of cold storage and other plants etc. For this purpose, Rs. 4.75 lakhs have been provided for the Plan period,

The following staff, buildings and equipment etc., exist at present and the yearly output of this set up is also given below :

Poultry Development Officer	}	one each	
Accountant			
Stenographer			
Chief Inspector			
Chowkidar			
Inspector (P.D.M.I.)			
Farm Manager			
Assistant Supervisor			
Carpenter			
Driver			
Poultry Attendant (F. staff)	}		
Inspectors			5
Peons			2
Poultry Attendants			11
Labourers		13	

	<i>Building</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Annual Budget</i> Rs.	<i>Birds</i>	<i>Average daily production</i>
1.	Office	Incubator	1,23,000	2,000 layers	300
2.	Store	Brooders 2 sets			
3.	Poultry house	23			
4.	Quarters	5			

The average annual expenditure on the farm is Rs. 45,000. The gap is due to the supply of birds and eggs at concessional rates to the *bona fide* Poultry breeders.

At present about 1,12,000 eggs are produced annually out of which 26,000 eggs are set for incubation, 14,000 for hatching and 72,000 are sold for table purposes. About 13,000 chicks are hatched of which 6,000 are sold for table and breeding purposes, 3,000 are retained at the farm and about 4,000 die.

Object of the new scheme. It is proposed to distribute 6,000, 7,000, 8,400, 9,600, 10,800 4—month old females during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the Second Plan so that 1,00,000 eggs per day can be produced in Delhi. Allowing for 20% mortality during rearing it will be necessary to hatch 3,000, 6,000, 9,000, 12,000 and 15,000 chicks for these five years and reckoning on 60% hatchability, it should be possible to get 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 and 25,000 eggs respectively during these years. To get so many hatching eggs it would be necessary to maintain at least 1,000, 2,000, 3000, 4,000 and 5,000 layers for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years respectively in addition to 2,000 layers existing at present. The 12,000 chicks that are hatched each year, will continue to be hatched to supplement the supply of chicks. To achieve all this, additional buildings, machinery, staff and feeding stuffs will be required.

Non-Recurring Expenditure. With the proposed plan of expansion a few additional structures have to be erected to meet the requirements of the increasing flock. A building has got to be constructed for cold storage and cooling plant for preserving eggs and dressed birds until the time of marketing.

For the increased multiplication of the flock it will be necessary to purchase one more incubator and allied accessories. A cooling plant is also proposed to be installed to help efficient marketing.

The total non-recurring expenditure on these two items will be about Rs. 1.35 lakhs, as shown in the statement of details.

Recurring Expenditure. For the maintenance of increased stock, additional staff consisting of one Store-keeper, one head-clerk and 10 labourers will also be required. Total estimated cost comes to Rs. 60,000/-.

Feeding charges have been worked out at the rate of Rs. 3 per chick and Rs. 10 per adult bird per year. On the basis of the phased programme as outlined above, the total expenditure on this item will be approximately Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

The total cost of fuel, lighting, water charges, medicines etc., has been estimated at Rs. 20,000.

No additional land is required for the implementation of this scheme.

Annual Receipts. Total income during the Plan period is estimated to be :—

First year	...	...	Rs. 28,840
Second year	...	...	„ 51,680
Third year	...	...	„ 86,520
Fourth year	...	...	„ 1,15,360
Fifth year	...	...	„ 1,44,200

It is estimated that on completion the scheme will begin to show a net yearly profit of Rs. 27,682.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(Non-Recurring)

<i>Building</i>		Rs.
1. Brooder House (10 rooms)	...	35,000
2. Store rooms	...	3,000
3. 120 Angle Iron Cages @ Rs. 150 each	...	18,000
4. Laboratory and Class Room	...	10,000
5. Building for cold storage	...	2,000
6. Two Rearing sheds 20' x 60'	...	12,000
7. Residential quarters	...	15,000
	Total :	<u>95,000</u>

Plants

1. One Incubator	...	Rs. 10,000
2. 16 Foster mothers	...	1,000
3. One cooling plant	...	15,000
4. Laboratory equipment	...	2,000
5. Feeding, Watering and other equipment		6,000
6. Trolley (one)	...	700
7. 2 Cycles	...	300
8. Miscellaneous	...	5,000
	Total :	Rs. 40,000
	Grand Total :	Rs. 1,35,000

2. Poultry Extension Scheme (Cost Rs. 2.23 lakhs) :—

Under this scheme, it is proposed to arrange for the production of 1,00,000 eggs and 500 table birds per day in the rural area of Delhi. To achieve this, a total of 46,200 pullets and cockerels as mentioned earlier will be distributed in 160 villages. The programme has been phased as follows :

	<i>1st</i> <i>year</i>	<i>2nd</i> <i>year</i>	<i>3rd</i> <i>year</i>	<i>4th</i> <i>year</i>	<i>5th</i> <i>year</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of villages to be covered	10	20	30	40	60	160
No. of pullets	6000	7200	8400	9600	10800	42000
No. of cockerels	600	720	840	960	1080	4200

Besides the birds from the Government Farm, pullets and cockerels produced in the villages will also be available in progressively large numbers. As a result of this scheme, it is estimated that nearly 3,00,000 hens will be left in the Territory which will achieve the target of producing 1 lakh eggs per day.

Poultry farming is mainly handled by Harijans and other backward classes who have very meagre financial resources. In order to further help these poor sections of the population in taking to poultry farming, a subsidy of Rs. 2 per bird will be granted through cooperative societies for the purchase of housing material and other equipment.

Under the scheme, it is also proposed to advance loans to the intending persons. To safeguard the poultry stock in the villages from the ravages of poultry epidemics like Ranikhet disease and fowl pox, mass immunisation of birds is proposed to be undertaken by appointing 1 Stock Assistant for every ten villages.

The total cost of the scheme amounts to Rs. 3.23 lakhs, including a sum of about Rs. 1.20 lakh for the implementation of the Pilot Project Scheme.

3. Collection and Marketing of Poultry Produce (Cost Rs. 1.52 lakhs) :—

The demand for eggs and birds is progressively increasing in Delhi. The middleman takes away the major part of the profit and undermines the interest of this industry by paying less to the producers. He also exploits the consumers by supplying small, stale and under-grade eggs.

At the same time, no industry can flourish unless adequate arrangements exist for the proper marketing and safe storage of its surplus produce. This is much more true in the case of eggs than in the case of any other edible commodity. During summer egg production exceeds its demand and most of the surplus produce goes waste for want of proper storage and marketing facilities. When the consumption of eggs exceeds the production in winter, the price becomes exorbitantly high and is beyond the purchasing power of the average purchaser.

With a view to eliminating the middleman's profit and preserving the produce at a time when it exceeds the demand, marketing arrangements are proposed to be made through a Central Co-operative Marketing Organisation of rural cooperative poultry societies. Under this scheme, eggs and table birds will be collected from the villages by agents, one for every 5 villages, going round on bicycles. The produce will then be brought to the cold storage plant installed at the Government Farm, where they will be graded and tested. Then they will be supplied to licensed grocers who will sell them at scheduled rates, on a commission of 1½ annas per dozen. By the end of the Plan period, arrangements for the marketing of 1 lakh eggs and 500 table birds will be made.

The following equipment will be arranged for the Central Organisation :

Cold Storage Plant	...	Rs.	20,000
Candler-cum-grading units (2)	...	„	4,000
Building	...	„	20,000
Lease of land	...	„	6,000
Three trucks	...	„	42,000
32 Cycles	...	„	4,500
30 egg boxes	...	„	900
Spare parts	...	„	600
Spare parts	...	„	1,000
Card Board, Egg Boxes, 30 doz. capacity, Egg trays etc.	...	„	1,000
			1,00,000
	Total :	Rs.	1,00,000

A total sum of Rs. 1.52 lakhs, including about Rs. 1 lakh for equipment and the remaining for staff has been sanctioned for this scheme.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

(Cost Rs. 0.475 lakhs)

According to an estimate made in 1951, there were about 6553 pigs in Delhi area. The animals are kept by Harijans in the villages and are of very poor quality.

The demand for pork in Delhi is quite high, particularly during winter and at present this demand is met from adjoining States.

In order to improve the quality and quantity of pigs for which there is a considerable demand in Delhi, it is proposed to purchase 25 boars of good type every year for free distribution in the villages. One boar will be supplied for every twenty sows on the condition that the owners will not keep any other male pig for breeding purposes among their animals.

Besides, Harijans will also be given a sum of Rs. 4000/- each year in the form of interest free loans for the purchase of more sows, so that they can multiply them to the extent of being able to supply 7000 pigs per year which, according to the marketing authorities, is the average requirement at present.

During the Plan period, 125 boars will be supplied. They will be purchased @ Rs. 150 each from Aligarh and Lucknow with the help and guidance of the Animal Husbandary Commissioner, Government of India. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4,000 will be advanced as loans every year. The total cost of the scheme including transport charges and expenditure on staff will thus amount to Rs. 47,500.

SECTION 5

AFFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Trees provide fruits to eat, timber for constructing houses and making furniture etc., wood for fuel, leaves as food for cattle and last but not the least, they provide nice cool shade for weary travellers.

But perhaps the most vital role the trees play is in preserving soil fertility by checking soil erosion. They are also a valuable protection against the onslaughts of floods as a 'tree barrage' can considerably soften down the force of the rushing flood waters and save soft earth from being eroded.

When Delhi was formed as a separate Province in 1911 it had 3025 acres of unclassified forest land. But with the march of time, the area went on diminishing gradually till no forest area except the 2,000 acre Ridges were left. Waste-lands and grazing grounds that were once covered with vegetation and used to form independent pastures, provided some timber and firewood. These too have been thinned out considerably by the ravages of man and animal. This deficiency of forest has meant the denial of wood for purposes of construction and agricultural implements. The farmer thus suffers from want of fodder for his animal and is compelled to burn cattle-dung as a substitute of firewood for cooking his food. A famine in wood can be as serious as a famine in food. That means that forests must be created and grown abundantly within very short distances from the villages, so that the necessities of the villages are easily accessible.

The constant removal of vegetation from grazing grounds and waste-lands has rendered them unproductive. Monsoon rains falling directly on the bare lands have unrestrictedly removed the top surface of the fertile layer of the soil. On hillside slopes of Aravallis and in river Jamna basin (because of undulating ground) and even in the plains, the rains have affected the land adversely. Ravines have been formed and wherever the slope is gentle, soluble chemicals and micro-organisms are washed away by rains and floods. The soil in hilly regions has become very shallow, and

poor and only hard rocks have been left, in the flat land it is highly impregnated with saltpetre. The reclamation of barren lands is, therefore, not an easy task.

The existence of forest cover on an adequate scale is essential for the regulation of the flow of water and for the preservation of soil on which, in the last resort, all life depends. It is, therefore, essential to preserve or provide forest cover to the extent necessary for prevention of erosion and floods. Some soils may respond easily with small efforts, some slowly and some may take several years ; quick results cannot, therefore, be expected.

The total land area outside the Municipal jurisdictions is 3,65,741 acres. Of this about one lakh acres form waste-land. It is estimated that in addition to the two Ridges, an area of only 2764 acres is at present under controlled forests, which means a little more than one per cent of the total, whereas according to the National Forest Policy, a minimum of 33% of the land needs to be under forest. Delhi being an urban area this does not appear to be possible. But 15% or say 50,000 acres could be put under systematic management and reserved for forests. That would solve many problems, and ameliorate the extreme climatic conditions.

Both to achieve these objectives and generally to enrich and beautify the Capital's landscape, the following schemes relating to Forestry and Soil Conservation have been included in the Second Five Year Plan;—

1. Scheme for Forest Administration, Survey, Demarcation and Extension Division (Cost. Rs. 1.90 lakhs.)

This scheme envisages the setting up of an administrative and extension division for the control and development of forests in Delhi. The Delhi Government constituted a Soil Conservation Board which has since been replaced by a Rural Development Projects and Soil Conservation Committee.

During the First Five Year Plan, the following activities were carried out with the help of one Forest Ranger :

- General preliminary survey and mapping ,
- Protection and afforestation,
- Soil Conservation including construction of engineering structures,
- Nursery work, where fruit flower and other forest economic plants were raised,

Distribution of plants and forest economic seeds during Vana Mahotasava

Exhibitions and rendering of technical advice,

Extension Forestry, and

General propaganda and technical guidance for improving productivity of soil and conservation measures.

The acreage under forests at present is only 1.3% of the total rural area. It is now proposed to raise it to 10% by the end of the Second Plan. For this purpose, 50,000 acres of waste-land will be examined, surveyed, demarcated and mapped.

The extension of forestry will not be possible unless there is a full-fledged executive and administrative unit. The entire waste-lands have to be examined and the land allotted to forests has to be surveyed in detail and mapped out. This will show the classification of soil, vegetation with age classes and density of crops, physical features of ground and the possible use of land. This land has further to be demarcated on site for the rehabilitation of forests.

Keeping in view the magnitude of work and manifold activities of the Forest Department, the Inspector General of Forests, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, has recommended the establishment of an Administration, Survey and Extension Unit, to be headed by a Gazetted Officer. For the purpose of forest development, it has been proposed to divide the Territory into two executive Ranges or sub-Divisions each headed by a Forest Ranger. A Range will be subdivided into a number of sub-Ranges or blocks of manageable size, each being headed by a Forester or a Deputy Ranger.

As it is purely a staff scheme, no targets have been proposed. However, the scheme will offer employment to 19 persons for the entire period of the Plan.

2. Afforestation and Soil Conservation in Aravalli Hills (Cost Rs. 2.85 lakhs) :—

The main causes of soil erosion are de-forestation, over-grazing, badly made fields and scouring of the soil. It would be a serious error if the hilly area is ignored merely because it is apparently of lesser economic importance than the fertile land of the plains.

There is an area of 19,500 acres of broken waste-land in the south of Delhi, forming part of the Aravalli hill slopes, where at many places, deep gullies have appeared and the same have been

extending to the adjoining fertile land. Some steps have, therefore, to be taken to control the ill-effects of this evil.

A greater portion of the land belongs to the private sector and is known as *shamlat*. Out of this, 814 acres were declared as controlled forests under the Indian Forest Act in 1947-48, and 1373 acres more have been added under forests recently with the consent of the villagers. Thus the total controlled forest area in this region comes to 2187 acres, of which 505 acres have been artificially regenerated upto the end of the First Five Year Plan. About 10,000 acres more have to be brought under Government management.

Under this scheme, various measures to check the menace of erosion have been proposed. It is proposed to do trenching, bunding, gully-plugging and artificial regeneration in an area of 400 acres annually, thus covering an area of 2,000 acres during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been made. The scheme will offer employment to 22 persons for the Plan period and to 45 persons for 3 months annually.

3. Development of Northern and Southern Ridges, Delhi and New Delhi (Cost Rs. 3.80 lakhs) :—

The northern and southern Ridge Forests once formed more or less a continuous range which was broken up and divided as the city grew. In 1947, when displaced persons came and settled in the Capital city, some of the area was cleared up for their rehabilitation. The continuity and link of the ridge forests was thus finally broken. At present, the two ridges are spread over an area of 6 to 7 sq. miles, with a wide gap in between the two. Both forests cover a total area of about 2000 acres. The greater portion of the reserved forests is located in New Delhi just opposite the Rashtrapati Bhavan and extending to the back of the Birla Temple. The other wing of about 375 acres extends from Subzimandi to Khyber Pass, traversing along Delhi University road and opposite the Old Secretariat.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to develop this forest area keeping in view the aesthetic and recreational aspects so as to make it a beauty-spot in the heart of the city. Nurseries will also be developed.

As regards targets and expenditure, it is proposed to develop the entire area of 2,000 acres with a total outlay of Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

The details of the staff required are as follows :—

Forester	...	1
Special Forest Guard-cum-Special Malies	...	2
Forest Guards for Protection	...	15
Fire-watchers-cum-Bhishties	...	2
Malies	...	2
Messenger-Chainman	...	1
Driver	...	1
Carpenter	...	1
		1
	Total ...	25

In addition to the above staff, a truck will be required for transporting material *viz.*, forest economic seeds collected in different areas, and plants from various Nurseries and for delivering the same in the plantation areas, for Vana Mahatosava celebrations and plantation work, etc. In order to keep the forest from being damaged by the inhabitants of colonies, fencing material like barbed wire will also be required. Expenditure for water pipes, lights, buildings to beautify the ridges, so that these can serve as recreational grounds etc., has been provided.

It is proposed to develop the cultivation of fruit, decorative and other economic forest species wherever the soil and other conditions are favourable. These forests will become distribution centres for seeds and other forest products essentially required for augmenting the plantation work in other places.

4. Afforestation along the Jumna Banks (Cost Rs. 1.90 lakhs) :—

The physical features of Jamuna embankments present a picture of depression and waste caused by torrents and river in action. The soil composition is easily erodable being alluvial and sandy. The absence of vegetation on the banks has left no check or control over the washing away of land and soil minerals. In the hot weather, the river bed gets dried up and strong winds blow up sand from the bed and cover the surrounding cultivable land rendering it unfertile.

To check all this, it is proposed to plant forest crops and protect the banks with a tree belt, at least quarter of a mile in width, along the entire river length of 22 miles. It is proposed to cover an area of 2,000 acres by the end of the Plan period. The proper planning

of this tree and vegetation belt will be a regular source of fuel supply for domestic use and fodder for the animals. Due to the availability of favourable moisture conditions along the banks, many useful varieties of commercial trees such as Semal (*Bombax malabaricum*), *Ailanthus excelsa*, Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Shisham (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), Babul (*Acacia arabica*) and Neem (*Azadirachta Indica*) will be selected for plantation.

With the completion of this scheme, the match-wood and sports' goods industries will be benefited and the heavy demand of cheap fuel in Delhi will be met to some extent.

There is a total area of about 30,000 acres of waste-land, mostly in the form of *Shamlat* grazing grounds; out of which about 4 to 5 thousand acres belong to the Government which are also under lease to some societies and individuals and are partly cultivated and partly used as grazing land. An area of 133 acres has been recently vested in the Government by the villagers for development as forest. Under this scheme about 10,000 acres are proposed to be ultimately brought under Government management for development of forests.

The scheme to plant 2,000 acres will cost Rs. 1.90 lakhs. Employment will be offered to 21 persons throughout the Plan period and to 45 persons for 3 months each year.

5. Planting Trees along Irrigation Channels, Railway Tracks and Road-sides etc. (Cost Rs. 0.95 lakhs) :—

The scheme is meant mainly to plant trees along the irrigation channels, railway tracks and road-sides so as to eliminate, to some extent, the menace of soil erosion by wind or water action. Besides, it will also add to the fuel and timber resources of the Territory. Those lands are mainly under direct Government control and require only to be alienated to the Forest Department by the respective departments, so that these can be worked on scientific lines for establishing proper tree belts.

Hitherto forestry has been regarded as something suited for large-scale operations and has been treated as divorced from planting trees in small holdings. The National Forest Policy of India has stressed the need for utilising every acre lying waste for its optimum use so that the national wealth may be increased and

above all, the menace of soil erosion by wind or water action be eliminated.

It is also very necessary to take into consideration the direct uses of trees and tree crops in preventing evaporation of surface water and in reducing the sub-soil water content. Belts of trees, like wind-breaks; check evaporation of water and prevent removal of valuable fertile top-soil as dust by reducing the wind velocity. The need for providing shady trees for live-stock is also important. Growing trees along the canal banks and railway tracks etc., is necessarily interlinked with the plantation of trees on farm lands.

The plantation work will consist of digging pits, sowing seeds and planting seedlings of suitable species which can propagate well viz. Shisham (*Dalbergia Sisoo*), Ailanthas, Siris (*Albizia Lebbek*) Bakain (*Melia Azedarcha*), Neem (*Azidarchta Indica*). Babul (*Acacia Arabica*) and Mesquire (*Propospis Juliflora*) etc.

The scheme can provide employment to 9 skilled men and 12 unskilled workmen for the Plan period and 15 unskilled workmen for two months each year.

SECTION 6

FISHERIES

Under the First Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 2.65 lakhs was provided for the Fisheries Development Scheme so as to improve the conservation of fish in the Jamuna, to stock fish in village tanks and to raise the production of fish.

The scheme was intended to regularise fishing in the riverine waters under a licensing system so as to ensure the conservation of fish, to survey the spots which could be developed as fish farms and seed collection centres on the Jamuna and to stock village tanks with fish seed of economic species.

One result of the scheme has been that because of proper conservation in the Okhla region, the spot has become one of the best in the country for angling. The watch and ward staff of the department has also been provided with a motor boat to patrol along the river and check illegal fishing.

In the beginning, the rural people were not in favour of utilizing the village ponds for fish-culture but by intensive and regular propaganda, they have now been persuaded, to a great extent, to get over their conservatism.

SCHEMES UNDER THE SECOND PLAN

For the further development of fisheries and for augmenting the stocks and supplies of fish in the Territory, the following 3 schemes have been proposed under the Second Plan :—

1. Scheme for the Development of Jheel Fisheries (Cost Rs 2.96 lakhs) :—

Every year, at the time of floods in the river Jamuna, certain adjoining low-lying lands are inundated. But when the water recedes, the water-logged swamps become breeding places for mosquitoes. There are two such big swamps by the side of the river Jamuna which are transformed temporarily into *Jheels* when the flood water gets in. By making proper arrangements to retain the flood water and by erecting embankments fitted with sluice gates, the water-level in these areas is proposed to be controlled and the areas then utilised as

regular Fish Farms. The flood water will carry the fish, both adult, fry and fingerlings, into the farms which will thus get automatically stocked. This stock will be further supplemented by grown-up fingerlings and the fish will be netted and fresh stocks added every year.

During the first year of the Plan, half of the construction work will be completed and initial stocking will be undertaken during the second year. Thus during the Plan period, 3 crops will be harvested. It is estimated that 4000 maunds of fish, worth about Rs. 1 lakh, will be produced in an area of 130 acres spread over two Jheels.

The scheme entails an expenditure of Rs. 2.96 lakhs. A large number of fishermen, skilled and unskilled workers will be employed under the scheme.

2. Co-operative Fish Marketing and Cold Storage Scheme (Cost Rs. 3.32 lakhs) :—

To meet the consumers' demand in Delhi and to safeguard the interests of both the consumers and the producers, a scheme for co-operative fish marketing and cold-storage has been sponsored. With a view to minimising the profit of the middleman and to cater to the public fresh fish in hygienic conditions, a provision of cold fish storage has been made to preserve fish before marketing. Fisheries requisites, such as yarn, etc. will be supplied at subsidised rates by the Government.

At present there are very few fishermen's co-operative societies in Delhi. It is, therefore, proposed that a Fishermen's Co-operative Societies' Union be formed, consisting of primary fishermen's co-operative societies and co-operatives of small traders of the middle or small income group. This central organisation will be known as the Delhi Fishermen's Co-operative Union.

The following classes of organisations and individual members will be affiliated to the Union :

1. Existing co-operative societies of fishermen and those which are to be formed,
2. Co-operatives of small fish-mongers who have transactions not exceeding Rs. 500/- per month, and
3. Not more than three representatives of consumers.

The Board of Directors of the Union shall also include departmental representatives. The Board will frame the bye-laws and deal

with the problems of borrowing capital (both from the members and the Central Bank) and other policy matters. The following functions are proposed to be entrusted to the Board :—

1. To market the catch of the members jointly.
2. To arrange wholesale marketing of excess stock of fish,
3. To import fish from other States whenever required, either through members or government agencies and market the same,
4. To run small retail stalls in the city,
5. To frame policy regarding advancement of loan to the members,
6. To supply the members of Co-operatives and other members yarn, hooks, gears etc, at cheaper rates,
7. To find ways and means to raise the standard of living and improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen and to supply fish to the public at reasonable rates, and
8. To organise more primary societies.

One Ice-Plant which will produce about two tons of flake ice per day and a Cold Storage Plant having the capacity to store 10 tons of fish, are to be installed. These plants will serve the purpose of preserving fish. The approximate cost of the plants, including installation charges, will be about Rs. 65,000/-

The plants and machinery will be placed at the disposal of Fishermen's Co-operative Union and the following facilities will be provided to the members :

1. Priority will be given to the members of the Co-operative Union to use the Cold Storage and to get the supply of flake ice.
2. A wholesale market-place fitted with necessary amenities will be placed at their disposal.
3. Retail stalls in different parts of the city will be allotted to the members of the Union.
4. Financial assistances, permissible under Food Production Schemes in the form of loan and subsidies and other fishery requisities will be arranged.

One fish van for collection and delivery of fish is also provided under the scheme.

The conditions of marketing will be as follows :—

1. The members will have to market their produce through the Union.
2. The Cold Storage will be generally used by the members of the Society at a reasonable charge, but if space is available private traders may also take space on rent.
3. Till the fish marketing regulations are enforced by the government, the surplus stock of fish will be auctioned in the *mandies* organized by any fishermen co-operative society.

Targets of Production

The local production of fish is about one-third of the total consumption in Delhi. The balance is imported from neighbouring States. The total supply of about 125 mds. per day is to be maintained equitably, so that the demand may be met accordingly.

Targets in terms of physical units are as follows :

Position at beginning of 1956-57	Targets for Plan Period					
	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	
	(Figures in maunds per day)					
Amount of fish to be supplied per day.	—	—	25	30	35	40

Employment Targets

	Employment at the beginning of the Scheme	Estimated employment at the end of 1960-61	
(a) Administrative and clerical personnel.	(i) Dy. Director of Fisheries (one)	(i) Dy Director of Fisheries. (one)	
	(ii) Senior clerk (one)	(ii) Senior Clerk (one)	
		(iii) Steno-typist (one)	
	(ii) Senior clerk (one)	(iv) Manager cum Accountant (one)	
(b) Technical.	(i) Marketing Supdt. (one)	(i) Mark. Supdt. (one)	
	(ii) Co-op. Inspector (one)	(ii) Co-op. Inspector (one)	
	(ii) Co-op. Ins-pector (one)	(iii) Cold Storage Foreman. (one)	
	(iii) Cold Storage Foreman. (one)	(iv) Cold Storage - Mechanics (three)	
		(v) Driver (one)	

(c) Skilled Worker (Manual).	84	—	—
(d) Unskilled workers.	(i) Peon one (ii) Labourers 204	(i) Peons (ii) Khalasi	two three

To maintain the supply and to meet the demand of about 125 mds. of fish per day on an average, the target under this scheme has been fixed at 40 mds. per day by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3.32 lakhs.

3. Improvement of Village Tanks (Cost Rs. 1. 15 lakhs) :—

The village tanks remain neglected due to adverse economic conditions and lack of co-operation among the villagers. With a view, therefore, to improve these village tanks, which will ultimately be used for fish-culture, it is proposed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 per tank of 1 acre or more, on the condition that the villagers will contribute an equal amount in cash, kind and labour. The village tanks in Delhi are mostly owned collectively by the village, as a whole, and therefore nobody takes individual care for the improvement of the tanks, except in case of certain active Panchayats. The resources of village Panchayats are very limited and, therefore, they cannot undertake large-scale improvements like brick soling etc. Another cause of negligence on the part of villagers is the fact that they do not eat fish nor are they used to fish farming. It is expected that the subsidy to be given will encourage the village Panchayats to undertake many improvements under the guidance of the staff of the Fisheries Department.

During the Plan period, 50 such tanks (10 every year) will be taken up and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. It is estimated that this programme will yield about 1250 mds. of fish during the Plan period. The sale proceeds of the fish thus produced will be utilized for the common benefit of the village concerned.

SECTION 7

CO-OPERATION

The Cooperative Movement was introduced in Delhi in the year 1919, with the registration of a society for rural credit. Rural and credit societies still occupy an important place in the movement but there has been a significant shift in the scope of work being carried out under the auspices of the Cooperative Movement. Today the cooperative field includes all sorts of economic activities like vegetable growing, farming, dairying and cattle breeding, consolidation of holdings, irrigation, development of poultry and fishery, multi-purpose development of villages, transport, house-building, production of handicrafts and industrial goods and, last but not least, the purchase and sale of the necessities of life for mutual benefit.

The cooperative movement has made a phenomenal progress during the post-independence era as the following figures will show :

	1947	1956
(1) Number of societies	485	1,432
(1) Number of members	31,466	87,626
(3) Share capital	Rs. 28·14 lakhs	Rs. 60·70 lakhs
(4) Working capital	Rs. 59·32 lakhs	Rs. 312·54 lakhs

Another index of the progress made can be found in the achievements of the targets set under the First Five Year Plan schemes relating to Cooperatives in Delhi. Against a target of 102 societies, under the scheme for the Expansion and Improvement of Cooperative Movement, 431 societies were set up. Similarly, against the target of organising 87 Craftsmen Cooperative Societies, 126 such societies were set up and a Cooperative Emporium was established. Two other schemes related to work among women and the organisation of Cooperative Vegetable Growers' Societies. There was a target of 50 societies under each of these schemes, which has been more than fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan schemes cover a number of socio-economic activities and have been prepared especially to tackle some local problems which are constantly in the public mind. Two of the First Plan schemes *i.e.*, the Establishment of Craftsmen' Co-operative Societies and an Emporium, and Work among Women, will be continued with suitable modifications so that the societies to be formed play a more decisive role in their respective spheres. Five new schemes have been proposed for implementation.

(1) Scheme for Cooperative Credit Marketing and Warehousing (Cost Rs. 15.20 lakhs) :—

The three-fold object of this scheme is to develop cooperative credit, marketing and other economic activities, to establish storage and warehousing facilities and to strengthen federal credit institutions in Delhi, in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report.

(a) **The Development of Cooperative Credit.** It is proposed to organise 40 large-sized societies with state partnership for supplying agricultural credit in the entire Territory. Each society will cover about 10 villages. Membership will be open to all persons residing in the area. The societies will be established on the basis of limited liability, which may be confined to the value of shares held by members or preferably to a certain multiple thereof. The share capital of each society will be about Rs. 20,000. As recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey, 50% of the share capital may be subscribed by the Government.

The minimum financial requirements of such a society is estimated at Rs. 1 lakh, to meet short and medium-term requirements of its members. These societies will not be able to employ duly qualified and experienced staff without Government assistance. It is proposed, therefore, that a subsidy to meet the cost of management be provided to these societies for three years. The maximum limit of the subsidy will not exceed Rs. 2,000.

It is estimated that at the completion of the Second Plan the societies will be able to meet about 15% of the credit requirements of the agriculturists under this scheme.

(b) **Development of Cooperative Marketing and Storage and Warehousing etc.** It is proposed to organise 3 cooperative marketing societies at Mandi towns, namely, Narela, Najafgarh and Shahdara. It is necessary that under this scheme, credit be more effectively linked with marketing. The primary society will finance its members on the condition that their produce is sold through the marketing society with which it works in coordination. The primary society will act as an agent for the sale of the produce to the nearest cooperative marketing society, assemble the produce of its members, supervise and if necessary, arrange for the transportation of the produce.

The marketing societies will have stores and warehouses to keep the produce of the members of societies and to sell the same when the rates are favourable. A portion of the price of the produce will be paid to the members as advance and the balance will be paid after the sale is completed.

These societies will have a share capital of about Rs. 45,000 each and 50% of the share capital shall be subscribed by the Government.

To give advances to agriculturists against their produce, a sufficient working capital will be necessary and it is proposed that each marketing society may be advanced a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs. In the initial stages it may not be possible for the societies to engage competent and experienced staff without government assistance. They may, therefore, be allowed a subsidy of Rs. 7,000 per society for meeting the cost of establishment for 3 years. In addition to this, suitable warehouses cannot be constructed unless Government gives some grant. It is proposed that a society may be given Rs. 20,000 for the construction of warehouses, and 25% of this amount will be treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

To coordinate the activities of the marketing societies, a Central Society is necessary, which is proposed to be established in Delhi with a share capital of Rs. 6 lakhs. This will have to handle not only the produce of the local members but will also help in marketing the produce (specially fruit) of growers of other States. In the Central Society, it is proposed to have cold storage accommodation to keep the produce, particularly vegetables and fruits. In addition

to the produce of members; other people will also have the facility of putting their produce in the cold storage on a reasonable rent.

(c) **Strengthening of the existing State Cooperative Bank.** There is only one Cooperative Bank in this Territory to meet the financial requirements of the cooperative societies. The Bank has been declared as the State (Apex) Bank by the Government. It is proposed that the working of this Bank be reorganised to cover the requirements arising from the re-orientation of the cooperative credit structure. The financial resources of the Bank will be strengthened by Government contributions in the share capital of the bank to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. This Bank will have branches wherever necessary. The existing Bank, to which necessary assistance is being provided, will also serve as the *land mortgage bank* of this Territory, as the establishment of such a separate bank is not considered feasible. To meet long-term credit requirements, a long-term loan of Rs. 10 lakhs will have to be provided.

With the implementation of this scheme, the volume of work and responsibilities of the Department will increase considerably. A large amount of Government money will be invested as share capital and loans. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing staff not only to provide necessary guidance and assistance but also to safeguard the Government interests.

The total expenditure on the staff (about 20 additional hands) works out to Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Financial Expenditure

The total Government expenditure on this scheme works out to Rs. 15.20 lakhs. In addition, a sum of about Rs. 56.00 lakhs will be provided as loan by the Reserve Bank of India.

(2) **Scheme of Cooperative Training, Education and Research. (Cost Rs. 1.90 lakhs) :—**

The object of this scheme is to overcome the shortage of qualified and trained personnel in the Cooperative Department and other cooperative institutions. Under the various schemes of the Second Five Year Plan, a large number of additional hands will be employed in the Department. This staff has to be provided proper training in the principles and practices of cooperation so as to ensure sound and lasting progress of the cooperative movement.

Under this scheme, an institution, as recommended by the Central

Committee for Cooperative Training, will be established in Delhi. This institution will train 60 candidates every year, including sub-inspectors, organisers, auditors, managers, accountants, account clerks, salesmen and other employees of the societies. Candidates from outside the cooperative fold will also be admitted, if they desire to take this training and provided there are vacancies in the Institute. The duration of the course of training will be six months. Trainees will be paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 per month during training, besides payment of actual journey expenses while on study tours.

The total expenditure on the scheme, including pay and allowances of the staff of the Training Institute—(one Principal, one Lecturer, and two clerks) will be Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

**(3) Establishment of Craftsmen Cooperative Societies and Emporium.
(Cost Rs. 7.12 lakhs.)**

It is in continuation of an existing scheme, the object being to organise Cooperative Industrial Societies for the development of cottage and small-scale industries and, thereby, to increase the employment as well as production levels. The scope of the old scheme has to be extended so as to cover both the urban as well as rural areas of Delhi. It is felt that if necessary incentives are provided, the cooperative movement can also be extended to the rural areas, where it can provide help in improving the economic condition of the landless labourers and craftsmen, besides creating avenues of employment for the other rural population.

To achieve this object, an additional field staff of 2 Inspectors (Industrial—one for rural and one for urban), have been appointed, whereas it is necessary to employ additional staff of 3 Inspectors (Technical—one for textile and hosiery, one for metal work, and one for leather goods), 4 Sub-Inspectors Industrial (Rural) and 3 Sub-Inspectors Industrial (Urban) to strengthen and expand the cooperative industrial societies.

It has been observed that most of the members of such societies, who are invariably workers and keen to work on the cooperative basis do not make any headway due to imperfect and defective training in their vocations. The Technical Inspectors will impart

training to such unskilled members in improving their technique and quality of work.

It has also been experienced that the societies of workers and craftsmen are sometimes squeezed out of existence due to paucity of funds and in majority of cases their growth is hampered due to this drawback. It is, therefore, proposed that medium-term loans at the rate of 4% per annum payable in 7 years be made available to such societies under the Second Plan. The subsidies for the purchase of plant and equipment and construction of workshops should also continue, but their scope and quantum be enlarged to cover all industrial societies in the urban as well as rural areas.

Similarly the activities of the Emporium will be expanded and two additional salesmen, one cashier and one manual attendant, will be employed.

The marketing of the products of such societies will also be organised under this scheme.

By the end of the Second Plan, employment will be provided to about 5,000 persons under this scheme and the production level is estimated to be increased by Rs. 28 lakhs. A total of 100 industrial Cooperative Societies will be organised under this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(4) Scheme for providing employment to educated and vocationally trained un-employed. (Cost Rs. 2.85 lakhs.)

This is a new scheme for providing employment to educated and vocationally trained youngmen. It is not possible for the industrial establishment in these days to absorb all of them and, therefore, some other avenues have to be explored to avoid the wastage of such potential man-power.

Under this scheme, persons coming out of technical and vocational centres will be organised into industrial cooperative to provide them with avenues of gainful employment. The method will be to bring together persons with a particular type of training into a group, wherein each person will be a worker and share-holder.

The main problem before such societies will be how to acquire sufficient working capital in the initial stage of their establishment. In order to provide finance to such societies, the members would be

required to subscribe 50% of the total capital. Out of the balance, 25% shall be given as grant-in-aid and 25% as long-term loan, repayable in ten years, bearing the rate of interest of 4% per annum. For the purpose of giving loans and grant-in-aid, no society would be given more than Rs. 5,000 as grant-in-aid and Rs. 10,000 as loan.

Twenty such societies will be organised during the Second Plan. It is expected that the scheme will provide employment to at least 480 workers and will lead to an increase in the production of goods to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(5) Development of Cooperative Farming. (Cost Rs. 1.90 lakhs).

In Delhi the cultivators, in majority of cases, are owners of small holdings. Due to the increase in population, the pressure on land has considerably increased. The law of inheritance has also caused uneconomic fragmentation of land holdings. Though efforts are being made to consolidate the scattered lands, in many cases the size of land holdings has decreased to such an extent that these cannot be considered as economic units for profitable agricultural operations. To derive the optimum benefits, it is necessary for the small land-holders to pool their land, labour and other resources to economise on the cost of production.

The object of this scheme is to organise cooperative farming societies among the small cultivators so that they can undertake joint farming operations and eliminate the chronic ills associated with small land-holdings. The farming societies, under this scheme, will be organised in a village where a compact holding of 500 bighas or more, owned or cultivated by not less than 10 families, can be secured.

In the initial stages, the societies will not be able to raise enough funds to meet their various requirements. It is, therefore, proposed to provide them with necessary finance for making permanent improvements in land and for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and implements etc. Grants-in-aid will also be provided for development and improvement works, irrigation, construction of warehouses and farmhouses etc.

In addition to the above facilities, the following further conces-

The Government of India has shown its willingness to provide financial assistance to meet the expenses of supervisory and administrative staff employed for running such a scheme. The Central assistance in respect of cooperative farming is expected to meet a part of the cost on administrative and supervisory staff.

It is proposed to organise 3 farming societies under this scheme and the total expenditure on the scheme works out to Rs. 1.90 lakhs, half of which will be expenditure in the form of loans.

(6) Work among Women. (Cost Rs. 1.43 lakhs).

This is an existing scheme to be continued during the Second Five Year Plan. The scheme has been formulated with a two-fold objective, viz. (i) to promote thrift and increase national savings by the organisation of thrift and saving societies among women, and (ii) to organise industrial societies for the development of handicrafts and to provide opportunities of part-time employment for women of low-income group families.

In Delhi there is a vast scope for carrying on the organisation of cooperative societies among women.

In these days of high cost of living, it is becoming very necessary for women of the low-income group families to make some contribution towards the family budget through regular savings or taking up some craft in their spare time. It has been observed that most members of women industrial societies, though keen to work on cooperative basis, are unable to make any headway due to defective and imperfect training.

Under this scheme, interested women members, besides being organised into cooperative societies, will be provided training facilities to improve their crafts and vocations. Deserving members will be paid stipends of Rs. 20 p.m. each, during the period of training.

It is obvious that the industrial societies of women will have limited means to purchase the necessary equipment in the initial stages. It is, therefore, proposed to give a grant-in-aid not exceeding Rs. 500 each to the deserving women's industrial societies for the purchase of equipment and implements.

Fifty such societies will be organised during the Second Plan period to provide employment to at least 500 persons and to increase

the production of women's handicrafts by about Rs. 1.5 lakhs at the end of 1960-61.

(7) Scheme for organisation of a Central Cooperative Stores. (Cost Rs. 4.75 lakhs).

Consumers organise themselves into cooperative societies to obtain their requirements of consumer goods and services on terms of the greatest advantage to themselves and to secure for the small man many of the benefits of large-scale operations. Salaried persons form a large sector of the population of Delhi and New Delhi and they are the largest users of such goods. They get their requirements through a chain of middlemen, which results in canalising a large part of their income into the pockets of these middlemen.

Under this scheme, a central store will be organised with its membership open to individuals and societies. The members will provide share capital for the working of the store. It is envisaged that the store will make purchases in bulk, direct from producers and manufacturers. It will have a central godown preferably in New Delhi. This store shall supply the requirements of different affiliated stores and will open branches in such areas as are not served by any other cooperative store.

To ensure efficient working and successful results, such a store should have qualified and competent staff. To meet a part of the cost on staff in the initial three years, it is proposed that a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 per annum be provided to the central store.

Similarly, in the initial stage the store will require finances for the construction of its godowns and also working capital for the attainment of its objects. For the construction of godowns, it is proposed to advance Rs. one lakh, 25% of which will be treated as subsidy and the rest as long-term loan.

SECTION 8.

RURAL REFORMS AND OTHER SCHEMES

No plans for rural development can succeed unless the basic structure of rural life and economy is suitably altered to conform to the spirit and need of the age. It is a well-known fact that in the centuries that have passed, conditions in the rural area had been going from bad to worse, the villages having lost their position as self-governing and self-sufficient units of corporate life and economic activity.

One of the urgent tasks in the era of independence and planning has been the enforcement of rural reforms so as to secure an all-round progress of socio-economic life in the countryside. Village institutions like the Panchayats have to be revived; the cultivators and actual tillers of land have to be given the opportunity to protect their interests against the absentee landlords and the moneyed intermediaries; and antiquated modes of thought and social customs, which lead to fragmentation of holdings and cause general impoverishment, have to be abolished.

With these objectives in view, measures of rural reforms, both legislative and executive, have been initiated in Delhi, as in the rest of the country. It is proposed to continue these measures and extend the scope of some of them during the period of the Second Plan.

I. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

(Plan Provision Rs. 2.85 lakhs)

The main object of the Consolidation of Holdings is to reduce the number of fragments, to consolidate them in a practicable manner into continuous "*chaks*" and thus to make it possible for the average cultivator to develop his land on scientific lines. Consolidation affords an opportunity to the cultivator for effective improvements like setting up wells or constructing irrigation channels. It also helps in the drive for increased food production. Incidentally, when holdings are thus consolidated it becomes possible also to carve out pieces of land for use for the extension of "*abadis*" and to lay out

public roads, pasture lands and for other community purposes on a rational basis.

Progress during the First Five Year Plan period.

The territory of Delhi consists of 385 villages, out of which 55 were consolidated by the Cooperative Department ; 76 villages, being urban or hilly or riverine were not to be consolidated ; and 20 villages had been consolidated before the commencement of the First Plan when consolidation operations were carried on under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act of 1948, as applied to Delhi. As many as 155 villages, with a total area of 1,52,039 acres, were consolidated upto August, 1955 when further work was held in abeyance, in view of the enforcement of the Land Reforms Act.

Second Five Year Plan.

It is intended to complete the consolidation of the remaining 72 villages by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

The implementation of the Land Reforms Act is now in hand and as soon as all claims with regard to Bhumidari rights have been finally settled, it is contemplated to resume the consolidation activities. Consolidation work in 36 villages is proposed to be done in 1957-58 while the remaining 36 villages will be consolidated in 1958-59. In the subsequent two years, Records of Rights in respect of 227 villages will be prepared.

II. LAND REFORMS

The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, was enacted so as to eliminate intermediaries and to create a uniform body of peasant proprietors with direct and permanent interest in the land.

The Delhi Territory was suffering under a handicap because it used to have two sets of tenancy and land revenue laws. The Shahdara area used to be governed by the Agra Tenancy Act, of 1901 and the Agra Land Revenue Act, of 1901, whereas the rest of the area was governed by the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 and the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. As a result of this, there was a lot of confusion and disparity. In order to remove this confusion, a single statute in the form of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, was enacted.

Progress up-to-date.

The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, came into force on 20th July, 1954. When implementation of the Act was started, it was challenged by the local zamindars in the High Court and a stay order was passed. As a result, practically all activities under the Act were suspended. After the vacation of the stay order in April, 1956, steps are now being taken to implement the Act.

Activities contemplated under the Second Five Year Plan.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, it is intended to finalize the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. This has to be followed immediately by Consolidation of Holdings and by settlement operations. It may be noted here that the last Settlement in this territory was made between the years 1908 and 1911. Fresh settlement is now long over-due and will be taken up as soon as possible.

III. PANCHAYAT RAJ

Until recently, Panchayats were organised in Delhi under the Punjab Panchayat Raj Act, 1939. With the changes that have occurred in the social and political spheres, it was felt that this Act was inadequate to meet the requirements and, therefore, the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, was enacted.

The Delhi Panchayat Raj Act had also to remain in abeyance because of the stay order against the Delhi Land Reforms Act. Chapter V of the Delhi Land Reforms Act (Section 150 onwards) deals with the establishment of Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats. Subsequent to the passing of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, it was felt necessary to pass a more comprehensive law namely the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, but the latter was not complete by itself and had to depend on the Delhi Land Reforms Act. As the initial formation of Gaon Sabhas had to be done under Section 150 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, which was stayed by the High Court, no action could be taken under the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act either.

After the vacation of the stay order in April, 1956, the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act has been formally enforced and the rural area has been demarcated into 204 Gaon Sabhas, grouped in 22 Circle Panchayats. Rules under the Delhi Panchayats Raj have also been framed.

The general guiding principle has been to constitute a Gaon Sabha in every village with a population of 500 or more. Each Gaon Sabha will have an elected Gaon Panchayat consisting of a *Pradhan*, and 4 to 10 *Panches*.

Each group of Gaon Sabhas will be constituted into a Circle Panchayat with elected members. Each village with a population of 1,000 shall elect two members for the Circle Panchayat. Villages with a population of more than 1,000 will elect three members. The Circle Panchayats, under special circumstances, have been given some executive functions also, but their main function will be to provide a panel for *Panchayat Adalats* from time to time. The Panchayati Adalats have been given limited revenue and civil powers, but no criminal powers.

It will thus be seen that while the executive side of the village administration will be taken care of by the Gaon Panchayats, the judicial side will be entrusted to the Circle Panchayats.

Immediate Targets and Aims.

The ultimate object is to cover up the entire rural area with a net-work of Gaon Sabhas, Gaon Panchayats and Circle Panchayat and Panchayati Adalats. The areas of the various Gaon Sabhas have already been demarcated by a notification of the Government, but elections to the Gaon Panchayat and Circle Panchayats are yet to be held. It is expected that the new Panchayat system will come into full operations in the territory during the early part of the Second Plan period.

It will then be possible to associate the Panchayats with all the Plan and development activities. According to the resources of the Panchayats, it is contemplated to build village streets, village to village roads and feeder roads connecting with the arterial roads. It should also be possible to sink better wells, to put up *Panchayat Ghars*, to establish schools and generally to organize the village life on more healthy and constructive lines.

It is expected that as the villagers get used to the imposition of local taxes and develop the habit of managing their own affairs, they will come to realize the benefits and advantages of a corporate life. These village Panchayats will undoubtedly become the best instru-

ments for mobilizing the people and for carrying out development schemes in the interest of the village communities.

Originally, no provision was made for the development of Panchayats under the Second Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission has subsequently agreed to the inclusion of this programme in the Plan provided that the over-all limit of expenditure remains unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

1. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics. (Cost Rs. 0.475 lakhs).

With a view to improving the collection and maintenance of agricultural statistics, a sum of Rs. 0.475 lakhs has been provided in the Plan. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

2. Resettlement of Landless Workers, (Cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

This provision has been approved by the Planning Commission. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES : DEHHT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision.	Financial allocations.					Physical targets for	Break up of Targets.				
			1956 57	57 58	58 59	59 60	60 61		1956 57	57 58	58 59	59 60	60 61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Admn. & Extension (sub-ordinate & Expert Staff)	1.045	0.314	0.170	0.181	0.190	0.190	No Targets.	It is a staff Scheme.				
2.	Seed Distribution Scheme	0.475	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	65770 Mds. of seed to be distributed	13,154	13,154	13,154	13,154	13,154
	Subsidy Loans	7.600	1.520	1.520	1.520	1.520	1.520						
3.	Plant protection and Locust control scheme	1.144	0.494	0.162	0.162	0.163	0.163	Area to be protected 2,89,000	46,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000
4.	Award of prizes	0.380	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	Crop competitions (10)	2	2	2	2	2
								Food and vegetable shows (10)	2	2	2	2	2
5.	Training in Canning & Preservation of Fruits	0.190	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	No. of Candidates to be trained 1080	120	240	240	240	240
								No. of Courses to be held 36	4	8	8	8	8
6.	Dev. of Horticulture	3.80	0.490	0.640	0.780	0.940	0.950	New gardens to be planted 700 acres	50	100	150	200	200
								Renovation of Old gardens 700 acres	50	100	150	200	200
								Malis to be trained 40	8	8	8	8	8
7.	Scheme for the Multiplication of Seed (Establishment of Seed farm) 5.22.	No Break up			It is proposed to establish two, 100 acres farms whenever the land is available.			When the farm starts functioning nearly 5000 mds. of nucleus seed would be available from the farm for distribution amongst the cultivators.					

SCHEMES FOR MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

NAME OF SCHEME	PLAN PROVISION Rs. in Lakhs	PHYSICAL TARGETS 1956—61	PHYSICAL TARGETS BREAK UP			COMPOST & MANURES (to be distributed in tons)	
			1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
(i) Sludge and Compost Manure Distribution	Rs. 1.90	2,80,000 Tons	40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
(ii) Fertilizers distribu- tion	Rs. 47.5	12,000 ,,	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
(iii) Blood Meal Manu- facture	Rs. .75	1,900 ,,	200	200	500	500	500

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES—DELHI

Name of the Scheme	Financial Targets. (Rupees in lakhs)					Item of work	PHYSICAL TARGETS					
	Plan 1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61		Plan 1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	
1. Setting up of an Irrigation Unit.	2.375	0.06	0.32	0.40	0.80	0.795	Area to be surveyed 1,60,000 acres.	STAFF SCHEME				
2. Sinking of Tube Wells.	6.65	...	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.85	(a) Tube-wells to be sunk 66 (b) Area to be irrigated 3300 acres. (c) Increase in food production 693 tons.	...	16	16	16	18
3*. Sinking of Surface wells.	8.056	1.83	1.83	1.65	1.65	1.096	(a) Wells to be sunk 2000. (b) Area to be irrigated 10000 acres. (c) Increase in food production 2100 tons.	300	400	400	450	410
4. Construction of Bunds.	6.175	...	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.175	(a) Bunds to be constructed 2 (b) Area to be irrigated 5250 acres. (c) Increase in food production 1312 tons.	...	...	...	...	2 on completion of Scheme
5. Boring in existing Surface wells.	3.80	...	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.90	(a) Surface wells to be bored 760 (b) Area to be irrigated 2280 acres. (c) Increase in food production 479 tons,	...	180	200	200	180
6. Pumping out water from Najafgarh lake.	4.75	...	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.00	(a) Area to be irrigated 6250 acres. (b) Increase in food production 1312 tons.	...	...	...	...	Completion of Scheme

* This scheme is being executed by Deputy Commissioner. The break up of the expenditure is tentative.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMES

S. No.	Name of Schemes.	Plan Provision.	Financial Allocation (year-wise)					Physical targets for 1956-61	Break up of Physical targets				
			1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61		1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
1.	Scheme for Reorganisation and expansion of Animal Husbandry Department.	2.850	.645	.533	.545	.557	.570	Staff Schemes	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Starting of 3 touring Dispensaries.	2.277 ¹	.784	.362	.370	.377	.384	3 units	3	...	...	...	...
3.	Scheme of Starting of 3 Out-lying Dispensaries.	.948	.193	.186	.187	.190	.192	3 units	3	...	...	...	...
4.	Scheme for Development of Gaushalas.	.921	.320	.147	.150	.152	.152	2 units	2	...	...	...	...
5.	Scheme for State and District Cattle shows.	.665	.133	.133	.133	.133	.133	25 shows	5	5	5	5	5
6.	Scheme for Eradication of Rinderpest.	.504	.390	.114	...	...	...		205000	105000	100000	...	...
								Cattle to be vaccinated					
7.	Scheme for increasing milk in rural Area.	9.500	.95	2.85	2.85	2.85	...	2000 Cattle	200	600	600	600	...
8.	Affording facilities of Veterinary Education.	.476	.031	.064	.095	.127	.159	20 candidates	4	4	4	4	4
9.	Key Village Scheme.	4.186	.636	.502	.560	1.403	1.085	2 Centres	1	...	...	1	...
		22.327											

POULTRY AND PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

(a) STATEMENT SHOWING THE PHASING OF EXPENDITURE FROM YEAR TO YEAR

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision.</i> * (Rs. in lakhs)	<i>Financial allocation</i>				
		1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60	1960—61
1. Expansion of Govt. Model Poultry Farm.	4.75	.266 .460*	.464 .300*	1.05	1.10	1.11
2. Poultry Extension Scheme.	3.23	.192	.159	.90	.969	1.01
3. Poultry Marketing Scheme.	1.52	...	.320	.350	.38	.47
4. Piggery Development Scheme.	0.47	.043	.040	.120	.129	.1

* Capital expenditure.

(b) PHYSICAL TARGETS AND BREAK UP

<i>Item of work.</i>	<i>Physical targets</i>					
	1956—61 <i>capacity</i>	1956—57	1957—58	1958—59	1959—60	1960—61
Scheme No. 1.						
Eggs to be produced.	18,00,000	1,20,000	2,40,000	3,60,000	4,80,000	6,00,000
Chicks to be produced.	45,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000
Scheme No. 2.						
1. Eggs to be produced per day.	1,64,360	1,600	5,760	16,000	41,000	1,00,000
2. Table birds to be produced per day.	1,500	100	200	300	400	500
3. Subsidy provided.	(Rs.) 92,400	13,200	15,840	18,480	21,120	23,760
4. Loan provision	(Rs.) 23,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
5. Hatching eggs to be supplied.	16,800	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360
6. Birds to be supplied for breeding.	46,200	6,600	7,920	9,240	10,500	11,880
7. Demonstration Farms to be started.	4	(2 Farms were started in 1955—56)		2	...	...
Scheme No. 3.						
1. Eggs to be marketed per day.	1,64,360	1,600	5,760	16,000	41,000	1,00,000
2. Table birds to be marketed per day.	1,500	100	200	300	400	500
Scheme No. 4.						
1. Improved boars to be distributed	125	25	25	25	25	25
2. Loan	(Rs.) 20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

AFFORESTATION SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme.	Plan provision.	Financial Allocation Revised.					Physical Targets.		Area to be covered				
		1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	1956-61	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	
	(Rs. in lakhs)						(in acres)						
1. Forest Administration Survey Extension Division.	1.90	.37	.38	.38	.38	.39	95,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	
2. Afforestation and Soil Conservation in Aravali Hills South of Delhi.	2.85	.76	.89	.56	.32	.32	1,900	380	380	380	380	380	
3. Afforestation along Jamuna Banks to bind the soil.	1.90	.46	.46	.46	.27	.25	1,900	380	380	380	380	380	
4. Planting Trees along Irrigation Channels, Railway Tracks, Road sides etc.	.95	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	475	95	95	95	95	95	
5. Development of Northern and Southern Ridges Delhi and New Delhi.	3.80	1.04	1.03	.76	.48	.49	1,900	380	380	380	380	380	

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

FISHERIES SCHEMES

FINANCIAL TARGETS		<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>					PHYSICAL TARGETS							
S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Plan allocation.	Year-wise allocation.					Item of work.	Plan Targets with Unit	Year-wise Break-up.				
			1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61			1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
1.	Development of Jheel Fisheries.	2.96	.117	.118	2.48	.122	.123	(a) Reclamation of low lying Water logged Swamps 130 acres.	...	...	...	...	130
							(b) Fish to be reared	...	...	...	...	6,000	
								6,000 mds.						
2.	Improvement of Village tank.	1.15	.222	.23	.23	.232	.235	Improvement of Village tanks for fish culture 50 tanks.	10	10	10	10	10	
3.	Co-operative Fish Marketing and Cold Storage.	3.32	.418	.437	1.559	.45	.456	Fish to be Marketed daily 40 mds. per day.	...	25	30	35	40	

DEPARTMENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—DELHI

Name of the Scheme.	Plan provision.	Financial allocation.					Physical targets for 1956-61	Break up of Plan Physical targets				
		1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61		1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs.)</i>												
1. Co-operative Credit Marketing and Warehousing Scheme.	15.20	2.96	5.86	2.43	1.98	1.97	(44 Societies)	10	9	9	8	8
2. Co-operative Education training and research scheme.	1.90	.42	.36	.36	.37	.39	(300 Trainees)	60	60	60	60	60
3. Establishment of Craftsmen Co-operative Societies and an emporium.	7.125	1.444	1.387	1.406	1.435	1.454	(100 Societies)	20	20	20	20	20
4. Scheme for providing employment to educated and Vocationally trained un-employed.	2.85	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	(20 Societies)	4	4	4	4	4
5. Co-operative Farming.	1.90	.52	.54	.54	.14	.15	(3 Societies)	1	1	1	...	...
6. Work among Women,	1.425	.295	.266	.385	.285	.294	(50 Societies)	10	10	10	10	10
Organisation of Central Co-operative Consumers Stores.	4.75	3.04	1.52	.19	...	...	(1 Store)	(1 Store)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	<u>35.15</u>	<u>9.25</u>	<u>10.51</u>	<u>5.79</u>	<u>4.78</u>	<u>4.83</u>						

N.B.—No material changes have taken place in the physical targets after the 5% out of financial allocation.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION

Name of the Scheme

(Re. in Lakhs)

Plan provision.

Year-wise Allocation.

1956—57 1957—58 1958—59 1959—60 1960—61

Consolidation of Holdings.

2.85

Nil

.76

.665

.76

.665

82

PHYSICAL TARGETS

No. of villages to be covered.

72

Nil

36

36

...

...

Preparation of Records of Rights
(No. of villages).

227

Nil

Nil

Nil

114

113

PART II.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Scope and Coverage.

The need for bringing about planned transformation in the country-side can hardly be stressed. An intensive programme of rural development was launched throughout the country in October, 1952, with the inauguration of the Community Projects Programme.

At that time, Delhi was allotted one development Block which was located in the Alipur area with its headquarters at Alipur. It comprised 105 villages with a population of 1,12,500. The area of the block totalled 1,24,500 acres, of which 91,400 acres were under cultivation.

Development work was inaugurated here personally by the Prime Minister. In the initial phase of development, a preliminary survey of all the villages was undertaken and the programme for development was chalked out on the basis of the village programme. The felt needs of the villagers were ascertained and targets were laid down for the entire project period. Twenty Village Level Workers were trained at Nilokheri and each was posted to serve a group of five villages. A Village Development Council was formed in each of the villages with the Village Level Worker as its Secretary. As far as possible, these councils represented responsible and functional leaders of the villages. The emphasis was on mobilising the villagers for development. This Block was to continue until October 1955, but it was subsequently extended for one year i. e. until September, 1956, when it was converted into a National Extension Service Block.

In October 1953, the scope of rural development programme was broadened in its application under the name of the National Extension Service, which scheme was launched in Delhi in a separate Development Block with its headquarters at Najafgarh. This block covered 83 villages with a population of 70,001 and a total area of 86,459 acres, including 65,893 acres of cultivated land. After the

necessary survey work, targets of work were laid down. All the ten village-level workers received their training at the Nilokheri Training Centre. This Block was converted into a Community Development Block with effect from 1st April 1955.

Inspired by the pattern of work adopted under these schemes, the Delhi State Government had grouped the remaining villages of the State into two separate blocks where extension and development activities were initiated on a comparatively smaller scale. One of them was the Shahadra Block comprising 67 villages with a population of 79,352 and a total area of 37,640 acres, with 24,368 acres under cultivation. This area was placed under the charge of a Senior Agricultural Assistant of the Agriculture Department. Village Development Councils were also set up with Village Level Workers as their secretaries. With the allotment of an additional N. E. S. Block in 1955, the Shahdara Block was brought under the N. E. S. scheme with effect from 1st April, 1955.

Thus by the end of the First Five Year Plan period, more than 3/4th of the rural area of Delhi had been brought within the orbit of the Programme while in the remaining part i. e. the Mehrauli area development activities were continued on a limited scale.

Proposals for the Second Five Year Plan

In Section III of Chapter XV of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission had recommended that "The Central Government should assist State Governments in establishing extensive organisations so as to bring their entire area under extensive development within a period of about ten years." In pursuance of this recommendation the National Extension Service was launched so as to cover one-fourth population of the country during the First Five Year Plan period through 1200 blocks, each covering a population of approximately 60,000 to 70,000. Thus a combination was attempted of an extensive programme which could be spread over the country within a reasonably short time with the more intensive programme to be introduced as resources became available.

In May 1954, the Development Commissioner's Conference recommended that :

- (1) the entire country should be covered by Extension Service Blocks; and

- (2) the distinction between National Extension Service Block and Community Project Block should be retained during the Second Five Year Plan period also.

In the light of the above recommendations it has been proposed to cover the entire Delhi Territory both under the extensive and the intensive programmes during the Second Plan period.

As mentioned earlier, there were two Community Development Blocks and one N. E. S. Block functioning in Delhi at the commencement of the Second Plan. One of these, the Alipur Community Development Block, was already marked out to be converted to the post-intensive N. E. S. pattern in the first year of the new Plan. At the same time, the villages of Mehrauli were to be grouped under an N. E. S. block, thus bringing about a complete coverage of the entire rural area under one or the other programmes.

New Development Blocks

With a rural and semi-urban population of about 5.25 lakhs scattered about in these Blocks, it has been felt that Blocks demarcated on the old basis have a population much in excess than actually desired for ensuring maximum benefits to the villagers. Therefore, a readjustment of the villages, thus distributing them into eight blocks, is proposed to be carried out under the Second Five Year Plan.

The names of the proposed Blocks, with their headquarters, number of villages and population are given below :

<i>Block</i>	<i>Hqs</i>	<i>No. of villages</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Alipur Dev. Block	Alipur	55	63,000
2. Najafgarh „	Najafgarh	49	61,000
3. Shahadra NES Block	Shahadra	42	86,700
4. Mehrauli NES Block	Mehrauli	42	66,100
5. Bawana NES Block	Bawana	36	63,800
6. Nangloi NES Block	Nangloi	29	60,000
7. Palam NES Block	Palam	24	63,100
8. Okhla NES Block	Okhla	37	61,000

All these new Blocks will be carved out by stages. The first stage will be a total coverage of the Territory during the first year

of the Second Plan by the establishment of the Mehrauli Block. The re-demarcation of the new Blocks will be undertaken step by step in subsequent years, so that the villages in the old Blocks continue to be served by the parent Block until the new separate Block is provided for.

The details and description of the proposed new Blocks are as follows :

Alipur

This Block has to be carved out of the existing Community Project Block, Alipur, consisting of 105 villages. The proposed Block will comprise only 55 villages with a total population of 63,000 people.

Situation : It is situated in the North of Delhi Territory ; River Jamuna forms the Eastern boundary of the Block and on Western side it will have a common boundary with the proposed Bawana National Extension Service Block. Towards its North is the U. P. State. This block will cover a major part of the '*Khaddar*' area with a total area of 70,000 acres, of which 43,000 acres are under cultivation. The present irrigated area is about 10,000 acres. Irrigation is mostly done by surface wells, a few tube-wells and by an outlet of the Western Jamuna Canal. Since this area is frequently inundated during the monsoons and there is lack of irrigation water during the off-season, the agricultural development has not shown much progress in the past. Lack of communication facilities is another limiting factor in the development of this area. The area has thus remained under-developed.

The existing Alipur Block, was started in October 1952. From the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, it is being run as a National Extension Service Block. Later about 50 villages are to be detached from the old Block but these shall continue to get assistance under the old Block, till the same are covered under the remaining Blocks being proposed under the Second Five Year Plan.

Community Project Block Najafgarh

The existing Najafgarh Block was started as National Extension Service Block in October, 1953. It had covered only 1½ years under

the Extension Service, when it was converted into a Community Project Block, for intensive development in 1955. The Community Project Block is to continue for three years from April 1955. So this period of the Community Project Block transcends the period of the First Five Year Plan upto April 1958, after which it will be converted again as an National Extension Service Block. Prior to its conversion, the Community Project Block will maintain its entity.

National Extension Service Block, Shahadra

The Block as proposed now has to be carved out of the existing National Extension Service Block, Shahadra.

Situation : It is in the Eastern side of the Territory, surrounded by U.P. on the East-North side, Jumna on Western side and proposed Okhla Block on Southern side. It will consist of 42 villages with a population of 86,700. The area, including even the urban area is mostly under developed, ill-communicated and mostly well irrigated. Therefore, it requires a well planned development programme.

The existing National Extension Service Block, Shahadra, started functioning in April 1955.

National Extension Service Block, Mehrauli

The Block as proposed comprises 42 villages situated in the extreme South of Delhi Territory with headquarters at Mehrauli. The Block will be surrounded by Okhla National Extension Service Block on the Eastern side, New Delhi on the Northern side and Palam National Extension Service Block on the Western side. The Southern boundaries are attached to Punjab. The total population of the area will be approximately 66,100.

This was the only area where extension service was not provided under the NES scheme. Under the Second Plan, the whole of this area consisting of 66 villages with a population of 47,833 and a total area of 57,108 acres, will be covered under the NES scheme. Later, when the blocks are reorganised, the number of villages in the Block will be reduced to 42.

National Extension Service Block, Bawana

The Block as proposed comprises 36 villages on the North Western side of Delhi Territory with headquarters at Bawana. The Block

is surrounded by Alipur Block on the North-Eastern side, and Nangloi Block on the South-Eastern side, U. P. on the North-Western side and Najafgarh on the South-Western side. The total population of the area is 63,800.

The block has been exclusively carved out of the existing Alipur Block. Therefore during the First Five Year Plan the villages of the proposed Block were being served under the intensive Development scheme of Alipur.

The soil and general condition of the area is like that of Alipur and hence it requires sufficient development. The area will be served under the National Extension Service Block, Alipur, till April 1957. Thereafter the area will be in itself a full-fledged Block with headquarters at Bawana.

National Extension Service Block, Najafgarh

The Block as proposed now has been carved out of the existing Community Project Block, Najafgarh. The proposed Block is situated on the Western side of the Delhi Territory. The Block will have common boundaries with Bawana and Nangloi Blocks on the Northern and North-Eastern sides, with Palam towards the Southern side and Punjab on the Western side. The proposed Block will consist of 49 villages, with a population of 61,000.

The area is mostly undeveloped, ill-communicated and mostly well and Jhil irrigated. Therefore, it requires a great deal of development.

As already stated, the Najafgarh Community Project Block will cease to exist as a CP Block in 1958-59. Thereafter it will continue as NES Block.

National Extension Service Block Nangloi

The proposed Block is comparatively small, thus comprising 29 villages, but it fulfills the condition of population which will be 60,000. The headquarters of the Block will be located at Nangloi.

It is surrounded by the Bawana National Extension Service Block on the Northern side, Najafgarh on the South and South-Western side and Palam NES Block on the Western side.

The Block has been carved out of the existing Najafgarh and Alipur Community Project Block. The respective villages shall

continue to be served by the parent Blocks till Nangloi National Extension Service Block comes into existence in April 1958, the third year of the Second Plan.

The area is like that of Alipur and Najafgarh Blocks and requires intensive development.

National Extension Service Block, Palam

The Block proposed is comparatively smaller as regards the number of villages. It will consist of 24 villages only. But the population of the area is 63,100, which justifies the provision of the Block. The Block headquarters will be at Palam. The area is surrounded by the Nangloi Block on Northern side, Mehrauli on the South-Eastern side. Najafgarh on the Western side and Delhi on the Eastern side.

The Block has been carved out of the existing Najafgarh Community Project Block and Mehrauli State Block and a few villages of the Cantment area which were not included in any block during the First Five Year Plan.

The area is like that of Najafgarh and requires intensive development.

National Extension Service Block, Okhla

The Block as proposed comprises 37 villages with a population of 61,000. The Block forms the South-Eastern side of Delhi. On its North will be Shahadra National Extension Service Block. Towards the South and Eastern side are U. P. districts. On the South-Eastern side is Mehrauli block and North-Western side is covered by Delhi and New Delhi cities.

The Block has been carved out of the existing Shahadra NES Block and Mehrauli State Block, and a few villages on the Jamuna bank which were not included in any block during the First Five Year Plan.

The villages detached from the Shahadra Block will continue to be served by the same Block upto April 1960, when the Okhla NES Block will come into existence in the fifth year of the Second Plan.

The area is similar to that of Shahadra and requires sufficient development.

STAFF FOR EACH BLOCK

The following minimum staff is proposed for the new blocks :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>ngth for One block</i>	<i>Strength for eight blocks</i>
1.	Block Development Officer (Scale Rs. 250-15-400)	1	8
2.	Extension Officer (Scale Rs. 160-10-300)	3	8
3.	Overseer (Scale Rs. 100-8-140 EB=10-300)	1	8
4.	Village Level Workers (Scale Rs. 55-3-85-4-125-130)	10	80
5.	Accountant/Stenographer (Scale Rs. 80-5-120-8-200-10-300)	1	8
6.	Typist (Scale Rs. 55-3-85-4-125-5-130)	1	8
7.	Junior Clerk (Scale Rs. 55-3-85-4-125-5-5130)	1	7 (less
8.	Driver (Scale Rs. 60-5/2-75)	1	Najafgarh) 8
9.	Class IV Servants	3	25 excess Najafgarh)

The staff has been strictly proposed in accordance with the direction included in a manual of the Community Projects Administration.

EXPENDITURE

An ad hoc allotment of Rs. 51.30 lakhs, has been made under the Second Five Year Plan for community Projects and N. E. S. programme of Delhi administration. But as a result of further discussions with the Ministry of Community Development this

amount has been reduced to Rs. 31·95 lakhs, with the following year-wise break-up :—

1956-57	...	Rs. 1·48 lakhs
1957-58	...	Rs. 3·63 „
1958-59	...	Rs. 7·94 „
1959-60	...	Rs. 9·12 „
1960-61	...	Rs. 9·78 „
<hr/>		
Total		Rs. 31·95 lakhs.

Statement showing the names and number of villages in each of the proposed new Blocks.

ALIPUR

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Alipur	2000	28. Wasirabad	200
2. Khampur	800	29. Shamepur	1500
3. Baqauli	600	30. Libaspur	700
4. Budhpur	600	31. Pipalthala	1000
5. Siraspur	1000	32. Azadpur	3000
6. Nanglipoona	800	33. Bharola	1000
7. Bakhtawarpur	2100	34. Bhalaswa	700
8. Tigipur	500	35. Haidarpur	1200
9. Sungarpur	300	36. Badli	2200
10. Hamidpur	600	37. Khera Kalan	2500
11. Fatehpur Jat	100	38. Khera Khurd	2000
12. Modhpur	500	39. Naya Bans	1000
Ramzanpur		40. Holambi Khurd	800
13. Palla	1000	41. Holambai Kalan	1000
14. Akbarpur Majra	600	42. Hikri Khurd	800
15. Tajpur Kalan	900	43. Shahpur Garhi	3000
16. Jhingola	400	44. Bhorgarh	600
17. Mukhmelpur	3000	45. Singhu	600
18. Kiranki	3000	46. Singhola	600
19. Kushak	3000	47. Kheragarhi	1000
20. Jhindpur	3000	48. Shakurpur	1100
21. Qadipur	3000	49. Shakurbasti	3000
22. Burari	2200	50. Pitampura	1000
23. Jharauda	200	51. Wazirpur	1500
24. Dahirpur	600	52. Naharpur	1000
25. Dhaka	1700	53. Sahipur	300
26. Jagatpur	1000	54. Rampura	3000
27. Mukandpur	300	55. Sahibabad	2000
		Total	63,000

NAJAFGARH

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Najafgarh	6000	32. Milakpur	1000
2. Dichaon Kalan	3000	33. Guman Hera	1300
3. Jharoda	2500	34. Jhuljhuli	400
4. Surakhpur	200	35. Dhansa	2000
5. Nangli Sakrawati	500	36. Isapur	2100
6. Kakrola	1300	37. Bakargarh	200
7. Roshanpura	500	38. Sarangpur	300
8. Didarpur	800	39. Kazipur	600
9. Kharia	1300	40. Raota	1000
10. Paprawat	1300	41. Galibpur	400
11. Mitraon	2000	42. Deorala	200
12. Mumdhela Khurd	900	43. Bapraula	800
13. Mundhela Kalan	1900	44. Niwada	900
14. Kair	1900	45. Hastal	1500
15. Sureha	1000	46. Matraola	600
16. Jaffarpur	900	47. Chawla	2200
17. Khara Dabar	700	48. Kangan Heri	1000
18. Kharkhan Jauwal	400	49. Raola Khanpur	500
19. Kharkhair Nahar	300	50. Goela Khurd	500
20. Daulatpur	500	51. Tajpur	300
21. Hussanpur	400	52. Dhul Sira	600
22. Puidwalakalan	900	53. Bawraoli	600
23. Pindwalakhurd	500	54. Raghapur	100
24. Shikarpur	800	55. Nanak Heri	300
25. Jhatikra	500	56. Bharthal	1500
26. Bhadusara	400	57. Pochanpur	700
27. Haslatpur Khawad	200	58. Kapashera	1500
28. Ujwa	1500	59. Budhela	1200
29. Samaspur	800	60. Nangli Zahib surrounding colonies.	3000
30. Kharkhari Road	400		
31. Daryapur Khurd	500		
		Total	61,000

SHAHDARA.

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Shahdara	50,000	22. Mandoli	800
2. Jheel Kuranja	7000	23. Gaboli	400
3. Gandhi Nagar	8000	24. Gokalpur	800
4. Ghondli	1000	25. Zafarabad	800
5. Khureji Khas	1000	26. Maryapur	500
6. Mandauli Fazalpur	1800	27. Naya Goa	100
7. Shakarpur	500	28. Kaithwada	150
8. Shameshpur	150	29. Ganauni	300
9. Kotra	100	30. Usmanpur	600
10. Nangli Razapur	100	31. Sherpur	600
11. Kondli	5500	32. Saadatpur	300
12. Gahroli	500	33. Mastafabad	300
13. Khichnipur	600	34. Beharipur	400
14. Gazipur	800	35. Dayalpur	400
15. Hasanpur	100	36. Khirajori	400
16. Kalkar Dana	1600	37. Mirpur Turak	400
17. Jhalurik	500	38. Jehripur	300
18. Seelampur	1000	39. Karamd Nagar	1200
19. Taharpur	5000	40. Sabapur Ghahan	600
20. Sandarpur	100	41. Sababpur Gojar	1200
21. Uldharanpur	100	42. Gahi Nanda	500
		Total	86,700

MEHRAULI

1. Mehrauli	12000	8. Maidan Garhi	1800
2. Kishangarh	500	9. Neb Sarai	800
3. Ghatorni	1800	10. Saidal Ajaib	600
4. Masandpur	1000	11. Rajpur Khurd	700
5. Aya Nagar	1800	12. Satpuri	200
6. Gadaipur	1100	13. Fatehpur	900
7. Chhatarpur	1400	14. Asamla	1200

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
15. Chandan Hulla	1000	29. Ladosarai	1100
16. Dera	900	30. Hauz Rani	400
17. Mandi	1200	31. Begampur	1200
18. Bhati	1100	32. Kalosarai	1200
19. Jonapur	900	33. Yusufsarai	1200
20. Sultanpur	600	34. Shahpur Jat	1200
21. BadarPur	3000	35. Hauz Khas	500
22. Takhurd	900	36. Hamyan	600
23. Taghlukabad	1000	37. Khasera	300
24. Pul Palho	200	38. Munirka	1500
25. Pehampur	1000	39. Mohdpur	600
26. Tigip	100	40. Bar Sarai	400
27. Deoli	800	41. Jia Sarai	200
28. Adhchin	600	42. Katvari Sarai	500

Total

66,100

BAWANA

1. Bawana	4000	19. Kanjhawla	2000
2. Nangal Thokran	1600	20. Chandpur Dabas	500
3. Bazidpur	1600	21. Salahpur Majra	800
4. Davyapur	1000	22. Budhanpur	600
5. Choga	1500	23. Jatkhori	700
6. Sanoth	1500	24. Qutabgarh	1600
7. Bankner	2000	25. Gheora	1800
8. Lampur	1000	26. Sawda	300
9. Kuchandi	1500	27. Righala	1500
10. Hareoli	700	28. Mohdpur Majri	400
11. Katewra	1000	29. Karala	3000
12. Mungaspur	1000	30. Puth Khurd	2900
13. Punjab Khore	500	31. Pahaladpur Banger	2000
14. Jaunti	1800	32. Barwala	1300
15. Chatesar	500	33. Sultanpur Dabas	1200
16. Garhi Randhala	600	34. Narela	15000
17. Madanpur	1000	35. Khraini	300
18. Ladpur	2000		

Total

63,800

NANGLOI

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Nangloi	250	16. Begampur	800
2. Pira Garhi	700	17. Mangolpur Kala	1500
3. Madipur	5000	18. Mangolpur Khurd	500
4. Nangloi Shahidan	400	19. Kirari Suleman Nagar	1500
5. Jawala Heri	500	20. Sultanpur Majra	600
6. Randhala	900	21. Mubarikpur	1100
7. Tilangpur	500	22. Ranikhera	1200
8. Nilothi	600	23. Rasulpur	1000
9. Mundka	3500	24. Basi Daryapur	5000
10. Qamardin Nagar	800	25. Tihar village & surrounding Colonies	15000
11. Hirankudna	800	26. Kishanpur	900
12. Bakarwala	1200	27. Khyala	1000
13. Nilwal	800	28. Tatarpur	3000
14. Tikri Kalan	2500	29. Chokhandi	600
15. Puth Kalan	2400		
		Total	60,000

PALAM

1. Palam	4000	12. Nangal Raya & surrounding colonies	4000
2. Dabri	600	13. Naraina	3500
3. Bawrola	600	14. Todapur	500
4. Ambarhai	400	15. Dasghara	400
5. Bindapur	500	16. Basantnager	1200
6. Nasirpur	600	17. Mehramnagar	500
7. Shahabad Mohdpur	1800	18. Manala Puri	1000
8. Nangal Dewat	1400	19. Mahpalpur	2500
9. Sambhalka	500	20. Rajohri	2000
10. Aslatpur	300	21. Rangpuri	1500
11. Posangipur	300	22. Delhi Cantt :	35000
		Total	63,100

OKHLA

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Okhla	1500	19. Sarai Jubna	1100
2. Masjid Mori	3000	20. Jōga Bai	200
3. Garhi Jhasia	500	21. Khizrabad	900
4. Madangir	500	22. Toma Nagar	1200
5. Chiragh Delhi sur- rounding colonies	17500	23. Sarai Kalekhan	1000
6. Shekh Sarai	1100	24. Nangli Razapur	800
7. Kotla Mubarakpur	2500	25. Chila	1000
8. Ishwarnagar	500	26. Bhoga Janghera	13000
9. Jaitpur	900	27. Kilokri	1000
10. Miltpur	500	28. Nizammuddin	1500
11. Tajpur	300	29. Madipur	500
12. Molara Band	500	30. Kotla Mogigram	300
13. Molar Band (New)	300	31. Badarpur	700
14. Aali	700	32. Dahipur	600
15. Madanpur	3500	33. Behlolpur Bangor	700
16. Saidbad	—	34. Charundar Nimka	2000
17. Jasola	900	35. Patparganj	1000
18. Masigarh	700	36. Tughlakabad	1000
		37. Tikhand	900
		Total	61,000

PART III.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

SECTION 1.

Scheme for extension of the Western Jamuna Canal. (Delhi's share of the Cost Rs. 14.25 lakhs).

Adjacent to the territory of Delhi are the States of Punjab and U.P., both of which have a vast system of canal irrigation. At present, the supply of canal water for irrigation purposes in Delhi Territory from the Western Jamuna Canal is under the control of the Punjab Government. The scheme for the extension of Western Jamuna Canal has, therefore, to be prepared and executed by the Canal Department of the Punjab Government.

The Superintending Engineer, Western Jamuna Canal, has prepared a very ambitious and comprehensive scheme which envisages the provision of perennial irrigation to 5,90,000 acres of cultivable commanded area of Delhi territory, Gurgaon district (Punjab) and Bharatpur (Rajasthan). The scheme will also provide a supply of 100 cusecs of water for augmenting the water supply in Delhi urban area. The entire project will be executed at a cost of Rs. 5 crores.

Earlier Schemes.

A scheme to extend the Western Jamuna Canal by tunnelling through the Delhi ridge, for irrigating nearly 4 lakh acres in Gurgaon district was first appreciated in 1943 and on the basis of that a tunnel project was prepared, in 1945. The main features of the scheme were to provide flow irrigation to about 3,70,000 acres of culturable commanded area in Gurgaon district and 26,622 acres in the Najafgarh area of the Delhi territory, when surplus monsoon supplies in the river Jamuna after meeting the requirements of the Western Jamuna and Agra Canals were available. But due to various reasons the scheme could not be pursued.

Subsequently the Punjab Irrigation Department explored the possibilities of taking off a Gurgaon Canal from the Okhla weir, but this idea has also been dropped in favour of the new scheme which provides for perennial irrigation in Delhi territory, Gurgaon district and Bharatpur.

Gurgaon Canal Scheme—1956 Alignment.

Under the new scheme, it is proposed to take off a canal from the Delhi tail distributory and to align it parallel to Moghalpura Minor for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The feeder will cross Delhi-Bhatinda railway about 3 miles to the west of Shakurbasti Railway Station. Thereafter the alignment is proposed through Garhi Pira and Jawala Heri villages crossing the Najafgarh drain, near the second village. The distributory system for the Najafgarh area will branch off from a point between Najafgarh Drain and Najafgarh Road. The canal will then cross the Delhi Najafgarh Road near Rajouri Gardens, run parallel to the Ring Road and cross the Delhi-Rewari Railway line near village Naraina. The colonies of Motinagar, Ramesh Nagar and the industrial area will be left on the east of the canal. The regulating centre for the Gurgaon Distributory will be established near its crossing with the Delhi-Rewari Railway line. Thereafter the canal will pass through the vacant lands of village Naraina and enter a tunnel at a distance of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Head.

The tunnel will be 3 miles long, 15 feet inside diameter and horse-shoe shaped. The tunnel will have its outfall near the parade ground of the President's Body Guards, *i.e.*, on the west of the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

The canal will then run in the Kushak Nala, passing along the Prime Minister's residence, the Race Course and Safdarjang Airport. The Diplomatic enclave and Ashoka Hotel will be on the west of the canal. Crossing the Delhi-Safdarjang Railway and the Delhi Mehrauli Road, where a regulating centre will be established so as to avoid storm water from the discharge of the Kushak Nala. The canal will flow along Kotla Mubarakpur and the outskirts of Lajpat Nagar and then run along south of the Ring Road towards Okhla.

As a matter of fact, various alternative alignments have been kept in mind below the crossing of the canal with the Mehrauli Road covering its stretch up to a point near Kalkaji Temple.

Across Okhla rocks the best possible route involving the minimum cutting will be adopted and the canal will be excavated parallel to the Western Railway track, dodging here and there heavy rock and unfavourable drainage by easy curves. Thus the canal will run between the Delhi-Mathura railway and the hills up to Faridabad, from where the canal system will be laid out in the remaining part of the Gurgaon district.

As has been stated earlier, the canal will be perennial and will not close down except for about five to ten days in a year.

Benefits to Delhi Territory.

Besides, extending the irrigation facilities to the Najafgarh area of Delhi territory, the canal will provide 100 cusecs of water for the Delhi urban area. It must be stated here that the Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Board are continuously confronted with the serious problem of finding water for the colonies and settlements in South Delhi. By obtaining filtered and unfiltered water supplies from a few points along the canal, the Board will save very heavy costs of the installation of lengthy pipelines and high lift pumping sets.

Certain lengths of the canal through the Delhi urban area, say one mile length upstream of the proposed tunnel and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles length from the Mehrauli Road crossing to near about Lajpat Nagar, will be constructed to a width of 70 to 80 feet, and a depth of about 5 feet, so as to provide the citizens of Delhi with opportunities for establishing centres for aquatic sports and boat clubs etc. A number of bathing ghats will also be established along the canal.

Thus it will be seen that the proposed project has many extra-advantages over the earlier schemes.

The total cost of the entire project is estimated to be Rs. 5 crores. This is to be shared by the partner States of the Punjab and Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi. A sum of Rs. 14.25 lakhs has been provided in the Plan of Delhi Administration.

In order to ensure the supply of 100 cusecs of water for Delhi urban area, it is proposed to instal 70 tube wells of 2 cusecs capacity each, at an approximate cost of Rs. 49 lakhs, along the Western Jamuna Canal area. The tube wells will be worked for about 8 to 9 months in a year during the off-monsoon season.

The first 26 miles of the feeder canal will pass through the Delhi territory. For about 18 miles the canal will pass through the Greater Delhi urban area.

For extending the irrigation facilities in the Najafgarh area of Delhi territory, it is proposed to take off the New Delhi Minor and other distributories about 3 miles up stream of the tunnel entrance at a point between the Najafgarh Drain and the Delhi-Najafgarh Road. Another distributory will branch off from close to the Delhi-Rewari Railway line, which will be aligned on the north-west, parallel to and between the Railway and the Delhi-Gurgaon Road, thus reach the Gurgaon town and its neighbourhood.

It is estimated that in the Najafgarh Block of Delhi Territory this canal system will provide irrigation to 44,000 acres of gross commanded area. On the basis of 40% intensity of irrigation, the annual gross culturable area will be 17,600 acres, which will yield approximately 3,500 tons of foodgrains annually after the completion of the project.

The sum of Rs. 14.25 lakhs provided in Delhi's Second Five Year Plan for the extension of canal irrigation system will be paid by the Delhi Administration as its contribution to the Punjab Government for the execution of the entire project. The scheme is at present under technical consideration by the Government of India.

Financial Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Period.	1956-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61
14.25	—	4.00	4.50	3.75	2.00

SECTION 2.

POWER PROJECTS

With the rapid expansion of the urban areas of Delhi, the demand for electricity for domestic, civic and industrial purposes has naturally been showing a sharp upward trend. This poses a big problem inspite of the promised supply from the Bhakra Nangal because Hydro electric power has to be generated locally and the installation of new plants is a costly and long process, involving considerable delay. Bold and imaginative efforts have, however, been made by the Delhi Electricity Board since the end of World War II, and generally speaking, the Board has managed considerably well to tackle the problem in its varied aspects.

The increased generation of electricity locally, as well as its further supplementation from the Bhakra-Nangal Hydel Project, has to some extent improved the Position of supply with the implementation off the First Five Year plan which entailed a total expenditure of Rs. 393.04 lakhs. The position is likely to be further improved by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 403.75 lakhs has been included in the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi Administration to improve the generating capacity and the distribution system of electricity in Delhi. This amount has been distributed as follows :

Delhi State Electricity Board	Rs. 187.15 lakhs
New Delhi Municipal Committee	„ 145.35 „
For Delhi and nine Notified areas (extension of street lighting)	„ „
Rural Electrification	„ 47.50 „
	„ 23.75 „
Total	<u>Rs. 403.57 lakhs</u>

But the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India and the Planning Commission have further approved additional

expenditure for the extension of the generating capacity and the distribution system of the Delhi Electricity Board. It is expected that the schemes to be executed by the Delhi Electricity Board during the Second Five Year Plan period will now cost approximately Rs. 790.00 lakhs. In addition to these schemes, the electrification and street lighting schemes of the various local bodies are expected to cost Rs. 192.85 lakhs and the scheme for rural electrification will entail further expenditure of Rs. 23.75 lakhs, as indicated above.

Thus the total expenditure on Power Projects and electrification schemes during the Second Five Year Plan will be about Rs. 982.85 lakhs.

(a) DELHI ELECTRICITY BOARD

Supply Position

A scheme for increasing the generating capacity of the Delhi Power House by 20,000 K.W. initiated in 1948 was completed in 1952. For further increase in the power supply the Delhi Electricity Board depended on the Bhakra-Nangal Project. According to the original estimates, power to the extent of 40,000 K. W. was to be delivered by the Punjab Government from its Nangal Grid. Subsequently, however, the Punjab Government agreed to supply only 20,000 K. W.

In accordance with the original time schedule, power from the Nangal system was to be delivered in Delhi in 1952. Actually, however, the first instalment of 10,000 K. W. out of the above mentioned 20,000 K. W. was delivered only in April 1955. The second instalment of 10,000 K. W. which was scheduled to be supplied in December, 1955 was not delivered until the 26th August 1956, when a small quantity of power, viz., 3500 K.W. was drawn from the Nangal system.

One April 1, 1956, the position of power supply in Delhi was as follows :—

The effective generating capacity

of the power stations.	40,000 K.W.
Quota of Nangal Power in Delhi	10,000 K.W.
	<hr/>
Total	50,000 K.W.
	<hr/>

Due to some technical reasons, that is, the non-completions such as synchronous condensers, the full quota expected from the Nangal Grid could not be availed of. But by the beginning of 1957, 22,000 K. W. power was available from the Nangal Hydro-electric Grid.

The Delhi State Electricity Board has now launched an ambitious programme for the extension of the local generating capacity and the distribution of electricity in Delhi. In this connection, it must be mentioned that the Punjab Government has further agreed to supply 40,000 K.W of power to Delhi on the completion of its Hydro-electric Power Station at Bhakra. But this supply is expected to be made available sometime during 1960-61.

Estimate of requirements

Originally the Second Plan scheme was worked out on the basis that 60,000 KW of power would be available at the beginning of the Second Plan period and the anticipated additional increase in the demand would be to the extent of 95,000 K.W. A recent survey of the power requirements of Delhi Territory, carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission, has revealed, however, that the anticipated total demand by 1960-61 would be of the order of 1,46,000 KW. Among the many factors which have contributed to the increased demand for power, a mention may be made of the huge constructive programme which has been undertaken by the Government of India and other parties in urban Delhi. A large number of multi-storied buildings are under construction, which are designed for air-conditioning and require additional power connections. The house-building activity has also been on the increase and a large number of residential areas have been springing up in all directions. Many roads are being widened and need to be provided with better lighting arrangements.

As a result of these activities and in anticipation of the increase in population and its requirements by 1960-61, it has become necessary for the Delhi State Electricity Board to provide additional generating and distribution capacity, as early as possible.

1. Generation Projects—Stations and connected works

The firm generating capacity of the Board's power station at the beginning of the Plan period was 40,000 K.W. which is proposed to be increased to 97,000 K.W. by—

(a) 4000 KW by inter-connection of the steam ranges of the Board's A & B Power Stations.

(b) Installation of 3,000 KW of thermal plant at an approximate cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) Installation of 20,000 KW of Diesel plant, and

(d) 30,000 KW of thermal plant.

With the present supply of 20,000 KW from the Nangal system of the Punjab Government and the likely addition of 40,000 KW expected in 1960-61 from the Bhakra system, the net available capacity for distribution of electricity in Delhi would be adequate to cater for the total anticipated demand of 1,46,000 KW.

Normally all extensions of the generating plant in Delhi should be thermal as this would be more economical. But the delivery of the Thermal Plants is likely to be delayed. On the other hand, there is the urgent need of providing additional generating capacity at the earliest possible date. The Board, has, therefore, arranged to instal a Diesel generating plant aggregating to a capacity 20,000 KW at an estimated cost of Rs. 105 lakhs during calender years 1957 and 1958. The Board is also proposing to instal one 30,000 KW capacity Thermal plant for commissioning by about the middle of 1960 at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs approximately.

Orders have already been placed for 20,000 KW diesel plants out of which 6,000 KW of plants have already been received in Delhi and the supply of the remaining 14,000 KW plants is expected during the year 1957-58. It is expected that their full generating capacity can be progressively commissioned by the middle of the calender year 1958. An increase of 4,000 KW is also expected through inter-connecting the steam ranges of A & B Power Stations. Besides, there is the installation of 3,000 KW of Thermal Plant at an early date. Thus by middle of 1958, Delhi's generating capacity is expected to be augmented by 27,000 KW.

2. Transmission and Distribution System.

Along with the extension of generating capacity, the distribution system has also to be extended progressively.

In the Second Five Year Plan the following items of works are envisaged :—

(i) Completion of 33,000 volt grid alongwith connected sub-stations.

(ii) Erection of 11 KW lines for supply to various rural places given below :—

- (a) Narela
- (b) Najafgarh
- (c) Palam
- (d) Badarpur
- (e) Shahdara (Second line)

During 1956-57, 18 miles of 33,000 volts transmission line was erected and two grid sub-stations of aggregate capacity 16,000 KVA were commissioned. Fourteen miles of 11,000 volt distribution lines were also completed during the same period. The distribution sub-station capacity of the Board's system has increased by about 6,200 KW during the year.

3. Administrative and Residential Buildings.

The Board has planned to provide residential quarters for its staff, for which a plot of land measuring about 15 acres has already been acquired in Tripolia. Staff quarters are also intended to be provided at the 33,000 volt grid sub-stations at Rohtak Road, Ridge Valley and Kilokri and in the Industrial Area on Najafgarh Road to facilitate the maintenance and operation of the Board's supply system.

It is also proposed to construct Zonal offices in various zones for affording service facilities to the consumers. The Board is also proposing to construct a Central Office building.

4. Other Items.

It is estimated that during the next five years, a total expenditure of about 8.57 lakhs will be incurred on the purchase of instruments and general equipment, furniture and fittings, telephones, transport vehicles and on miscellaneous items of work.

5. Rural Electrification.

It is proposed to electrify 52 villages during the Second Five Year Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 23.75 lakhs exists in the plan for this purpose.

Foreign Exchange.

As heavy electrical equipments are not manufactured in the country, they have to be imported from foreign countries. The foreign exchange requirement for the Plan period has been estimated to be about Rs. 350 lakhs. It is, however, worth mentioning that the installation of 30 KW steam plant is being aided by the Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S.A., thus saving the foreign exchange by about Rs. 200 lakhs.

DELHI STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Statement showing year-wise provision of the Second Five Year Plan

S. No.	Scheme	Original sanction after 5% cut	Modified plan provision 1956-61	Amount spent in 1956-57 (estimated)	Future Programme.			
					1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Power station connected works.	13.28	444.57	35.58	71.00	58.41	45.00	109.58
2.	Transmission and Distribution system.	156.87	289.29	51.86	57.17	81.51	49.05	49.69
3.	Administrative and Residential Buildings.	12.40	24.45	0.65	12.30	6.50	3.50	1.50
4.	Miscellaneous works.	4.60	8.57	0.62	1.95	3.50	1.50	1.00
	Total	187.15	766.88	88.71	142.42	149.92	99.05	161.77
5.	Rural Electrification.	23.75	23.75	—	This money has not yet been placed at the disposal of the Board by the Delhi Administration.			
	Total	210.90	790.63					
			Say 790.00					

All items are Rs. in lakhs.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES (LOCAL BODIES)

As mentioned earlier, during the Second Five Year Plan period, the various local bodies in Delhi will receive loans totalling Rs. 192·85 lakhs for their electrification schemes. The provision of Rs. 145·00 lakhs for the New Delhi Municipal Committee is by far the largest. Other local bodies including the Delhi Municipal Committee, the South Delhi Municipal Committee, the West Delhi Municipal Committee, the Municipal Committee, Delhi-Shahdara, and the Notified Area Committees of Civil Station, Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli will between themselves share an amount of Rs. 47·50 lakhs, as per details given below :—

Break-up of Allocations for Electrification Schemes, (as worked out by the Local Self Government of Delhi Administration.)

S. No.	Name of the Local Body.	Provision. 1956-61	Year-wise Break-up.				
			1956-57 (Rs. in Lakhs.)	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	New Delhi Municipal Committee.	145·00	45·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00
2.	Delhi Municipal Committee.	33·00	5·00	7·30	·30	7·60	4·80
3.	South Delhi Municipal Committee.	9·85	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	1·85
4.	West Delhi Municipal Committee.	0·30	0·05	0·10	0·10	0·05	—
5.	Municipal Committee Delhi-Shahdara.	1·00	0·50	0·50	—	—	—
6.	Notified Area Committee Civil Station.	0·75	0·25	0·25	0·25	—	—
7.	Notified Area Committee, Narela.	2·00	0·40	0·40	0·40	0·40	0·40
8.	Notified Area Committee, Najafgarh, Delhi.	0·70	—	—	0·20	0·30	0·20
9.	Notified Area Committee, Mehrauli.	0·25	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05
		192·85	53·25	35·60	36·30	35·40	32·30

*The electrification scheme of the various local bodies are being finalised and are likely to be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval very soon.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs is the Plan provision for electricity works in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area. The Committee has worked out schemes according to the following year-wise break up of the financial allocation :—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>				
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	25.00

During 1956-57 the Committee is reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 41.43 lakhs for the execution of various works including the electrification of Diplomatic Enclave (Private Development Sector and the Main Scheme), Rajinder Nagar, Lajpat Nagar Neighbourhoods, Kilokri, Golf Link area, Jorbagh Nursery, Kaka Nagar, Indraprastha Estate. Area to the north of Safdarjang Hospital, Area to the south of Krishan Nagar and many other areas under the jurisdiction of the Committee. The feeder and distribution systems in these areas have also been considerably strengthened.

Most of the works initiated during the first year are proposed to be continued during the subsequent years, though it is expected that a large number among these will be completed during 1957-58.

Besides the completion of works in progress, new electrical works proposed to be undertaken during 1957-58 are expected to cover the Minto Road area, Connaught Place, Gole Market area and {Aram Bagh area, Central Secretariat area, Kotla Mubarakpur, Gautam Nagar, Masjid Moth, Diplomatic Enclave, Rajpath, Janpath, Babar Road area, Kaka Nagar, Golf Link, Sunder Nagar area, Lajpat Nagar, Jangpura, Hindustan Housing Factory area and Pusa Institute area. The Committee has budgeted an amount of Rs. 55 lakhs for electrification works during 1957-58.

**REVISED WORKS PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR
1956-57 (ELECTRIC)**

Part "A" (Electrical Works in Progress on 1-4-56)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57.</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
1.	Electrification of Diplomat in Enclave (Private Development Sector).	1,50,000	1,08,962/11/-
2.	Electrification of Diplomatic Enclave (Main Scheme).	3,00,000	1,89,582/7/-
3.	Electrification of Rajinder Nagar.	65,400	11,156/1/-
4.	Prov. O.H.G.S. Distt. in N. E. Neighbourhood Lajpat Nagar.	25,600	—
5.	Prov. Single room tenements central Kilokri Scheme.	23,000	379/1/-
6.	Prov. East of Central Neighbour- hood Lajpat Nagar.	30,000	15,350/14/-
7.	Prov. East III Lajpat Nagar.	1,12,000	1,12,658/0/-
8.	Prov. East IV Lajpat Nagar.	1,25,000	1,26,756/11/-
9.	Prov. Golf Link Area.	17,000	16,860/5/-
10.	Prov. Jorbagh Nursery.	33,000	35,862/4/-
11.	Prov. Jhandewalan Estate.	90,000	71,217/12/-
12.	Prov. Electrification of Kaka Nagar.	7,000	6,892/11/-
13.	Electrification of C-II type flats opposite Kaka Nagar S/S Plant & Equipment & G.S. Mains.	6,000	41/3/-
14.	Electrification of Indraprastha Estate.	80,000	45,586/9/-
15.	Electrification of Sewa Nagar Class IV Servants Qrs.	16,000	742/3/-
16.	Electrification of III lot of 500 clerks Qrs. in Vinay Nagar.	3,400	3,299/2/-
17.	Electrification of M. P. Flats on North Avenue.	12,000	6,896/15/-
18.	Electrification of Ferozeshah Kotla and Vikram Nagar.	3,000	2,475/11/-
19.	Electrification of Sunder Nagar.	5,000	6,470/15/-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57.</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
20.	Prov. A. C. Distt. in S/S III area (Imperial Bank Scheme).	6000	3,262/8/-
21.	Prov. Distribution Centre for Queen Victoria Road.	1,20,000	94,669/15/-
22.	Electrification of 64 D-II type flats West of Qutab Road and North of Safdarjang Hospital.	30,000	26,101/5/-
23.	Electrification area developed to the South of Krishna Nagar (Public Project).	1,43,000	1,62,792/4/-
24.	Electrification of 72-D type and 688 G type Flats in Govt. Colony East of Qutab Road and North of Medical Enclave.	70,000	61,545/14/-
25.	Electrification of Residential Flats for A.I.M.I. West of Qutab Road At Safdarjang.	38,600	26,123/12/-
26.	Electrification of A.I.M.I. and other buildings East of Qutab Road.	1,40,000	1,26,343/0/-
27.	Electrification of 100-D-I Flats in Officers Colony North of Vinay Nagar.	30,000	28,611/13/-
28.	Providing G.S. Distt. Mains for 13 (A & CI) flats near Hardinge Bridge.	5000	1,051/1/-
29.	Electrification of 1200 G and 780 E type Qrs. in Govt. Clerks Colony, South of Willingdon Aerodrome.	72,000	82,336/8/-
30.	Electrification of 64-DII 300 G-II & 312 GII type of Qrs. behind Central Vista Extension Road and Vinay Nagar.	61,000	62,131/3/-
31.	C-II type flats to the East of Central Vista Road South of Krishna Nagar.	39,000	29,746/7/-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57.</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
32.	Electrification of 450 Peon type Qrs. Sewa Nagar Extension.	19,000	2,314/13/-
33.	Prov. A. C. Distt. Mains in Raja Bazar, Irwin Road, Hanuman Road and Regal Building area.	5000	536/6/-
34.	Conversion of D. C. to A. C. at Willingdon Crescent.	10,000	—
35.	Prov. A.C. Distt. Mains in Reading Road.	4000	6,105/5/-
36.	Prov. A.C. Distt. Mains in S.M. IV area.	14,600	2,725/1/-
37.	Prov. AC. S.M. I area.	5000	4,946/5/-
38.	Prov. A.C. Distt. at the back of Cur- zon Road and Hailey Road.	10,000	9,367/2/-
39.	Prov. L.T. A.C.G.S. Distt. Mains in Barakhamba Road.	4000	6,772/15/-
40.	Prov. D. C. feeder and distributor cable connected to Irwin Road in S/S IV area.	22,000	28,585/9/-
41.	Strengthening of H.T. cable between S/S VII via S/S III via S/S VI.	50,000	60,720/1/-
42.	Prov. Duplicate H.T. Feed Addl. Plant and Equipment and Switchgear and transforming S/S Imperial Re- cord Office.	16,000	29,818/8/-
43.	Prov. Addl. Plant and equipment in various S/S in S.M.V. area.	32,000	40,768/4/-
44.	Prov. Distt. Centre for Eastern Zone.	1,00,000	1,17,498/3/-
45.	Electrification of South West of Rajinder Nagar.	95,000	89,373/8/-
46.	Extending G.S. Mains from Block No. 21 Rajinder Nagar S/S for IVth Neighbourhood.	20,000	24,105/11/-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
47.	Prov. H.T.C. S/S Plant and Equipment I.C. A.R. Pusa.	16,000	19,512/3/-
48.	Electrification of buildings between Kotla Road and Rouse Avenue along Mathura Road.	42,000	45,346/4/-
49.	Electrification of Defence Colony.	1,65,000	1,94,304/1/-
50.	Providing H.T. connection to Wilingdon Hospital.	10,000	303/11/-
51.	Replacement of service cable of National Archives of India.	3000	—
Part "B" (1) (Electrical Works) New			
52.	Augmenting H.T. capacity between Shan Nagar S/S and Lodi Road S/S.	61,500	42,409/7/-
53.	H.T. Interconnecting cable between Defence Colony and Lajpat Nagar S/S.	37,000	25,997/11/-
54.	Prov. Duplicate H.T. connection for Sunder Nagar via Kaka Nagar S/S.	60,000	34,438/6/-
55.	Prov. Addl. H.T. cable from S/S II to Qutab Road via Tughlak Lane.	43,250	60,330/15/-
56.	Purchase of Steel Bulb for Rectifier North Block.	1000	—
57.	Strengthening of A.C. feeder & Distt. Cables of Con. Place and Queensway, New Delhi.	17,750	15,801/6/-
58.	Prov. Addl. Plants and Equipments for Queensway and Ice Factory S/S.	10,000	6,235/8/-
59.	Strengthening of two feeder Pillars in Minto Road area due to heavy drop of voltage.	20,000	16,118/10/-
60.	Prov. Addl. Plant and Equipment at Sapru House, Barakhamba Road.	5000	8,577/11/-
61.	Prov. Addl. Plant and Equipment in S.M. IV area.	500	—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-56</i>
62.	Prov. and installing electric Meters in New areas during 1956-57.	4,00,000	3,96,295/3/-
63.	Prov. S.C.C. in New Delhi in 1956-57.	2,75,000	2,58,237/11/-
64.	Purchase of Electric Meter Testing equipments.	20,000	2,204/6/-
65.	Prov. H.T. Inter connection between Queen Victoria Road and Ashoka Hotel Bulk Supply Points.	1,54,000	1,60,721/6/-
66.	Providing G.S. Distt. Mains for double Storey Houses at Jangpura Extension.	73,000	21,469/9/-
67.	Prov. Elec. Instal. in New S/Ss and Staff Quarters.	4000	2,525/5/-
68.	Purchase of tools and plants for Electric Deptt.	20,000	2,211/6/-
69.	Electrification of 632/704 work charged staff Qrs. 104 'H' Type and 96 'G' type Qrs. area between Vinay Nagar and Central Vista Extension.	45,000	46,130/4/-
70.	Electrification of 188 'E' type Qrs. between Khushak Nala and Vinay Nagar.	33,000	32,030/1/-
71.	Electrification of A.C.I. and C-II flats behind Supreme Court.	20,000	21,340/5/-
Total		13,00,000	

Part 'B' (2) Electrical Works

72.	Electrification of Southern neighbourhood of South of Krishna Nagar.	1,75,000	2,12,464/9/-
73.	Increasing the capacity of Talkatora Filtered Water Pumping Sub-Station at Ridge.	12,000	289/0/-
74.	Prov. L.T.A.C. distribution for Red Cross Road, Area.	11,000	11,044/5/-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Allotment for 1956-57</i>	<i>Actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
75.	Prov. A.C. distribution in Gole Market.	500	—
76.	Prov. S/S at King Edward Road.	500	—
77.	Prov. G.S. distribution in 252 'F' type Vinay Nagar.	4000	3,589/2/-
78.	Prov. 11 K. V. supply to Yosaf Sarai sub-station from D.S.E.B. 11 K.V. line etc.	5000	3,559/3/-
79.	G.S. Distt. in Central Govt. Class IV Qrs. in E.E. (CI) area.	50,000	38,772/12/-
80.	Prov. A.C. distribution pillar Krishna Market, Paharganj.	2,900	1,935/3/-
81.	Connecting L.T. distribution of Block No. 118 from C.S.I. Sub-Station instead of Block 114 in order to improve voltage.	500	—
82.	Conversion of D.C. into A.C. supply on Hastings Road.	47,200	43,341/12/-
83.	Electrification of 120 D.I. type flats in proposed Govt. Officers' colony, North of Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.	59,700	59,659/9/-
84.	Prov. O.H.G.S. Distt. mains in 40-D II type flats and 312-G type flats in Govt. Colony North of Medical Enclave.	10,000	—
85.	Prov. O.H.G.S. Distt. mains in 1368 W.C. Qrs. in Govt. Colony North of Medical Enclave and East of Qutab Road.	30,000	6,688/5/-
86.	Electrification of 348 'G'-52-F, 60-D, II and 100-E type Qrs. at West of Vinay Nagar.	20,000	56,932/3/-
87.	Prov. G.S. mains in 392-E type flats in Pandara Road.	10,000	3,499/9/-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Revised Alletment for 1956-57</i>	<i>Actual expendi- ture incurred during 1956-57</i>
88.	Electrification of 180-F and 492 'C' type flats South of Vinay Nagar.	20,000	75,333/6/-
89.	Prov. G.S. Distt. mains for Central Govt. Class IV Servants Quarters.	17,200	13,161/11/-
90.	Prov. G.S. Distt. mains in Mpl. Class IV Servants Qrs.	26,100	22,607/0/-
91.	Prov. Electric installation to newly constructed S/S.	4,600	—
92.	Prov. G.S. Mains for State houses in Chanakya Puri.	10,000	37,723/10/-
93.	Shifting of transformers from one S/S to another for changing over H.T. supplies from 6.6 K.V. to 11 K.V. in certain area of New Delhi.	7300	—
94.	Prov. H.T. inter connection between the Defence Colony S/S and the Safdarjang Hospital.	1,45,000	1,87,819/14/-
95.	Prov. furniture and other equipment for the different sub-stations in C-2 area.	500	—
96.	Prov. G.S. Distt. mains for 420 D.I.T. Qrs. in Jangpura Extension.	30,000	46,313/12/-
97.	Changing over the D.C. distribution into A.C. of Aram Bagh Area.	500	16,250/0/-
98.	Prov. G.S. Mains for D-II Flats South East of Diplomatic Colony.	500	—
	Total.	45,00,000	41,43,071/7/-

WORKS PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.**(Electric Works In Progress)**

	<i>Amount Provided in 1957-58</i>
1. Electrification of Diplomatic Enclave (Private Development Sector)	1,01,400
2. (Main Scheme)	3,04,000
3. Rajinder Nagar.	58,000
4. Prov : O. H. G. S. Distt. in single room tenements Central Kilokri Scheme	2,000
5. East of Central neighbourhood Lajpat Nagar	7,000
6. IV do do	53,000
7. Golf Link Area.	34,000
8. Jorebagh Nursery.	23,000
9. Jhandewalan Estate.	63,000
10. Kaka Nagar.	30,000
11. CII type flats opposite Kaka Nagar S/S Plant and Equipment and G. S. Mains,	5,000
12. Indraprastha Estate.	51,000
13. Sewa Nagar Class IV Servants Qrs.	30,000
14. M. P. Flats North Avenue.	19,000
15. Prov. Distt. Centre for Queen Victoria Road.	59,000
16. Electrification of 64-D-II flats West of Qutab Road and North of Safdarjang Hospital.	43,000
17. Electrification of area developed to the South of Krishna Nagar (Public Project)	30,000
18. A. I. M. I. and Other buildings East of Qutab Road.	50,000
19. CII Flats to the East of Central Vista Road South of Krishna Nagar.	12,000
20. 456 Peon type Qrs. in Sewa Nagar Ext.	10,000
21. Prov. A. C. distt. in S. M. IV. area.	26,000
22. Strengthening of H. T. cable between S/S III and S/S via S/S III VI.	14,000
23. Prov : Duplicate H. T. feed addl. plant and Switchgear in Transforming S/S in Imperial Record Office.	24,000
24. Prov : H. T. connection to Willingdon Hospital.	2,000
25. Increasing the capacity of Talkatora Filtered Water Pumping Station at Ridge.	1,000

*Amount provided
in 1957-58*

26. Prov : Addl. Plant and Equipment for Queensway Ice Factory S/S.	5,000
27. Prov : Stand by 6. 6 K. V. H. T. connection to Safdarjang Hospital.	8,500
28. Prov : Distt. Centre for Eastern Zone.	1,00,000
29. Electrification of South West of Rajinder Nagar	31,000
30. Areas between Kotla Road and Rouse Avenue along Mathra Road.	53,000
31. Defence Colony.	3,00,000
32. Southern Neighbourhood South of Krishna Nagar.	1,83,000
33. 40 DII and 312 G type flats in Govt. Colony North of Medical Enclave.	34,400
34. Prov : G. S. Mains in 392E type Flats in Pandara Road.	23,600
35. Prov : G. S. mains for State Houses in Chanakya Puri.	35,000
36. Prov : H. T. Interconnection between Defence Colony S/S and the Safdarjang Hospital.	32,000
37. A. C. Distt in S. S. III Area (Imperial Bank Scheme)	20,000
38. Strengthening H. T. interconnecting cable from Shan Nagar S/S to Qutab Road S/S.	34,450
39. Prov : H. T. interconnecting cable between Defence Colony and Lajpat Nagar S/S.	20,000
40. Prov. O. H. G. S. Mains in 1368 W. C. Qrs. in Govt. Colony North of Medical Enclave and East of Qutab Road-	65,650
41. Electrification of 348 'G ₁ /152-F, 60 DII and 100 E type Qrs. at Vinay Nagar.	80,000
42. 180-F and 492 'G' type flats South of Vinay Nagar	64,000
43. Prov : G. S. Mains for 420 D.I.T. Qrs. in Jangpura Extension.	40,000
	<hr/>
	21,85,000
	<hr/>

NEW ELECTRICAL WORKS

	<i>Amount provided in 1957-58</i>
Minto Road Area	
44. Strengthening of G. S. feeder at Tagore Road (West)	35,000
45. Prov. Addl. pillars in S. M. V. area to improve voltage of the R. L. System.	50,000
46. Earthing of O. H. lines in S. M. V. area.	4,000
47. Prov. an A. C. G. S. feeder pillar on Rouse Avenue and strengthening of O. H. distributors.	50,000
Connaught Place Area.	
48. Prov. two new rectifiers of 750 K. W. at Con. Place Rectifier S/S (Estt. Rs. 4.7 lacs).	10,000
49. Strengthening feeder pillar in Queensway area.	70,000
50. distributors at Kelling Road and Ferozshah Rd. due to increase of load.	50,000
51. Prov. addl. plant and Switchgear at S/S No. III for receiving 11 K. V. supply and controlling various incoming and outgoing feeders.	50,000
52. Taking over 11 K.V. 1500 K.V. Transformer from M. E. S. for S/S III	40,000
53. Strengthening H. T. interconnector capacity between S/S II and III.	48,000
54. Earthing of O. H. lines in S. M. III area.	2,000
55. Changing over part of O. H. H. T. line to U. G. system of Canning Road.	5,000
56. Extension of Con. Place rectifier S/S building for installing two 750 K. W. rectifiers.	70,000
Gole Market Area	
57. Prov. addl. Plant and equipment in S. M. IV Area.	41,000
58. A. C. Distt. in Gole Market.	9,000
59. Addl. A. C. distt. mains at Reading Road.	25,000
60. A.C. Distt. Pillar near Durgah Saiyad Hussain, Panchkuin Road.	8,000
61. Earthing of O. H. lines in S. M. IV Area.	3,000

*Amount provided
in 1957-58*

Bram Bagh Area.

62. Changing over D. C. into A. C. in Aram Bagh Area. 45,100

Central Secretariat Area

63. Prov. Steel bulb rectifier for North Block. 14,000
 64. S/S at King Edward Road. 27,000
 65. Connecting L. T. distt. of block No. 118 C. S. I. S/S instead of block No. 114 in order to improve. voltage. 11,600
 66. Prov. duplicate H. T. feed to North Avenue and Willingdon Hospital. 36,000
 67. Bus Bar Couplar for 6.6. K. V. supply at S/S I. 14,000
 68. Prov. New Balancer set at North Block S/S. 20,000
 69. Spare Rotor for M. V. Rotary at S/S 1. 15,000
 70. Another A. C. feeder cable for Duplex Road. 9,000
 71. Prov. H. T. Ring Main between various S/S South of Willingdon Aerodrome. 1,00,000
 72. Prov. H. T. inter-connector between Safdarjang Hospital and (Qutab Road). 2,00,000

Kotla Mubarak Pur

73. Prov. E. S. Mains in Kotla Mubarakpur. 62,000

Humayun Pur.

74. Prov. G. S. Mains in Humayun Pur. 25,000

Gautam Nagar

75. Prov. G. S. Mains in Gautam Nagar. 7,000

Masjid Moth

76. Prov. G. S. Mains in Masjid Moth. 20,000

Diplomatic Enclave

77. Prov. G. S. Mains for D-2 flats South East of Diplomatic Colony. 27,000
 78. Prov. H. T. interconnection between Ashoka Hotel and Safdarjang Hospital. 2,13,000

Rajpath, Janpath and Prithviraj Road Area

79. A. C. distt. mains in area covered by Rajpath, Janpath, South End Road, Prithviraj Road as well as Ashoka Road area. 1,00,000

	<i>Amount Provided in 1957-58</i>
80. Prov. A. C. Distt. in area bounded by Akbar Road, Man Singh Road and York Road.	1.25,000
Babar Road Area	
81. Strengthening Kanika House feeder pillar.	40,000
82. G. S. O. H. distt. Mains on College Lane.	5,000
83. Prov. A. C. U. G., G. S. distt. mains for Sapru House S/S.	25,000
84. Electrification of A., C. I. and C. II type flats behind Supreme Court.	50,000
Kaka Nagar. Golf Link And Sunder Nagar Area	
85. Augmenting capacity of Sunder Nagar S/S and Prov. 11 K. N. tapping points.	53,000
86. Prov. Addl. Guard Wire for O. H. lines in Lodi Road.	3,000
Lajpat Nagar. Jangpura Area	
87. Strengthening L. T. mains in Jangpura near Block, F.	4,000
Hindustan Housing Factory Area	
88. Electrification of 396 subsidized houses near Hindustan Housing Factory.	1,00,000
Pusa Institute Area	
89. Electrification of new developments on the east of A. A. R. I.	90,000
90. Prov. H. T. connection S/S Plant and equipment for 2nd S/S for Laboratories at I. A. R. I.	91,000
Miscellaneous	
91. Prov. Furniture and other equipments for the different S/Ss in E. E. (C. II) area.	5,300
92. addl. plant and equipment in various S/Ss due to increase of load.	1,00,000
93. and installing electric meters during 1957-58.	3,00,000
94. S. C. C. during 1957-58.	2,98,000
95. Electric installations in new sub-stations.	10,000
	<hr/>
Total	28,15,000
	<hr/>
96. Prov. and installing water meters during 1957-58	5,00,000
	<hr/>
	33,15,000
	21,85,000
	<hr/>
	55,00,000

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The following year-wise allotment has been made for the improvement of street lighting in Delhi Municipal Area :—

Plan provision.	(All items are lakhs.)				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
33.00	5.00	7.30	8.30	7.60	4.80

1. General Description and Objectives.

There were only kerosene oil lamps on main roads and on some important streets of Delhi before 1910. In 1910, when electricity was introduced by the Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Co. Ltd., electric lamps were provided on main roads.

The total number of electric lighting points has now gone up to more than 10,000. But the condition of lighting in the city, specially on the main roads, is still poor and needs augmentation to meet the present volume of traffic on roads. In fact, lighting is poor on almost all roads, except on Faiz Bazar Road and Chandni Chowk where improved type of lighting has been provided.

In order to effect improvements, special fittings with high-pressure mercury vapour lamps have to be employed, for which additional funds are necessary.

2. Conversion of Existing D.C. Supply to A.C.

Modern street light lamps, particularly the high-pressure mercury vapour lamps and fluorescent tubular lamps prove efficient on Alternating Current system only. In view of the fact that street lighting on most of the roads of the city is being fed by D.C. supply at present, a provision for changing over to A.C. system has been made in this scheme, to a limited extent mainly to feed main roads. This will also involve shifting of existing poles for proper spacing and erecting them in staggered formation, wherever necessary.

3. Augmentation of Voltage.

It has been observed that the voltage of the power available, particularly at the tail ends of the distribution system, has become very low, which requires augmentation to get the desired voltage. Necessary provision for this job, which will include strengthening of electric feeders, distributors both underground and overhead, has been made.

4. Provision of Street Lighting in Areas where there is no lighting or the light is inadequate.

There has been a rapid development of residential areas and construction of buildings in different parts of the city during the last few years. Certain areas of the city are still without proper light. Provision for additional electric light points has been made for these areas.

5. Provision of electricity operated traffic control signals.

Since the traffic on main roads of the city has increased enormously after partition, it is necessary that improved type of electrically operated traffic control signals be provided on the busiest and more important road crossings of the city. A provision for eight such crossings has been made in the scheme in consultation with Traffic Authorities.

Shifting of Poles.

Provision has been made for shifting of poles and making additions and alterations in the existing electric distribution system to suit the improved type of street lighting in this scheme.

1st Year (1956-57).

The Committee has sanctioned a programme costing Rs. 7.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was available on 1.4.56 out of the previous loan granted by the State Government to the Delhi Municipality. For the balance (Rs. 6.15 lakhs) the Government has been requested to grant loan so that the works are executed.

Targets (For 1956-57).

All works *viz.* laying of mains and erection of poles etc., were expected to be completed during the financial year. However, installation of special fittings which are to be imported may be delayed by three to four months *i.e.*, upto July 1957.

2nd Year (1957-58).

The programme for this year includes provision of street lighting on the central verge in the underground cable system and on foot-paths of overhead wiring system in staggered formation on the undermentioned roads :—

(i) G. T. Road from Tis Hazari to Gur Ki Mandi, (ii) Mondhawan Road from Original Road to Bara Tooti ; (iii) Aryasamaaj Road from Pusa Road to Road No. 3, (iv) Old Pusa Road, (v) Original Road from Ridge Road to Road No. 1.

These roads will be widened and central verge will be provided by the Road Division of the Committee. Necessary provision for converting D.C. to A.C. for improved type of lighting on some other

roads, shifting of poles to suit the requirements and augmentation of voltage has also been made in this year's programme. The total cost comes to Rs. 7,60,000.

Targets (1957-58).

The material required to be imported shall be indented during the first year so that it may be available for use during 1957-58 and work can be completed during the said financial year.

Detailed programmes for the subsequent years will be worked out on the basis of the funds which become available and the progress of work during the previous years.

SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The South Delhi Municipal Committee has been allotted a sum of Rs. 9.85 lakhs and it is estimated that a total of 1316 electric street-light points will be provided in the various colonies and villages under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

The year-wise break up of the allocation is proposed as follows :—

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.85 lakhs

The works originally proposed for 1956-57 have been carried over to the year 1957-58, when 535 points in all will be put up as per details given below :—

Name of locality.	Number of points.
(a) Kotla Mubarakpur	125
(b) Shahpur Jat	40
(c) On Mehrauli Road	60
(d) Krishan Nagar and Humayun Pur	50
(e) Hari Nagar Ashram	25
(f) Jeewan Nagar	20
(g) Masjid Moth	25
(h) Adh-Chini and Begumpur	20
(i) Zumred Pur	15
(j) Chirag Delhi	50
(k) Sarai Julina	15
(l) Sheikh Sarai	10
(m) Hauz Khas	15
(n) Sarai Kale Khan	20
(o) Okhla	20
(p) Masigarh	10
(q) Fair ground near Temple in Kalkaji	15
Total	535 poles

It is estimated that the installation of each pole and point will cost about Rs. 750.

During 1958-59, a total of 267 poles will be installed in the following localities :—

Kotla Mubarakpur, Jeewan Nagar, Khirki, Gautam Nagar, Zumredpur, Okhla, Ishwar Nagar, Masjid Moth, Sarai Kale Khan, and Bharat Nagar.

During 1959-60 also, 267 poles are proposed to be installed in the following localities :—

Ishwar Nagar, Bharat Nagar, Hari Nagar Ashram, Jeewan Nagar, Sunlight Estate Sheikh Sarai, Joga Bai, Khizrabad, Kalu Sarai, Humayun Pur, Mohmad Pur, Krishna Nagar and Kilokri.

During the last year of the plan, 247 poles are proposed to be installed to cover the following localities :—

Munirka, Basant Nagar, Garhi Jharia Marai, Kharera, Adhchini, Nangli Razapur, Timur Nagar, Sheikh Sarai, Rai Pur Khurd, Govind Puri, Tut Sarai, Jia Sarai, Sarai Shahji, Yaqut Pur and Masjid Moth.

It must be mentioned, however, that these details are tentative and are subject to revision at the time the actual work is taken in hand.

WEST DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

An amount of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for the West Delhi Municipal Committee, but no physical targets have been fixed by the Committee due to inadequacy of the amount sanctioned. Electricity works will, however, be executed for street lighting in villages within the limits of the Committee.

Financial allocation for the various years has been made as follows :

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-69	1959-60	1960-61	Total
Original	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	—	30,000
Revised		15,000	10,000	5,000	—	30,000

A sum of Rs. 5000/- only has been received from the Delhi Administration as loan for electrification schemes towards the close of the year 1956-57. No work has yet been taken in hand. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

It may be mentioned here that there are 12 villages and about 34 private colonies and abadis, many of which are generally backward.

and lacking in civic amenities. The estimated population, about 1 lakh at present, is likely to be about 3 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan period. At present, nearly 2/3rd of the people are living in the Rehabilitation Colonies like Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Tihar.

In the Rehabilitation Colonies, the provision of electric light is being made by the Government. The Committee proposes to extend this facility to the villages also.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, CIVIL STATION

The Notified Area Committee has proposed to provide street lighting on certain roads within its area according to the following Schedule :

(i) First Year—along G. T. Road to Azadpur.

(ii) Second Year—along Imperial Avenue Road, from Central Avenue to Canal Road, and along Central Avenue to Roshanara Police Station, and

(iii) Third Year—along Mall Road to Azadpur; and along Canal Road from Vijay Nagar to G. T. Road.

At present there is no street lighting on these roads, but with the development of the areas, the provision of this amenity has become essential. The work is proposed to be carried out by the C. P. W. D.

Further details of this scheme are being worked out.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, MEHRAULI

A scheme for the electrification of Mehrauli town has been sanctioned and a provision of Rs. 25, 000 as loan for the entire Plan period has been made. The amount will be equally divided over all the five years. The first instalment of Rs. 5,000, has been received by the Committee during 1956-57.

It has been reported that the Committee has paid a sum of Rs. 15000/- to the Delhi State Electricity Board for undertaking the provision of street lights in the town.

The original estimate of the scheme was about Rs. 15,000/- for 120 light points, but it is expected that expenditure will increase as, due to the expansion of the town, the number of points to be installed has also increased.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Delhi Administration has submitted to the Delhi State Electricity Board its programme for rural electrification covering 52 villages, as per list below :—

<i>1956-57 (Blue)</i>	<i>1957-58 (Red)</i>	<i>1958-59 (Green)</i>	<i>1959-60 (Chocolate)</i>	<i>1960-61 (Yellow)</i>
1. Narela.	1. Bankner.	1. Tikri Khurd	1. Possangi Pur.	1. Khampur.
2. Bawana.	2. Ghoga.	2. Kuraini.	2. Nasir Pur.	2. Khirki.
3. Badli.	3. Khampur.	3. Madanpur Khaddar.	3. Rajpur.	3. Kharera.
4. Samaspur.	4. Pira Garhi.	4. Tuglakabad.	4. Neb Sarai.	4. Kalu Sarai.
5. Labaspur.	5. Jawala Heri.		5. Deoli.	5. Baharpore.
6. Khera Khurd.	6. Chaukhandi.			6. Kapas Hera.
7. Alipore.	7. Nangli.			7. Punjab Khor.
8. Shakurpur	8. Nawada.			
9. Madipore.	9. Badhela.			
10. Nangloi.	10. Begam Pur.			
11. Mitraon.	11. Khizra Bad.			
12. Dichau Kalan.				
13. Najafgarh.				
14. Palam.				
15. Bijwasan.				
16. Chhattarpur.				
17. Sahjalabad.				
18. Badarpur.				
19. Chirag Delhi.				
20. Adh Chini.				
21. Jasola.				
22. Sahiba bad.				
23. Patpar Ganj.				
24. Siraspur.				
25. Hashtal.				

The allotment for Rural Electrification scheme is Rs. 23.75 lakhs and as much work will be done as may be possible within this amount.

It is, however, felt that the implementation of the scheme, may be delayed because some of the essential equipment is not readily available and its supply is affected by the foreign exchange position.

The scheme is likely to be initiated during 1957-58, when the Board has proposed to electrify 26 villages at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs.

SECTION 3.

FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

First Plan.

A scheme for constructing a 9 mile long marginal Bund along the left bank of the river Jamuna, upstream from the Railway Bridge, to protect Shahdara township was included in the First Five Year Plan. The work was expected to cost about Rs. 17 lakhs. The survey of the work was done by the Public Works Department Delhi, while the actual work was executed through the agency of the Bharat Sewak Samaj working under the supervision of the Punjab Irrigation Department. The work was started towards the close of the year 1955-56, and the Bund was actually completed before the onset of the monsoons in 1956. During the subsequent floods the Bund has provided adequate protection to the Shahdara township, its industrial area and the colonies lying to the north-west.

About 8 villages including Kaithwara, Usmanpur, Gurki Mandi Sherpur, Sandekpur and Beharipur, which are surrounded by flood waters almost every year and which lie between the Bund and the river bank, are proposed to be shifted to a safer site near Navin Nagar (Shahdara) on the Grand Trunk Road.

Besides Delhi Administration, Railway, the S.S. Railway and the Transport Ministry are expected to benefit from this Bund, and all these parties will share the cost of the scheme so that 60 per cent of the cost will be borne by the Delhi Administration, 20 per cent by the Northern Railway and 10 per cent each by the S.S. Railway and the Transport Ministry, respectively.

Second Plan.

Originally no flood control scheme was included under the Second Five Year Plan. But in view of the fact that in recent years, the floods in river Jamuna have been of an alarming nature and have been causing much dislocation of normal life by threatening the low-lying villages, residential areas and other important installations like the railway bridge and the Central Power House, it has become more than imperative to take early steps for controlling the floods.

The details of a number of schemes were worked out during the latter part of 1956-57. It is felt that at the conclusion of this programme, the flow of the river Jamuna will be properly controlled almost throughout the Delhi Territory. The implementation of this programme was initiated in the beginning of 1957 and a majority of the works have been completed to a recognizable extent. After the Planning Commission has given its approval for the inclusion of the works programme as a Second Five Year Plan scheme, funds will have to be provided through further Plan adjustment. The immediate needs have, however, been met from loans made available by the Irrigation & Power Ministry, Government of India.

FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Along the Left Bank of the Jamuna.

On the left bank of the river and upstream from the railway bridge, adequate protection is provided by the Shahdara marginal Bund. Down the stream, it is proposed to raise by 4 ft., strengthen and widen the existing Bund, between the Railway Bridge and the Okhla weir commonly known as the Patpar Ganj Bund. The aim is to protect the southern parts and neighbourhoods of the Shahdara township, including the rehabilitation colonies which have been built there. The raising and widening of this Bund will also protect the riverine parts of District Bullandshahr (U.P.).

Work on this 8 to 9 miles long Bund has already been initiated and is being executed by the U.P. Government. The total cost is proposed to be shared by the Delhi Administration (87 per cent) and the U.P. Government (13 per cent). For the time being, the work has been made possible through a loan about Rs. 12 lakhs from the Irrigation & Power Ministry.

Along the Right Bank of the river.

1. One of the schemes a few miles up the stream from the Railway Bridge, is to construct a Bund from the Shah Alam Bridge to the Coronation Memorial. This Bund, about 1200 ft. long starts from a point quite close to the Wazirabad Pumping Station, the Shah Alam Bridge being an old bridge almost on the out-fall of the Najafgarh drain into the river Jamuna. The average height of the Bund will be about 10 ft. and it will be 6 ft. wide at the top.

It may also be mentioned that three villages in this area—Jagatpur, Gopalpur and Wazirabad—which are affected by the floods every

year, are proposed to be shifted to a safer site near the Kingsway Camp.

2. It is also proposed to extend this Bund from the Coronation Memorial to the Grand Trunk Road to a point near village Haiderpur. This Bund will be about 9,000 ft. long with an average height of 10 to 12 ft. and a width of 15 ft. at the top.

The work will be completed during the year 1957-58, though some difficulties have been experienced in the matter of acquiring the necessary land.

These flood control measures will offer sufficient protection to the All India Radio transmitters, Azadpur, Adarsh Nagar and other colonies along the Delhi-Karnal Road.

3. Down the stream from Shah Alam Bridge and up to the Metcalfe House, the right bank of the river is fairly high and needs no safety measures. But from the Metcalfe House to the Railway Bridge, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile stretch of the Upper Bela Road and the Jamuna Bazar area need protection. This has been provided by a scheme to raise the Upper Bela Road by about 5 ft., as a part of the plan to extend the Ring Road towards the north of Red Fort, up to its junction with Alipur Road near the Indraprastha College. The raised Upper Bela Road is 74 ft., wide and is provided with a dual carriage-way and service roads on both the sides.

The greater portion of this work has been completed though between the southern tip of the Upper Bela Road and the Railway Bridge, only the earthen embankment has been completed.

4. Down the stream from the Railway Bridge, the 9,600 ft., long marginal Moghul Bund, extending up to the Power House is also proposed to be raised so that its average height is about 12 ft., and it is 6 ft. wide on the top. Most of the work has been completed though the widening on the top is still going on.

5. The next stage of flood control measure on the right bank extends from the Power House to Nala No. 14, at its out-fall in the river Jamuna near the Friends' Colony on Mathura Road. This includes a number of protective measures including the Power House Bund, the Railway Siding Bund, the construction of spurs etc., from the Power House to Nala No. 12 and the National Highway By-

pass Embankment which is also intended to serve as a flood control measure from the Indraprastha Estate up to almost opposite Nizam-ud-din.

This scheme has also been taken in hand since the year 1956-57 and is expected to be completed during the year 1957-58.

Details of the works completed in this scheme are given separately in the attached statement. It is estimated that along the river bank between Power House to a point nearly opposite the Mathura Road Exhibition Site, about 10 spurs have to be provided. Further down along the National Highway By-pass a number of culverts and bridges will also have to be provided.

It may be observed that the flood protective measures as outlined above are proposed to be completed during 1957-58. It is also possible that in collaboration with the Punjab Government and with the help of the villagers the work of strengthening both the Jaaunti and Palla Bunds may be completed during the current year. These Bunds offer protection to the villages in the Sonapat Tahsil (Punjab) and the Alipur Development Block.

FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Protection of Indraprastha Estate Etc.

Details of Scheme and Expenditure during 1956—57

<i>Head of work.</i>	<i>Estimated cost. (in Rupees)</i>	<i>Expenditure in 1956-57 (in Rupees)</i>	<i>Remarks (Position of work to end of 1956-57):</i>
Providing flood control measures for the protection of Indraprastha Estate and Railway siding embankment feeding supplies to Power House, Delhi Gate:—			
(a) Const. of spurs 7 revevment on the right bank of river Jumna from Power House Delhi Gate to Nallah No. 12.	12,73,775/-		Work completed except collection of reserve stock stone.
(b) Raising Power-House bund.	60,325/-		Work completed.
(c) Raising of Railway siding bund.	2,46,375/-		-do-
(d) Raising of anti-Malaria bund.	24,150/-		-do-
(e) Repairs to existing Bridge on Nallah No. 12.	17,700/-	16,42,400/-	-do-
(f) Providing needle regulator in Nallah No. 12 between Railway bridge.	24,152/-		-do-
(g) Providing needle regulator for City ditch Nallah.	20,000/-		Work taken in hand in 1957-58 Up-to-date progress is 5%.
(h) Raising the left bank of Nallah No. 14 from National Highway to out fall.	15,200/-		Work on left bank completed.
(i) Providing needle regulator on Nallah No. 12.	2450/-		Work completed.
Total	16,84,127/-		

FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS UNDER DELHI ADMINISTRATION

Statement Showing the Expenditure During the Year 1956-57.

<i>Name of Work.</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i> <i>(in Rupees)</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> <i>incurred in 1956-57</i> <i>(in Rupees)</i>	<i>Remarks</i> <i>(Position of work to end of 1956.57).</i>
ON THE RIGHT BANK OF RIVER JAMUNA.			
1. Strengthening a bund between Shah Alam Bridge and Coronation Memorial.	1,14,570/-	95,825/-	Work completed.
2. Raising and strengthening the marginal Moghal bund from Jamuna bridge to Power House.	89,000/-	91,351/-	-do-
3. Providing flood protection measures on Bela Road in flood of 1956.	23,000/-	10,329/-	-do-
4. Providing flood control measures for the protection of Indraprastha Estate and Railway siding embankment feeding supplies to Power House Delhi Gate (for details see the previous statement).	16,84,127/-	16,42,400/-	Work completed except collection of reserve stock stone and providing needle regulator etc.
Total expenditure on right bank of River Jamuna	19,10,697/-	18,39,905/-	
ON THE LEFT BANK OF RIVER JAMUNA.			
5. Construction of a marginal bund for protection of Shahdara and Suburb Area.	17,02,000/-	11,33,648/-	
Grand Total	36,12,697/-	29,73,553/-	

PART IV

INDUSTRIES

Pace Of Development

The process of industrialisation, in the modern sense of the word, commenced in Delhi in the seventies of the last century as three iron foundries and engineering works were set up between the years 1872 and 1879. Ten years later, two cotton mills were established. Two more spinning mills, a modern flour mill, a biscuit factory and another modern engineering works were started between 1893 and 1905. Two other large flour mills were set up in 1917 and 1918. An ice-factory was established in 1907, which was followed up by another one in 1912.

The pace of industrialisation was quickened after 1920 when within a few years, hosiery, oil, lace and braid and pottery factories were set up. The Second World War further accelerated industrial development in Delhi. The number of registered factories increased from 111 in 1939 to 227 in 1945.

Industrial Development received further impetus after the country was partitioned in 1947, mainly due to influx of many industrialists from West Pakistan. By March 1950, the number of registered factories increased to 437 against 227 in 1945, and in March 1956 the number of registered factories touched the figure of 725.

The number of factories and industrial establishments not registered under the Factories Act also witnessed a phenomenal increase. In March 1951, both registered as well as unregistered factories or manufacturers numbered 3,426. Besides these there are now nearly 4,634 small cottage-establishments engaged in 86 different industries.

All these cottage-industries, along-with other registered and unregistered factories, provide employment to about 1,50,000 workers. Assuming that each industrial worker has on an average three dependents, at present, about 6 lakh persons, forming nearly 33 per cent of the population of Delhi, are earning their bread through industries.

Important Industries

Among the important industries which are now well-established in Delhi are textiles, metal works and light engineering, chemicals, rubber and sports goods, leather works, ivory and jewellery, pottery and food products.

The more important sections of the textile industry are cotton spinning and weaving mills, hand and power-loom factories, hosiery, *newar*-tape and webbing, lace and braids, thread-ball, gold and silver thread, and lametta.

The metal and light-engineering industries are manufacturing sanitary appliances, small tools, hospital furniture, steel office-equipment and steel boxes, conduit pipes, door and window fittings, perambulators, bicycles, and spare parts, auto-parts, sheet-metal products, tin and brass containers, copper, brass and aluminium utensils, wire netting, oil engines, stationery and geometrical instruments.

Chemical industries are manufacturing acids, chemicals, soap, soda caustic, candles, ink, disinfectants, sodium silicate, refined salt, oil paints, varnishes and lacquers. .

The ceramic industries are manufacturing crockery and earthen wares, fire bricks, tiles, cement jellies and other products, glass and enamel ware etc.

Recently, a DDT factory, a match factory, and a factory for the manufacture of gramophones and spare parts have been established.

This rapid development of industries in Delhi in recent years is to some extent due to the progressive industrial policy of the Government. Being a small territory, the industrial policy of the Government has been to provide active assistance in every sphere of industrialisation. For encouraging private enterprise, the Government has been helping the industrialists to obtain raw materials such as iron and steel, cement, fuel, power, finance and other facilities.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

Various schemes for the industrial development in Delhi during the First Five Year Plan were submitted to the Government but only one scheme namely the State-Aid to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries was finally approved by the Planning Commission and was implemented during the Plan period.

Under this scheme, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,11,400 during the year 1952-53 which was distributed to 21 cottage and small-scale industrial units. During the year 1953-54, another amount of Rs. 3,73,000, out of a sanctioned sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, could actually be distributed among 80 cottage and small-scale industrial units. Another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Delhi Government during the year 1954-55, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,44,750 was distributed as loan among 184 industrial units. In all, nearly 460 industrial units were granted

oans, totalling about Rs. 22 lakhs as a result of which employment opportunities were created for more than 2,000 workers.

At the end of March 1956, there were 725 registered factories in Delhi as against 437 in March 1951. Besides there were more than 3000 establishments not required to be registered under the Factories Act.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Originally, the Industries Departments Delhi, had prepared 16 schemes for the development of various cottage and small-scale industries during the Second Five Year Plan. One of the schemes viz.. development of the industrial area, was then handed over to the Improvement Trust.

The working group of the Planning Commission, after due scrutiny of the scheme, recommended a ceiling of Rs. 225 lakhs for the industrial schemes, including the schemes for Industrial Estate, State-Aid to Industries, Industrial Finance Corporation, and Development of Small-Scale and Cottage Industries.

Later, two of the schemes, relating to Mobile Blacksmithy and Mobile Carpentry were excluded from the Delhi list, since the Small-Scale Industries Board had made a separate provision for them.

The final allocation for industrial schemes in Delhi has been reduced to Rs. 181.45 lakhs which has been split up among the various schemes as given below :

1. Establishment of an Industrial Estate.	Rs.	100.05
2. State-Aid to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries.	„	34.72
3. Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation.	„	16.00
4. Establishment of an Industrial Emporium.	„	6.32
5. Development of Handloom Industry.	„	6.02
6. Development of Handmade Paper Industry.	„	2.76
7. Scheme for Paper-products and Papier-Machie Crafts.	„	1.60
8. Training for Hides and Skins Experts.	„	0.85
9. Oil-crushing Industry and Development of Neem-oil Industry.	„	2.47
10. Development of Khadi Industry.	„	2.06
11. Development of Sports-goods Industry.	„	8.60
	Total	<u>181.45</u>

(1) Establishment of Industrial Estate. (Cost Rs. 100.05 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish an Industrial Estate in Delhi for encouraging the development of small-scale industries which continuously suffer from lack of finance to undertake sizeable production and market the same. If the small industrialists are provided with built-up factory spaces on rent, with power and other essential facilities, they can utilise their slender financial resources for the purchase of equipment and expand their production. The idea of an Industrial Estate is to help solve many of the problems faced by the small-scale industrialists with limited capital.

The Industrial Estate will also enable small industries to rationalise their management and techniques of production and to benefit from the available guidance in techniques and in the quality marking and marketing of their products.

Such estates have been established in the U. K. and other countries by private companies for profit and by the public sector on a more or less non-profit basis. These have also helped in tackling the problem of slum-clearance in the big cities, in developing industrial suburbs and planning the future location of industries and in furthering the development of small-scale or light industries.

The scheme aims at providing suitably built-up industrial premises along with other necessary facilities like electricity, water, gas and telephone etc., to about 125 cottage and small-scale units. It also provides for centralised guidance to these units in respect of improving their management, techniques of production and marketing. It is expected that the units getting these facilities will be able to offer additional employment to about 3,000 persons and double their production.

Although the scheme was to be taken up in the year 1956-57, the Government of India permitted the scheme to be initiated in the year 1955-56. After the initial land development work by the Improvement Trust, the full implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd., New Delhi.

About 100 acres of land have been acquired near Okhla Railway Station. So far about 34 industrial premises of different areas have either been completed or are nearing completion.

No funds for this scheme are provided in the budget of Delhi Administration, as the entire expenditure is being incurred by the Government of India.

The cost of un-developed land is expected to be about Rs. 4/- to 5/- per square yard. According to the estimates ascertained from the P. W. D. and the Delhi Improvement Trust, the cost of developing the land, which means levelling, making of roads, building of drains, laying of underground drainage, water mains and electrical lines etc., comes to about Rs. 3½ to 4½ per sq. yard.

It is understood that factory buildings would generally cost about Rs. 12 per square foot, including cement flooring, brick-walls, special structural roofings, essential but simple sanitary fittings, water-taps, electric power and lines.

In addition to the factory buildings and other buildings which will be necessary for administrative offices, a few canteens, some community service buildings, medical dispensaries, water tanks and electrical power-house or sub-station etc. will also be required to be built. These structures will have to be designed according to the requirements.

In the case of fixation of rents, it will be necessary to follow the existing financial rules. But it will be ensured that when rents have to be calculated in relation to the capital costs, the method of calculation does not result in a very high rate. It may even be necessary for the Government to subsidise the running of the Estate so that only reasonable and economical rents are charged from the tenants.

2. State Aid to Cottage and Small-scale Industries. (Cost Rs. 34.72 Lakhs).

The scheme aims at providing cheap and long-term finance to cottage and small-scale industries in view of the fact that money market is tight and the resources of the small units are limited.

In order to provide financial facilities to small industrialists, the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, framed the State-Aid to Industries (Centrally-Administered Areas) Model Rules 1949, and also provided some funds to the Delhi State Government for advancing loans to cottage, small-scale and medium-scale industries. The scheme was started in the year 1952-53 and a total amount of Rs. 22.16 lakhs has been advanced to as many as 469 units during the first Five-Year Plan period. The experience gained has been encouraging, as most of the recipients of loans and subsidies have recorded marked progress both in production and employment potentials and some have been able to survive contemporary economic stresses and maintain their original position with the aid advanced to them.

It is considered that this system of advancing loans to small units of production should also be continued in the Second Five-Year Plan period. If the industrial potentialities can be developed by allowing such loans and grants, it may also be possible to solve the unemployment problem to an appreciable extent.

The scheme is being continued under the Second Plan with a total provision of Rs. 34.72 lakhs. With the expansion of work, it will be necessary to increase some staff in the Industries' Directorate on both the Inspection side and the Accounts side. It may be mentioned that an Industrial Advisory Board (Loans) under Section 4 (1) of the State Aid to Industries Model Rules 1949, already exists to deal with the subject.

3. Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation (Cost Rs. 16.00 lakhs).

As the scope for the growth of heavy industries in Delhi Territory is limited, the main problem is to provide necessary financial assistance for the development of medium, small-scale and cottage industries, which continuously face a hard struggle for existence. This need for augmenting the financial resources of the industrialists has raised the question of setting up a Finance Corporation in Delhi. The original provision under this scheme was Rs. 49.50 lakhs, which has now been reduced to Rs. 16 lakhs.

It has now been decided to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation jointly with the Punjab Government. No expenditure is visualised on staff, since the Punjab Finance Corporation may be legitimately be requested to bear the same.

The scheme aims at providing financial aid to small cottage and medium-scale industrialists in the form of long-term loans at cheap rates, against the security generally available with such industrialists but which is not acceptable to the commercial banks. It is estimated that the industrialists will be able to increase their production by about 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Such industrial concerns as are at the brink of closure, due to lack of finances, will be able to survive because of the help available under this scheme.

It may be mentioned that the Government has been trying to encourage the establishment of new industries in Dehli such as engineering workshops, ferrous and non-ferrous foundries, metal works, machine tools, chemicals, electrical appliances, tanneries, sports good manufactures and various other small and medium-size industries. With the provision of cheap power from the Bhakra Nangal project, it is anticipated that agricultural and allied industries will also find a scope for development, besides such industries as power-looms, dyeing and calico-printing, bleaching, manufacture of chemicals and sugar candies.

The proposal to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation jointly with the Punjab seems, therefore, to be a step in the right direction.

4. Establishment of an Industrial Emporium. (Cost Rs. 6.32 lakhs)

The scheme aims at a centralised display of almost all the industrial products manufactured by the medium, small-scale and cottage industries and handicraft units in the Territory so as to help them in finding out suitable markets. The scheme also provides for technical guidance in improving the quality and design of the manufactured goods.

The local products, however good they may be, are not finding markets mainly because of the lack of proper and organised publicity. The Emporium will, therefore, provide a valuable avenue for publicity, sale and technical advice whenever required. All the major States in

the Indian union have their emporia, which afford a number of facilities to both the producers and buyers, and provide incentives to the people interested in the cottage crafts and those with capital to take up one or the other industries suited to their tastes.

The Emporium known as the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, run by the Indian Co-operative Union at Queensway, acts mainly as a selling agency, catering to the tastes of foreign visitors and the elite and selling selected pieces of fancy goods and handicraft products collected from all over the country. Delhi's industries are not adequately represented at the said Emporium.

The proposed industries Emporium will be a permanent exhibition of all the goods manufactured in Delhi. Its main functions will be to exhibit the local products on a permanent basis, to establish contacts between the buyers and the producers, to set up a small sales section, to undertake quality marking of products for a later date and to provide facilities for acquiring designs and other technical guidance by the manufacturers.

The Emporium will be divided into several sections viz. machinery and plant equipment, iron-mongeries, electrical apparatus, handicrafts, textiles, raw materials, designs etc. Necessary staff headed by an Industrial Information Officer cum-Superintendent will be employed and increased gradually in the years to come.

It is highly desirable that the Emporium should be housed at a central place so as to attract visitors both from New Delhi and Old Delhi and from abroad.

The Emporium has been set up in the Sun Light Buildings, Asaf Ali Road, Delhi—Ajmeri Gate Extension Scheme, New Delhi, though efforts are being made to find a more suitable central and permanent site for the same.

5. Development of Handloom Industry (Cost Rs. 6.02 lakhs)

The handloom industry of Delhi can trace its origins back to the days of the Hindu Kings and Muslim rulers like Prithvi Raj, Mohd. Tughlak and Akbar. But with the downfall of the Mughal Empire and as a result of uncertain conditions then prevail-

ing, the industry had completely died out. It was only during the second World War that, once again, handloom factories began to be established. There are, at present, 42 handloom factories in Delhi and the number of handlooms installed by them is approximately 583. With an aggregate capital of about Rs. 4.5 lakhs, these concerns provide employment to about 250 operators. In the rural areas, there are 37 small concerns with a total of 61 pit-throw-shuttle-looms.

In the urban areas, these factories are engaged in the production of furnishing fabrics like table-covers, bed-covers, curtains, coating and shirting etc. whereas the village weavers still confine themselves to the production of Khadi, *khes*, *dosuti* shirting etc. from the hand-spun yarns.

The industry falls in the category of cottage and small-scale industry and is faced with problems similar to other cottage and small-scale units of production, such as the difficulty in procuring raw materials at economical cost, lack of technical knowledge and lack of training facilities, as also the absence of suitable marketing facilities. The result of these problems has been that the handloom industry has not been able to record the desired progress during the last few years. The co-operative way seems to be the only way for ameliorating the condition of the handloom weavers and giving a fillip to the industry.

The scheme was initiated in the year 1954-55 and up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, loans and grants to the extent of Rs. 0.74 lakhs had been advanced to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies. As many as 25 Weavers Societies have been organised under the scheme and one Dyeing House has been set up to help the societies.

It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Second Plan period and cover the entire Delhi Territory so that about 75 per cent of the financial and technical help will go to the urban areas and 25 per cent to the rural areas.

The scheme aims at bringing 500 weavers within the co-operative fold and also providing loans and grants for their share capital, working capital, tools and equipment and other accessories.

Efforts will be made to introduce the use of improved tools and machinery. To enable the weavers to produce good quality and marketable goods, it is also necessary to provide them with suitable technical guidance in designing and fabric structures. For this purpose, the establishment of a Designing-cum-Research Centre is also envisaged.

In order to encourage the handloom weavers to improve the quality and design of the fabrics and to encourage personnel efficiency among them, it is proposed to distribute prizes on the basis of a competition to be held once a year.

In order to improve the fastness and uniformity of the colour of handloom fabrics, it is necessary to set up more model Dyeing Houses. The Indian Co-operative Union Ltd., New Delhi, has already set up such a centre with government help to the extent of Rs. 2510/-. It is proposed to set up three more model Dyeing Houses in the Territory in the second, fourth and fifth years of the Plan period, through the agency of the weavers' co-operative societies.

With the increase in the production of handloom goods, it will also become necessary to attend to the finishing and calandring jobs so as to increase the marketability of the goods.

Finding market is a fundamental problem of the handloom industry. In the past, grants-in-aid have been given to the Indian Cooperative Union for setting up a sales depot. Further sums may be advanced to the Union to have a more suitable marketing arrangement and, at the same time, other co-operative organisations may also be financed to set up another sales depot in the city area. As in the past, a rebate, at the rate of one and a half annas per rupee, will be allowed out of the Cess Fund on, the sale of handloom goods sold by Weavers' Co-operative Societies, fair price shops, sales depots and agencies recognised by the Government.

6. Scheme for Hand-made Paper Industry (Cost 2.76 lakhs).

The paper industry has a great bearing on the national progress and culture of any country for the preservation of knowledge and its

transmission from generation to generation. Naturally, the industry occupies a very important position in the economy of our country. While most of the paper for general use in writing and printing is machine-made, the hand-made paper has a unity and market of its own. Hand-made paper is useful for special purposes and it scores better against the machine-made product in such cases as share certificates insurance policy paper, stamp paper, drawing paper, filter paper, and paper for documents which have to with stand the revages of time.

One reason why the hand-made paper industry has lagged behind in the recent past has been the failure to absorb modern ideas and techniques of production. In view of the great potentiality of this industry, it has now been included among the ten village industries which have been recommended for development during the Second Plan period.

In Delhi, the production of hand-made paper can become a good source of subsidiary income to the rural population. The notable characteristic of the industry is that it can be successfully plied by a family unit in which all members, young and old, can contribute according to their capacity. It is expected that the income thus derived will in no way be less than the income from the labour work in the sphere of agriculture.

It is proposed that a Training Centre should be started. The Centre may be located in the Janta College, Alipur, where training is provided in a number of village industries, or in the Harijan Udyogshala or any of the Rehabilitation colonies, preferably Malviya Nagar or Kalkaji. The Centre will impart the necessary theoretical and practical training to about 40 trainees every year. A period of 6 months will be sufficient for giving the requisite training and a batch of 10 trainees will be admitted per session. In order to encourage the young villagers towards adopting this vocation, a stipend of Rs. 30/- per month may also be granted during the period of training.

It is suggested that at the end of the training course, each trainee may be given a subsidy in the form of major items of plant and equipment to the extent of Rs. 500/- to enable him to set up his own

unit of production. Trained workers will also be encouraged to form themselves into co-operative societies for procuring raw materials and marketing their products. Each society may also be provided with a calendering unit and a paper-cutting machine.

Each worker will be able to provide gainful employment to about 6 members of his family or about 250 persons in all. About 40 production units in all are expected to be set up.

In Delhi, the demand mostly appears to be for high-grade hand-made paper for use as account-book and ledger paper, filter paper, drawing paper etc. The raw materials will be available from tailors' cuttings, hosiery waste and waste yarn from the textile mills.

The Training Centre will also be a production centre. The Centre will be suitably equipped with machines such as digester, beater roll, calender, paper-cutter, electric motors and the like, at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 36,450/- and will be run by an Instructor with a Helper and a Store-keeper-cum-Accountant-cum-Clerk to assist him. There will also be an adequate provision for raw materials and other accessories. It is hoped that a return in the form of hand-made paper of the value of Rs. 1000/- may be expected in the first year of the scheme.

7. Development of Paper products and Papier-Machie Craft. (Cost Rs. 1.60 lakhs)

In Delhi, there is a great scope for the production of paper products. At present, such articles as file-boards, file-covers and binders etc. are being made by the daftries or by women working at home, but the work is done in a manner which is neither scientific nor satisfactory.

Similarly, although there is a suitable demand for papier machie products, the industry has not been properly developed, as there is a lack of training facilities.

Now a new scheme for the development of hand-made paper is being sponsored. It is expected that part of the pulp left from the manufacture of hand-made paper will be available and can be suitably utilized for other paper products. Of course some quantity of paper pulp will have to be specially prepared for making superior class of papier machie products,

The main emphasis of this scheme is on training. It is proposed to initiate the scheme in the premises of the Hand-made paper Training-cum-Production Centre, where paper and paper pulp will be readily available. The training is considered to be very simple and can be had easily by both men and women. Fifty trainees will be taken at a time, and after initial and practical training for a period of 3 months, they will be put in the Commercial Production Section for another 3 months so that they can work, earn and acquire confidence in themselves. The trained personnel may then start their work on a cooperative basis or individually as they like. They will always be assured of technical assistance from the training institute.

During the period of initial training, it is proposed to grant stipends of the value of Rs. 25/- each to 15 women and 10 men.

A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 25000/- is estimated to be involved in equipping the Training Centre with electric motors or diesel/petrol engines, and other machines like those for cutting, folding, gluing, printing, spraying and presses etc.

Besides a Master Craftsman, 2 Compositors and a Machine-man will be required to run the scheme, Dyes, chemicals brushes, paper, card boards and other materials will cost about Rs. 7200/- per year and a provision of Rs. 3750/- has been made for stipends.

It is expected that in the first year of its running, the scheme will yield an income of about Rs. 3000/- from the sale proceeds of paper and papier mache products.

8. Training for Hides and Skins' Experts (Cost Rs. 0.85 lakhs).

It is a matter of common knowledge that a very large percentage of hides and skins is either wasted or rendered defective due to unscientific and crude methods of flaying. This is also true of Delhi rural areas where the village "*chamars*" do not know of any improved methods of flaying. A scheme has, therefore, been worked out to train hides and skins' experts. At the same time, other leather workers of the rural area also need to be trained in modern methods of work.

The scheme envisages the creation of a peripatetic Demonstration Party which will move from village to village with its equipment for

the propagation of scientific processes of flaying and curing of hides and skins. This is considered the only effective manner of approaching the village flayers and improving the existing system.

The tours of the party will be chalked out by the Director of Industries and Labour in consultation with the Development Department and the Revenue Authorities. The party may stay in a particular village for about 6 weeks when the village flayers and tanners will be shown the proper methods of work through practical demonstrations. The skins may be taken from freshly slaughtered animals or from animals dying of a natural death. The training will also include economic utilisation of the waste material and elementary tanning.

When the local flayers or *chamars* have acquired the necessary training, the Demonstration Party will move away to the next centre. But before they move, a cooperative society of trained workers will have been formed in the village, so that they can collectively help each other in the practice of new methods and not revert back to their old unscientific habits of work.

A non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 10,000/- has been provided for the purchase of bone-digesters and other equipment, for mobile working-sheds, as also for the tents and furniture etc., house the party and its mobile field office.

The recurring expenditure of about Rs. 15440/- per year provides for the salary of one Flayer, one Leather Expert and 3 Manual Assistants and working capital (about Rs. 10,000) for 2 Cooperative Societies each year.

It is proposed that the mobile Demonstration Party should put up its first Camp at Narela. It may then move to Najafgarh, Bawana, Nangloi and other villages on the request of the village workers and under the directions of the Industries' Department.

9. Oil-Crushing Industry and Development of Neem-Oil Industry (Cost Rs. 2.47 lakhs).

(A) *OIL INDUSTRY* : Almost in every village of Delhi Territory there is a village "teli". But most of the "telis" have either left their ancestral occupation or they carry on their work with their age-old and primitive tools, with the result that their labour remains

largely unproductive. Further, due to lack of working capital the *teles* are mostly engaged in job-work and remain idle for most part of the year.

The scheme aims at imparting training to about 300 workers in improved methods of oil crushing and also providing them with suitable financial and marketing facilities after they complete their training. About 100 persons will also be trained in manufacturing neem oil and neem oil products.

In order to develop this industry and further to encourage the workers to adopt it as a whole-time or part-time occupation, it is necessary to give assistance in the following manner :—

- (i) By the provision of technical knowledge regarding more modern appliances.
- (ii) By ensuring the provision of oil seeds for continuous work throughout the year.
- (iii) By providing suitable marketing facilities for the oils produced.

It is proposed to set up a Demonstration Unit of 5 Wardha *Ghanis* (improved oil press) at Government subsidized price and purchase other accessories like bed plates and funnels etc. Five Bullocks will also be purchased to work the *Ghanis*. The non-recurring expenditure is thus estimated at about Rs. 4,000/-. The annual recurring expenditure for running the centre, including the rent of the premises, the salary of one Supervisor and one Attendant, the cost of fodder for the animals and the raw material is estimated to be about Rs. 6350/-. The oil produced at the centre will be sold through the Gandhi Bhawan, for the present.

Teles will be given training for a period of 6 months, after which they will be encouraged to form a cooperative society. The society will be advanced a loan of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of oil seeds and necessary equipments.

(B) *NEEM OIL* : There is a separate provision for the development of the *Neem Oil Industry*. It may be mentioned that among the vegetable oils, neem oil is the best non-edible oil that can be used for soap-making and in the manufacture of many other toilet and anticeptic preparation. Fortunately there is an abundance of

neem trees in Delhi Territory. If suitable arrangements are made, their fruits and seeds can be collected and crushed at a centre for the production of neem oil. The seeds may be collected in the villages and in the urban area through proper agents and then brought to the centre.

This work will form a part of the Oil-crushing Scheme, but the following additional expenditure is likely to be incurred :—

- (i) Non-recurring (including cost of 2 *Ghanis*, and one chakki, the price of 3 bullocks, the cost of working-sheds and drying platform, digester and extraction plants etc.) Rs. 13250/-.
- (ii) Recurring expenditure (including salary of one oil Technologist and 4 Labourers, the cost of raw material and feeding charges for animals etc.)—Rs. 8,2650 per year.

It is now proposed to start the scheme at village Badli. The sheds for the centre will be constructed by the Badli Multi-purpose Cooperative Society Ltd., and will be hired on rent by the Industries' Department.

The villagers who will purchase the neem oil produced in the centre will also be imparted training and guidance in the manufacture of soap. They will also be trained to manufacture Magosic Acid from the *Neem* Oil, which can be utilized for the production of tooth-paste, tooth-powder, toilet powder and other antiseptics. The scheme is also expected to supplement the income of a large number of other persons who will be required to collect neem seeds and also of those whose who take to the manufacture of soap and other products.

Development of Khadi Industry. (Cost Rs. 2.06 lakhs).

With the coming into prominence of the *Ambar Charkhas*, the entire concept and programme of Khadi development has changed. Accordingly, the original scheme for the development of Khadi Industry in Delhi, which envisaged the establishment of a training centre for imparting training in Khadi, spinning and weaving on traditional charkhas and looms, has also been revised.

The revised scheme envisages the installation of 500 *Ambar Charkhas*, sets during the Plan period. It is estimated that during

the same period, training on *Ambar Charkhas* will be imparted to above 1000 trainees both in the urban and rural areas of Delhi.

In the urban areas, the scheme will be implemented through the Training-cum-Production Centres of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, the Poor House, the District Jail and Co-operative Societies or other public and private organisations, which take interest in the promotion of Khadi and allied industries.

The Government may also set up a separate institution for the development of Khadi industry. In the rural areas, the scheme will be implemented through co-operative societies which may run sufficient handlooms to consume the yarn produced.

It is also proposed to set up a centre for dyeing, sizing and finishing of Ambar yarn cloth, in the last year of the Plan.

It may be mentioned that the urban centres and institutions mentioned above, already have about 100 handlooms which, at present, work on mill yarns. After the implementation of the new scheme, Ambar yarn will be used on these looms. The extra yarn, if any, will be disposed of through the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

For day-to-day supervision of the scheme and co-ordination of work at the various centres, a Khadi Supervisor with a Clerk and a Peon will be attached to the Industries' Directorate.

During the first two years of the Plan period, work will be initiated through the medium of the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, the Poor House and the District Jail. The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate is running six Training-cum-production centres and in one of these centres, fifty sets of Ambar Charkhas will be installed at a cost of about Rs. 120 per *charkhs*. The Delhi Poor House has a large number of able-bodied inmates, housed in a good building. Weaving and dyeing are already being taught there, 50 sets of Amber Charkhas will also be introduced in this centre. In the same manner, 50 *Ambar Charkhas* are proposed to be installed in the Delhi District Jail where weaving and dyeing crafts are already being taught to the inmates. These will enable the out-going persons to learn an additional trade for an honest livelihood. There is a provision for making available the necessary

raw material and the services of suitable instructors for limited periods during the year.

In the subsequent years, it is proposed to step up this work and in the third year of the Plan, the training scheme will be extended to the rural areas, especially the Community Project area. Small training centres will be opened in important villages where three months' training will be given to the local weavers and efforts will be made to organise them into co-operative societies.

The following is a picture of the financial and physical phasing of the scheme :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Financial target Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>No. of Ambar Charkhas to be installed</i>	<i>No. of trainees to be trained</i>	<i>remarks.</i>
1956-57	·197	150	—	
1957-58	·572	150	600	
1958-59	·477	100	200	
1959-60	·479	100	200	
1960-61	·335	—	—	During the fifth year a finishing, dyeing and sizing centre will be set up at Delhi.
<hr/>				
Total :	2.060	500	1000	

11. Development of Sports' Goods Industry. (Cost Rs. 8·60 lakhs)

The sports' goods industry has developed in Delhi during the post-war years. Before partition, the industry was mostly concentrated at Sialkot, now in West Pakistan. But now a number of sports goods manufacturers have migrated and established themselves in Delhi among other places. They have trained up new groups of workers, set up new factories and equipped them with tools and machines. They have also found new sources of supply of raw material and have shown encouraging results in the course of the last seven years.

The table below shows the approximate position of the industry :

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Important Centres of location</i>	<i>No. of Units Mfg. Sports Goods</i>	<i>No. of workers employed in this industry</i>	<i>Value of annual output</i>
Punjab	Jullundur, Batala, Amritsar.	83	1129	Rs. 29,17,800
U. P.	Meerut, Agra, Lucknow and Allahabad.	59	2000	„ 45,00,000
Delhi	Delhi	32	200	„ 7,000,000
West Bengal	Calcutta	6	114	„ 1,23,704
Bombay	Bombay	6	271	„ 6,65,549
Madras	Madras	4	17	„ 75,000
Pepsu	Kapurthala	1	4	„ 5,500
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	106	„ 2,27,000
Bhopal	Bhopal	1	6	„ 12,000

It will be seen that Delhi occupies the third position in India at present.

The aim of the scheme is to develop the sports goods industry which, in the long run helps not only the artisans to secure their livelihood but also others, in particular, the students and the youth to maintain sound health and keep fit.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to set up groups of small-scale units around a Central Workshop organised on co-operative lines. It is proposed to set up a Manufacturers' Colony where local sports goods manufacturers will be allotted factory premises. The Central Workshop will also be set up there.

The workshop will be equipped with suitable tools and machines and there technical guidance and training facilities will be available for all concerned.

The setting up of the Colony and the Workshop will bring together various individual units, which are at present scattered in different parts of the city. The units will, after moving to the colony, either pay rent for the accommodation they occupy or purchase the premises on hire-purchase basis.

Although the scheme involves a large amount of recurring and non-recurring expenditure, but in view of its multifarious objects, such as the training of workers, provision of accommodation for individual units for their workshops and residential purposes, the procurement of raw material and processing the same and helping the units in the marketing of finished products, it is considered necessary to spend this amount for the development of this industry.

It may be worth while to mention that the scheme has been recently revised in consultation with the Government of India and is now likely to involve a total expenditure of Rs. 15.10 lakhs. Steps are being taken to find suitable land before the scheme can be implemented.

INDUSTRIES. (a) FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Plan provision:	Plan provision after 5% cut.	Financial allocation for the years					Saving.
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
1.	Establishment of an Industrial Emporium.	6.32	6.32	0.52	2.45	2.08	0.59	0.60	0.08
2.	State Aid to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries.	26.65	34.72	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	4.72	...
3.	Development of Handloom Industry.	6.02	6.02	0.54	1.25	1.03	1.34	1.33	0.53
4.	Establishment of an Industrial Estate.	105.32	100.05	The details can be had from the National Small Industries Corporation.					
5.	Development of Hand Made Paper Industry.	2.76	2.76	0.07	0.62	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.34
6.	Paper Products and Paper Mache. Crafts.	1.60	1.60	0.003	0.50	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.23
7.	Training for Hides and Skins Experts.	0.85	0.85	nil	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.21
8.	Oil Crushing Industry and Development of Neem Oil Industry.	2.47	2.47	nil	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.34	1.09
9.	Development of Khadi Industry.	2.06	2.06	0.14	0.74	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.10
10.	Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation.	49.50	16.00	nil	16.00	nil	nil	nil	...
11.	Development of Sports Goods Industry.	10.09	8.60	nil	nil	The scheme is under revision.			
12.	Establishment of an Art Centre.	6.92	The schemes have since been dropped by the Planning Commission.						
13.	Wool Weaving Industry.	4.44	NOTE: Un-utilised amounts from various schemes shall be utilised in the scheme for State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries and the Khadi Development Pilot Project (Industries) Scheme.						
Total :		<u>225.00</u>	<u>181.45</u>						

INDUSTRIES : (b) PHYSICAL TARGETS

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Physical targets for 1956-61		Break up of Plan Physical targets for the years					Remarks.
		Original.	Revised.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
1.	Establishment of an Industrial Emporium.	One, Industrial Emporium.	One	One	...	...	...	...
2.	State Aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries.	500 Industrial units.	650	175	175	100	100	100	The target has been enhanced from 500 to 650 due to bigger allocation during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.
3.	Development of Handloom Industry.	500 Weavers.	500	100	100	100	100	100	
4.	Establishment of an Industrial Estate.	125 Industrial workshops.	125	40	Further details are available with the National Small Industries Corporation.				
5.	Development of Hand Made Paper Industry.	225 trainees.	150	nil	15	45	45	45	Targets have been reduced due to non-implementation of Schemes for want of sanctions.
6.	Papier Products and Machie Crafts.	300 trainees.	175	nil	15	40	60	60	
7.	Training for Hides and Skins Experts.	300 trainees.	175	nil	15	40	60	60	
8.	Oil Crushing Industry and Development of Neem Oil Industry.	400 trainees.	220	nil	20	40	80	80	
9.	Development of Khadi Industry.	150 trainees.	800	nil	200	200	200	200	
10.	Establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation.	Rs. 16 lakhs.	Rs. 16 lakhs.	nil	Rs. 16 lakhs.	nil	nil	nil	
11.	Development of Sports Goods Industry,	Rs. 8.60 lakhs.	Rs. 8.60 lakhs.	nil	nil	The scheme is under revision.			

PART V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In the First Five Year Plan of Delhi State, originally a sum of Rs, 216 lakhs was included for the transport expansion programme of the Delhi Road Transport Authority. This amount was later on diverted to the programme of the Ministry of Transport, Government of India and as such the Delhi Road Transport Authority Schemes are no more a part of the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi Administration.

The scheme relating to the development of the Delhi Transport Service during the Second Plan period, has been shown in a separate chapter under the head of Statutory Bodies.

A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission under this head, which is earmarked for the development of roads other than National Highways.

The other office concerned with transport schemes is the office of the State Motor Transport Controller. The following schemes were originally submitted to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan :—

(i) Additional staff for the Administration of the M. V. Act 1939.	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i> 5.81
(ii) Additional staff for Delhi State Government Workshop.	0.92
(iii) Construction of buildings for Delhi State Workshop and provision of machinery.	6.64
(iv) Bus Stations.	10.80
(v) Parking places for transport vehicles.	65.97
	<hr/>
Total	90.14

These schemes were, however, not approved for the following reasons :

- (a) Schemes at serial Nos. 1 to 3 cannot be taken as part of the Government activities,

(b) Scheme No. 5 is the responsibility of the local bodies.

(c) As regards scheme No. 4, it was suggested by the Planning Commission that the operators may be induced to set up the bus stations and booking offices with the minimum necessary aid that the Government can give.

The possibilities of re-adjusting scheme No. 3 under the Plan are being explored.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

Roads are the life-lines of a city, State or Territory and of a nation. In the present age of planned economic development when production is sought to be increased both in the fields and the Factories, the development of the means and lines of communications has become a task of high priority. It is true that in the modern age road transport, both of passengers and goods, is just one of the many methods of transport and communication. But roads have an importance of their own, for without proper roads and fully developed means of transport by road, the produce from fields and factories cannot reach the consumers when it should.

Until recently, the roads in Delhi, both urban and rural, were not good enough to meet the requirements of an expanding city which is, at one and the same time, the Capital of the country, a traditional home of many crafts and manufactures and a big trade and distributing centre in north India. While the roads in the urban areas were not wide enough to cope with the increasing vehicular traffic, the rural roads were not only insufficient but also of a very poor standard indeed.

But during the last few years, and especially under the First Five Year Plan, great efforts have been made to improve the various roads and to increase their coverage in and around the Capital.

Broadly speaking, the various road works in Delhi can be grouped under three heads—the National Highways, Urban Roads and Rural Roads.

Some Important Works

The most important road work, and one of great utility, has been the laying out of the Ring Road, girdling round the whole of Delhi and New Delhi and connecting all the National Highways radiating

out of the Capital into the adjoining States. The object of the Ring Road is to allow the fast moving and through traffic to change over from one Highway to another without entering the crowded confines of the city proper.

A number of National Highways have been widened and remodelled. The Delhi Gurgaon Road has been widened between miles $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{5}$. The Rohtak Road, has been improved from mile 9 to 15, and its culverts have been remodelled between mile 6 to 16. The Grand Trunk Road to Karnal has been improved between miles 9 to 11 and 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and so on. The Lower Bela Road from Rajghat to Yamuna Bridge, a part of the Ring Road now, has also been improved and provided with a dual carriage-way. Its extension towards the north, the Upper Bela Road has been raised to the standard of a National Highway; this has incidentally provided a sound protective barrier to the low-lying areas against the menace of recurrent floods in river Jamuna.

There has been a large-scale improvement of the urban roads also, with dozens of works completed or in progress. Some of the important works have been the following: (i) Link road between Mutiny Memorial Road and Pusa Road, (ii) Portion of the Ring Road between Kitchner Road and Najafgarh Ryad, (iii) Improvement to the Original Road from Paharganj Traffic Circus to the Mutiny Memorial Road and to Faiz Road (iv) Widening of the Upper Ridge Road from Pusa Road to Kitchner Road, (v) Roundabout at Delhi Gate Circus, (vi) Improvement to the approaches to Ajmeri Gate, (vii) and improvement of the main roads in the city area, such as the Faiz Bazar Road, the Queens Road, the Naya Bazar and G. B. Road, the Qutab Road, the Roshanara Road, the Rani Jhansi Road and numerous other roads.

In the rural areas also, a number of Roads totalling over 30 miles have been constructed. Besides, a number of link roads and approach roads, connecting the villages proper with the main roads have been built under the Local Development Works programme.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME

The First Five Year Plan schemes of Delhi State related to roads other than National Highways, and a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs had been

provided to execute the same. The following roads were scheduled for construction :—

- (1) Road No. 7 from Najafgarh to Dhichau Kalan,
- (2) „ No. 9 from Najafgarh to Jhatikra,
- (3) „ No. 8 from Jhil Khuranja to Patparganj,
- (4) „ No. 3 from Prem Bari Bridge to Auchandi-Phase I from Khanjhawala to Auchandi and Phase II from Prem Bari Bridge to Khanjawala,
- (5) Road No. 6 from Mehrauli to Dhera Mandi, and
- (6) Road No. 10 from Mitraon to Roata.

In addition to the above, there was a scheme for widening the G. T. Karnal Road from mile 2/2 to 4/2. The construction of roads in Narela Town and the provision of second wearing coat and painting two coats on Road No. 5 from Nangloi to Khera Khurd were also parts of the Plan.

Except for a few bridges and culverts on some roads and surface painting on some others, most of the works, as included in the revised First Plan, were completed. A brief account of the progress in each case is given below :

Road No. 7. Linking Dhichau Kalan to Najafgarh, and about half a mile long, was completed in 1951-52.

Road No. 9. From Najafgarh, branching off Bijwasan Road and leading upto Jhatikara, a distance of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, was initiated in 1952-53. and has been completed during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 2.07 lakhs. This road serves the villages of Daulatpur, Shikarpur, Kangarpur etc.

Road No. 8. Extending from Jhil Khuranja to Patparganj covers a stretch of 3.2 miles. Begun in 1951-52 and completed in 1953-55 at a cost of Rs. 1.52 lakhs, this road has encouraged the displaced persons to establish their colonies in this area. The road also serves the villages of Khuranji-Khas, Ghazipur and Shampur.

Road No. 3. From Prem Bari Bridge to Auchandi via Khanjawla serves as a link between the urban area and the villages lying between Azadpur and Auchandi namely Naharpur, Mangolpur, Begumpur, Ladpur, Jaunti etc. This 18 miles long road begun in 1953-54 has

been completed except for a few culverts etc. at a cost of Rs. 9.75 lakhs.

Road No. 6. Linking Dhera Mandi to Mehrauli is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and serves the villages of Chatarpur, Sat Bari Asaula and Fatehpur. Started in 1953-54, this road has been constructed except for some culverts etc.

Road No. 10. Branching off from Najafgarh-Dhansa Road, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long Mitraon to Raota Road was begun in 1953-54 and has been completed during 1956-57, at a cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs. The road serves the villages of Jaitar Pur Kalan, Pargopur and Ujhwa and ends at Raota.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Originally, it was proposed to construct about 136 miles of roads, other than National Highways, during the Second Five Year Plan, but funds were not available for such an ambitious programme involving an outlay of a little over Rs. 1 crore. The Planning Commission suggested a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs (Rs. 38 lakhs after 5% cut) for expenditure over the roads programme during 1956-61.

It was also suggested that the works on which expenditure had been incurred in the First Plan period should be shown as carried over works; and the remaining works which could not be executed for want of funds should be shown as new works. In view of these two factors, the originally conceived priorities were dispensed away with, and the Plan suitably modified with the inclusion of some carried over works and quite a few new works.

Old Works

Among the old works included in the Second Plan scheme are the following:—

- (i) Road No. 3-Phase II from Prem Bari Bridge to Khanjawala
—second wearing coat,
- (ii) Road No. 6—From Mehrauli to Dehra Mandi-second coat,
- (iii) Culvert on Road No. 6.
- (iv) Construction of 2 span bridges on Road No. 9 from Najafgarh to Jhatikara, and
- (v) Construction of bridge on Road No. 10 from Mitraon to Raota.

New Works

The following new works have been included in the Second Plan :—

- (1) Road connecting Narela to Lampur via Bauknir, which will be about 2 miles long and cost approximately Rs. 80,000.
- (2) Road linking Naraina village with Linlithgo Avenue, which will also serve village Todapur and the new township of Inderpuri. This 4 mile long road is expected to cost Rs. 5 lakhs, including the cost of acquiring land.
- (3) Road linking Najafgarh with Ghummanera and serving Khera-Kher and Khandkhari Nahar village. This will be a radial road from Najafgarh between roads No. 9 and 10 which lead to Jhatikra and Raota. The 8 mile long road is likely to cost Rs. 4.10 lakhs.
- (4) Road connecting Malviya Nagar with Lodi Colony, which is expected to cost Rs. 2.41 lakhs is also proposed. Its survey is being undertaken.
- (5) Road from Palla to Coronation Pillar via Bakhtawarpur and Hiranki, which is being surveyed at present, is likely to cost Rs. 4 lakhs.

Other new works proposed include the improvement of Rohtak Road from its junction with Mutiny Memorial Road to junction with Anand Parbat Road (cost Rs. 6.24 lakhs); the improvement of Najafgarh Road from mile 5/6 to 8/2 at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.07 lakhs; the widening of Goera Bawana Road (cost Rs. 3.28 lakhs); Mahipalpur Road (cost Rs. 1.96 lakhs); Bijwasan Road from Gurgaon Road to Najafgarh Road (cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs); widening of road bridge on Kushak Nallah along Delhi-Mathura Road (cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs); and improving the junction of the Timarpur and Mall Roads.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS (OTHER THAN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS) IN DELHI PERIOD 1956-61.

S. No.	Name of work.	Estimated Expenditure							Total 1956-61	
		cost.	end of	during						
			1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Const. of road No. 3 phase II from Prem Bari Bridge to Khanjewala.	5.95	4.26	.36	.35	...	...	...		.71
2.	Const. of culverts on road No. 6 from Mehrauli to Dhera Mandi.	.42	.06	.19	...	...	...	...		.19
3.	Providing 2nd wearing coat and painting on road No. 6 from Mehrauli to Dhera Mandi.	1.17	.34	.00	...	...	...	...		.60
4.	Const. of 2 span bridge on road No. 9 at RD 11860 from Najafgarh to Jhatikara.	.29	.09	.15	...	...	...	...		.15
5.	Const. of bridge on road No. 10 from Mitraon to Roota.	.26	.10	.10	...	...	...	...		.10
Total				1.40	.35	...	...	...		1.75

II. NEW WORKS

Total works carried over from Ist Plan period	1.40	.35	...	...	...	...	1.75
1. Const. of R. C. C. slab culverts on road No. 3 phase II portion from Prem Bari bridge Khanjewala.	.77	...	.50	.47	...	...	.97
2. Improving camber to 1 : 60 of Najafgarh Road mile 5/6 to 8/2 in Delhi State.	1.07	...	.70	...	...	...	.70
3. Const. of a road from Narela to Pampur.	.79	...	.34	.45	...	...	.79
4. Widening of Goera Bawana Road.	3.28	...	...	1.50	1.78	...	3.28
5. Widening of Mehpalpur Road.	1.96	...	...	1.00	.96	...	1.96
6. Const. of a road from Naraina to Linlithgo Avenue to the junction of Shankar Road (Naraina Road).	5.00	...	...	.70	1.80	2.50	.500
7. Improvement to Rohtak Road from junction with Mutiny Memorial road with Anand Parbat Road.	6.24	...	...	...	1.00	2.00	3.24
8. Improvement to the junction of Timarpur and Mall Road.	.30	...	...	.30	...	...	.30
9. Widening of Bijwasan Road from Gurgaon Road to Najafgarh Road.	5.00	...	...	.50	1.50	2.00	1.00
10. Widening of Road bridge on Khushak Nallah on Delhi Mathura Road.	1.50	...	...	.25	1.25	...	1.50
11. Const. of a Road connecting Malvia Nagar with Lodhi Colony.	2.41	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.41
12. Const. of a road from Najafgarh to Gumanhera via Khera and Kharkhani Nahar.	4.10	...	...	.20	1.00	1.50	1.40
13. Const. of a road from Palla to coronation pillar via Bhakta varpur Hiranki.	4.00	...	...	...	.30	1.70	2.00
Total New Works			1.54	5.37	9.59	10.70	9.05	36.35
Grand Total			2.94	5.71	9.59	10.70	9.05	38.00

PART VI

SOCIAL SERVICES

SECTION 1.

EDUCATION

In Delhi, which is a small and compact territory, and also the seat of the Union Capital, where a cosmopolitan population resides, the task of providing educational facilities has to be handled with great care. Since after the partition and as a result of the continuously increasing population, it has become a formidable task indeed. Though this problem, like many others, has not yet been fully resolved, but considering its magnitude, the achievements during the First Plan period can be regarded as quite remarkable.

FIRST PLAN SCHEMES

The First Five Year Plan originally provided a sum of Rs. 259.97 lakhs for extending and reorientating the education system in Delhi. But this was only a part of the development expenditure, as several schemes like the opening of middle and high schools and construction of school buildings in urban areas were outside the Plan. Along with these, seven more schemes were referred to Planning Commission which accepted them for inclusion in the Plan, so that the total Plan outlay became Rs. 342.59 lakhs.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education, also formulated some schemes as a result of which, a few projects were started in Delhi.

There were certain other projects of developmental nature on which a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was to be spent.

Thus, the total outlay earmarked for all the educational development schemes in Delhi was about Rs. 400 lakhs. Under those schemes, 150 basic schools were started; 148 District Board primary schools have been provincialised and brought on basic lines and 38 Junior Basic Schools raised to Senior Basic standard. Social education and Community Centres have been set up in 130 villages. Two training institutes (one at Ajmer and the other for women at Darya-

ganj, Delhi) were established. In the rural area, some Senior Basic schools for girls have been opened. Increased grants-in-aid are being given to the local bodies for opening primary schools. Three District Board high schools were taken over by the State Directorate of Education. The Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb was provincialised. Many buildings were constructed most of them for basic schools in the rural area, and additional staff was employed at the headquarters.

Changing Pattern of Education.

During the last seven years many new developments have taken place in the field of education in the country. The old system of education is being reorganised to suit the requirements of the new age. Several committees and commissions set up by the Union Government have gone into the whole question of educational reforms. Among the most important recommendations made by such bodies of learned men have been those of the University Grants Commission and the Secondary Education Commission. The Government of India have also lately recommended the universal adoption of the Basic Education system for schools.

In addition to these, other reforms have been suggested from time to time, particularly in respect of Social Education, Education of the Handicapped, Physical Education, and Primary Education. The programmes of the Education Department, Delhi, have been largely attuned to the reforms suggested and the new courses recommended. The imprint of all these has been markedly noticeable in the revised First Plan and, later, in the Second Plan schemes.

Educational Facilities

At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, the position of educational facilities in Delhi was as follows :—

(N. B. The figure in the parentheses indicates the position on March 31, 1957.)

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Nursery Schools.	5 (5)	—	5 (5)
2. Primary Schools.	172 (187)	111 (143)	283 (329)
3. Junior Basic Schools.	185 (179)	70 (56)	255 (235)

4. Middle Schools.	59 (55)	27 (36)	86 (91)
5. Senior Basic Schools.	31 (38)	13 (9)	44 (47)
6. High Schools.	59 (48)	37 (28)	96 (76)
7. Higher Secondary Schools,	34 (58)	16 (31)	50 (89)
8. Teachers' Training Institutes.	3 (3)	—	3 (3)
9. Total number of students in institutions from 1 to 7.	1,70,522 (1,72,390)	1,08,807 (1,09,423)	2,79,329 (2,81,823)
10. Total number of teachers in institutions from 1 to 7	5,067	3,482	8,549

Second Plan Schemes

The original schemes for the expansion and improvement of educational facilities under the Second Plan involved an estimated outlay of nearly Rs. 813.25 lakhs, of which an expenditure of nearly Rs. 308.00 lakhs was earmarked for constructing new school buildings. But the Planning Commission put a ceiling of Rs. 4 crores on the estimated and the expenditure, which has further been subjected to a 5% reduction. The schemes have, therefore been curtailed and the expenditure considerably restricted on different heads. However care has been taken not to disturb the co-relation between different heads of development.

It must be emphasised that the Education Plan is of a very flexible nature, and the individual schemes are likely to be readjusted, modified or completely dropped if it is decided to give top priority to the problem of accommodating all children of school going age into proper school, which will mean the opening of dozens of schools of all kinds. As a matter of fact, the Delhi Administration has been recently revising the Plan targets of the Education Schemes on the advice of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The possibility of an additional allocation being made is also not ruled out. This revision has been necessitated by the desire of the Government and other concerned provide educational facilities to all children of the age group 6-14 who desire admissions in recognised schools.

The problem of admissions in schools has been a colossal task before the Government because, during the last few years, the population has been increasing rapidly and now colonies have sprung up.

But not such has been done to build new schools and provide educational facilities for children.

The Government is now determined to tackle this problem in a big way, and an Emergency Education Programme has been worked out, at the instance of the Government of India, with a view to providing educational facilities to all children of school-going age. Under this programme, 36 new schools have been proposed to be opened by the Directorate of Education in various localities, including the rural areas. These schools are scheduled to start functioning from the beginning of the school session i. e. 15th July, 1957. The Delhi Municipal Committee has also planned to open a number of primary schools in certain areas under its jurisdiction. Similar action is also proposed to be taken by the New Delhi, West Delhi, and South Delhi Municipal Committees.

The Government is also determined to replace tented accommodation in schools by permanent buildings as soon as possible. It is understood that during 1957-58, as many as 22 Model school buildings will be constructed by the Central Public Works Department.

To provide adequate funds for the successful implementation of the Emergency Programme, and the concomitant expenditure under the same, the schemes which are detailed below are likely to be revised. About 10 Schemes may even be completely dropped.

SCHEMES

1. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Opening of Nursery Schools. (Cost of Rs. 3·80 lakhs)

The role and the necessity of pre-primary education can not be overemphasised. It is necessary that suitable and proper facilities should be provided to channelise the potentialities of children during their early formative years in the right direction and to inculcate in them such qualities and habits of discipline and civic sense as are necessary for a healthy, dynamic and prosperous society. The extremely depressing atmosphere of home life, especially in the labour areas where conditions are not conducive to the moral and mental development of the child, provides the justifications for opening more nursery schools.

The number of such schools in Delhi is not only very few but also, most of the nursery schools are out of reach of the average

people. At the Government level, there are only three nursery schools, which were opened during the year 1953-54 under the scheme of "Changing the Trend of Education."

The area of operation of the scheme will be the entire Delhi territory with special emphasis on the urban area ; and two schools will be opened annually, beginning from 1956-57. Full completion of the scheme will outrun the period of the Plan. The target for five years will be ten schools and employment will be provided for 62 persons as follows :

*Estimated employment
at the end of 1960-61*

(i) Administrative & Clerical personnel	2	at the Head- quarters
(ii) Technical personnel (teachers)	30	
(iii) Skilled workers	10	
(iv) Unskilled workers—Part-time sweepers, Chowkidars.	20	
Total :	62	

2. Grant-in-aid to local and private bodies for opening a Nursery School. (Cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

In addition to the opening of nursery schools at the Government level, it is proposed to make a provision for grants-in-aid to encourage the efforts and initiative of local and private bodies for opening kindergarten schools.

The scheme as originally proposed, with however, been a provision of Rs. 40,000 annually, has dropped as a separate scheme. But an additional amount of nearly Rs. 0.71 lakhs has been provided under the scheme for Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation, so as to cover this aspect of the problem.

2. BASIC EDUCATION

3. Grants to private and local bodies for conversion of primary schools on Basic Education lines. (Cost Rs. 9.79 lakhs).

There are about 300 primary schools managed and administered by private and local bodies for which they get grants-in-aid on the usual basis. All these schools are of the traditional type. But the

rural areas of Delhi now fall in the Basic Education zone, where 150 junior basic schools have been opened and 148 District Board primary schools brought on the pattern of the junior basic schools. Thus there is a sort of gulf in the systems of elementary education as prevailing in the urban and the rural areas respectively. To remove this gulf between the rural and urban facilities and to make the elementary education system uniform, it is necessary that the existing primary schools in the urban area are also converted into junior basic schools. The Government of India, Ministry of Education, is very anxious to universalise basic education and has reiterated several times that basic education should be introduced on a general scale.

The scheme, starting from 1956-57, has a Plan targets of 150 primary schools to be converted into basic schools. Its operation will also continue in the next Five Year Plan. One class of every school will be converted annually. In the fifth year, Class V will be added to the Boys' primary schools, which at present consist of four classes only, while the girls' primary schools are all of five classes.)

The local bodies have agreed to this proposal subject to the condition that 90% grant-in-aid, both on recurring and non-recurring expenditure, is given to them.

The teachers working in these schools will attend a three months' short training course in Basic Education at the Teachers' Training Institute Delhi, which has been brought on Basic lines and where a second shift will be started for the purpose. No new teachers will be appointed, but substitute teachers will be required.

In addition to this, the schools will be provided with craft-material and equipment, which form an integral part of Basic Education. The estimated total outlay, given year-wise, during the Second Plan will be :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Total outlay
on salary of
teachers,
equipment,
material, &
accommoda-
tion.

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	3.23	9.79

4. Opening of Junior Basic Schools. (Cost Rs. 29·10 lakhs)

Delhi was the first State to introduce Basic Education under the the post-war Educational Development schemes in 1948-49. Since then, many basic schools have been opened in the rural area. These provide free compulsory education to about 52,000 children of 6-11 age group and 37,266 children were on the registers of the Junior and Senior Basic schools during 1955-56. Besides, 283 primary schools existed in the urban area 1955-56, and these were being run by the private and local bodies.

But to provide free and compulsory education, according to the Constitution, to approximately 2,50,000 children of 6-11 age group, roughly 700 more primary schools are needed, (taking the number of the 6-11 age group children at 12% of the total population and having 150 students in each school). Even if necessary finances are available, the target cannot be achieved by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Considering all these aspects, it has been decided to open 30 new schools every year. Grants-in-aid will be given to the local bodies for opening the above number of schools of the junior basic type. Only two classes will be started in the first instance and afterwards one class will be added every year. The scheme, to be put into operation during 1956-57, is expected to be completed by the end of 1963-64.

5. Improvement of existing Basic Schools in Rural Area. Cost (Rs. 2·40 lakhs).

Out of the 298 Basic schools in the rural area, about 100 were improved during the First Plan. It is proposed to improve the remaining 198 Basic schools under the Second Five Year Plan by providing them with various facilities such as agricultural equipments, teaching aids material, hand pumps, library-books and games equipment. The expenditure proposed to be incurred on various items in the Plan period will be as follows :—

	(In lakhs of rupees)
1956-57	0·78
1957-58	0·88
1958-59	0·25
1959-60	0·25
1960-61	0·24
Total	<u>2·40</u>

6. Raising of Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic Standards. (Cost Rs. 23.70 lakhs).

In order to extend the facilities of free and compulsory education beyond the primary stage to the children of rural areas and to ensure that the children, after completion of their basic primary education, do not lapse into a state of illiteracy, the process of raising the Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic standard has to be adopted. During the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to raise 30 junior basic schools to senior basic standard and to complete the process of conversion in the case of 14 senior basic schools which were raised to a higher standard during 1954-55 and of 12 schools raised during 1955-56. Out of these 30 schools, twenty will be for boys and ten for girls. The financial implications of the scheme during the next five years will be as under :

	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>In lakhs of Rs.)</i>
1. Raising 10 schools to Senior Basic Standard :		0.83
2. Establishment of 14 schools raised during 1954-55 :		1.43
3. Establishment of 12 schools raised during 1955-56 :		0.94
<i>1957-58</i>		
4. Raising 10 schools to Senior Basic standard :		0.83
5. Establishment of 12 schools raised during 1955-56 :		1.23
6. Establishment of 10 schools raised during 1956-57 :		0.78
7. Establishment of 14 schools raised during 1954-55 :		1.45
<i>1958-59</i>		
8. Raising of 10 schools to Senior Basic standard		0.53
9. Establishment of 10 schools raised during 1956-57 :		0.97
10. Establishment of 10 schools to be opened during	1957-58 :	1.73
11. Establishment of 14 schools raised during 1954-55 :		1.41
12. Establishment of 12 schools raised during 1955-56 :		1.19
<i>1959-60</i>		
13. Establishment of 10 schools raised during 1957-58 :		0.99
14. Establishment of 10 schools raised during 1958-59 :		0.73
15. Establishment of 14 schools raised during 1954-55 :		1.44
16. Establishment of 12 schools to be raised during	1955-56 :	1.21
17. Establishment of schools raised during 1956-57 :		0.99

1960-61

18. Establishment of 10 schools to be raised during	1958-59 :	1·04
19. Establishment of 10 schools raised during	1957-58 :	1·06
20. Establishment of 10 schools raised during	1956-57 :	1·08
21. Establishment of 12 schools to be raised during	1955-56 :	1·28
22. Establishment of schools raised during	1954-55 :	1·56
		<hr/>
	Total Rs.	23·70

[7. Conversion of Middle Departments of District Board Middle and High Schools to Senior Basic standard grant-in-aid to District Board Schools. (Cost Rs. 0·85 lakhs).

There are at present 7 District Board Middle and 3 D. B. High Schools, with which middle departments are attached. Classes VI to VIII in all these schools are proposed to be converted to Senior Basic Standard during the Second Five Year Plan period. The expenditure involved on the scheme will be as under :

(In lakhs of Rs.)

1956-57	0·05
1957-58	0·43
1958-59	0·17
1959-60	0·10
1960-61	0·10
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 0·85

8. Conversion of Teachers' Training School, Qutab Road now at Bela Road, into Basic Teachers' Training Institution. (Cost Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

The school has been providing J. V. and J. A. V. training and was previously housed in the building of Kirorimal College, Delhi. Since all the schools are to be brought on basic education lines, the demand for traditionally trained teachers will cease in the years to come. The introduction of Basic Education in the urban area in all the primary schools and primary departments of middle and high higher secondary, private and government schools including such schools in the rural area and the opening of more basic schools

(30 yearly) will not only absorb the entire strength of the available basic trained teachers, but will also result in a great demand for additional teachers.

The success of the scheme for the Expansion of Basic Education is directly linked with this scheme. To avoid bottlenecks and to make the basic education scheme successful and effective, it is necessary that with the aim of providing necessary facilities for training teachers in basic education, the existing Training School should both be converted and expanded. Necessary additional arrangements will have to be made to provide training facilities for refresher and short-term courses for about 400 teachers annually. In fact, this scheme is the basis upon which the success of the expansion programme of basic education is dependent. The school has been converted from 1956-57, and is functioning at present at Bela Road.

Analysis of the estimated expenditure every year :

	<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>
1956-57	Rs. 0.68
1957-58	0.63
1958-59	0.57
1959-60	0.56
1960-61	0.56

Total	Rs. 3.00

9. Conversion of Craft Schools into Senior Basic Schools. (Cost Rs. 3.46 lakhs)

During the year 1952-53, fourteen Craft schools sponsored by the Government of India were transferred to the control of the Directorate of Education. Later, one of these schools was provincialised. It is proposed, during the Second Plan, to convert such schools into Senior Basic schools. As at present they are not running quite efficiently for want of suitably qualified staff and necessary equipment and apparatus etc, it is proposed to appoint two Senior Basic trained teachers in each of these schools.

The scheme is, however, likely to be dropped as a result of the 5% reduction in the overall outlay for plan schemes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

10. Opening of middle schools (Urban Area) (Cost Rs. 7.65 lakhs)

Under the scheme of the Expansion of Basic Education, it has been proposed to open 30 schools annually. One implication of this will be that more and more children will be able to avail of primary education facilities. About 90% of them are expected to pursue their studies further, with the result that there will be a pressure on the existing middle schools which are already working under strained and crowded conditions. They are under-staffed and several of them are running in tents and dilapidated buildings with the inevitable consequence of lowering down the standards of education. Moreover, they cannot cope with the anticipated increased demand.

Secondly, to lessen the strain and improve the educational standard in the present middle schools, efforts must be made to start new schools.

About 100 middle schools are needed to meet the expected demand. But in view of limited funds, it has been thought to limit the Plan target to 15 schools (3 yearly) both for boys and girls.

All the four classes in boys' schools (from V to VIII) and in girls' schools (from VI to VIII) will be started at the same time. The schools may have to run in tents in the first year. Classes will consist of two sections.

A provision for buildings has been made under Capital Works Programme for ten schools. The remaining 5 schools will have to work in the tents or the rented buildings. The scheme will cost Rs. 7.65 lakhs in all.

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>					
0.61	1.03	1.51	2.00	2.50	7.65

11. Introduction of Higher Secondary System on a General Scale. (Cost Rs. 81.98 lakhs)

The Conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction 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".

Delhi was the first State which introduced the Higher Secondary Education System in the early 1940's but the influx of the refugees from Punjab put a halt to this process.

According to the above decision, there should be no 9th class of High School type and the last High School examination should be during 1958-59. This leaves only two years for the implementation of the recommendations. The time, no doubt, is rather short, but changes can be made at the University stage as the two stages are closely linked up.

At present, there are 43 Higher Secondary and 77. High Schools under the following managements :

Government	49	} = 77
Private	23	
Local Bodies	5	

It is therefore, proposed to convert all the government schools into Higher Secondary Schools and issue instructions for the same to the Local and Private bodies, who will be given financial aid for this programme.

Since the duration of courses will be three years instead of two and additional subjects will be started, more staff, more apparatus and equipment and additional accommodation will be required.

Thirty-two (20 Government schools and 12 Private/Local bodies managed) will be taken during 1956-57 and the remaining 23 during 1957-58 (13 Government and 10 private schools). This scheme is directly related to the Multi-purpose Schools Scheme, as any change in the target of one will demand simultaneous change in that of the other.

<i>Anticipated Expenditure</i>		<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>
1956-57	Government Schools	3.89
	Private & Local Body schools	2.34
1957-58	Government schools	2.53
	Private & Local Body schools	1.99
	Government schools	7.03
	Private & Local Body schools	4.22

Total carried over

Total brought to forwarded

1958-59	Government schools	7.95
	Private schools	4.80
	Government schools	4.70
	Private schools	3.62
1959-60	Government schools	6.66
	Private schools	4.00
	Government schools	5.21
	Private schools	4.01
1960-61	Government schools	6.89
	Private schools	4.13
	Government schools	4.73
	Private schools	3.33
	Ttalo	<u>81.98</u>

12. Raising of Middle Schools to Higher Secondary standard. (Cost Rs. 17.85).

At present there are 43 Higher Secondary and 77 High Schools in Delhi State. For meeting the increasing demand for facilities and discouraging the growth of "teaching shops", more Higher Secondary schools (there will be no High schools in future) are required. Many new colonies have also grown up and the school going population is increasing tremendously. Several schools are running double shifts and almost all are working in over-capacity conditions with the inevitable result of lowering the education standards. Non-availability of adequate facilities forces the students to join the "teaching shops".

Because the demand is very large, the question is not how many schools are required every year. The question is how many schools can be provided each year. Determining the exact number is rather difficult, but raising of 2 middle schools (one for boys and one for girls) every year will be the minimum possible target. Before any school is raised, its advisability and need will be judged either through popular demand, or confirmed by surveys and inquiries and by other similar methods. One class will be added every year with its concomitant additions in subsequent years.

Financial phasing of the scheme during the five years will be as follows :—

	<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>
1956-57	1.37
1957-58	2.61
1958-59	3.45
1959-60	4.59
1960-61	5.83
Total	<u>17.85</u>

13. Opening of One Public School (Secondary Education). (Cost Rs. 8.25 lakhs).

Under this scheme it was proposed to open one Public School at Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi. The financial aspects of the scheme would have been as under :—

(1) Establishment and Office staff.	Rs. 4.26 lakhs	(1956-61)
(2) Expenditure.	,, 3.99	,, ,,
Total	<u>,, 8.25</u>	,, ,,

But since the Planning Commission did not approve the idea, the scheme has been dropped for the time being.

14. Conversion of High/Higher Secondary Schools into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools. (Cost Rs. 20.00 lakhs).

Much has been said about the defects and deficiencies of the present system of education at the Secondary stage both by individuals and by the Committees and Commissions appointed by the Government of India from time to time, and it would serve no purpose to dwell upon its pros and cons, unless some concrete steps are proposed to be taken for its improvement.

The Government of India have decided to taken concrete action on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission which submitted its report in 1953. Since then the matter has been discussed by special bodies, more particularly by the Implementation Committee. And finally, the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission have been chosen for immediate implementation. They were reiterated in the meeting of Education Secretaries

and Directors of Public Instruction held in November 1954. The question of the duration of the course has been made clear as the Commission was vague and undecided on this. The school leaving age will be 17 and after the middle stage, the students will have to study for three years to obtain the Secondary school certificate.

Among the schemes chosen by the Government of India for giving immediate attention is one relating to Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary Schools.

The Government of India have set a target of starting 1,500 such schools during the Second Five Year Plan and accordingly the Delhi programme to start 25 schools, *i.e.*, 5 every year included in the draft Plan originally submitted to the Planning Commission. The expenditure on Multi-purpose schools in the Second Five Year Plan has, however, been reduced from Rs. 49.90 to Rs. 20.00 lakhs because reduction in total plan expenditure by Planning Commission and therefore, the target of schools has been reduced from 25 schools (five every year) to ten schools (two every year).

In addition to the study of humanities in each such school, provision will be made for teaching two more subject groups together with three crafts. The whole of the Delhi territory will be divided into zones and the optional groups and crafts will be selected in such a way as to introduce almost all the groups in one zone and to give the maximum possible choice to students at the minimum cost and inconvenience.

There will, thus, be 20 groups and they will be distributed as follows :—

1. Science	6 groups
2. Technical	2 groups
3. Commercial	3 groups
4. Fine Arts	3 groups
5. Home Science	3 groups
6. Agriculture	3 groups
	<hr/>
	20 groups

Year-wise Distribution.

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
1. Science Group	1	1	1	1	2	6
2. Technical group	*	1	*	1	*	2
3. Commercial group	1	*	1	*	1	3
4. Five Arts group	1	1	*	1	*	3
5. Agriculture group	1	*	1	*	1	3
6. Home Science group	*	1	1	1	*	3
	4	4	4	4	4	20

Year-wise distribution of financial commitments

	(In lakhs of rupees)
1956-57	1.98
1957-58	3.71
1958-59	3.72
1959-60	5.23
1960-61	5.36
Total	20.00

15. Secondary Education : Improvement of Teaching in existing schools. (Cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs).

Most of the high schools were started by the Government under high pressure and the general facilities for teaching of general science, social studies and crafts could not be provided upto the mark. The Implementation Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Education, has recommended that an initial amount of Rs. 15,000 should be made available to each school for improving the laboratories for general science and for the proper teaching of social studies.

Two schools will be taken every year, after making the necessary enquiries for the above purpose. The scheme will start from 1956-57 and end up in 1960-61.

The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 30,000 annually, for improving laboratories for general science, for providing equipment and appliances for crafts and for the proper teaching of social studies.

16. Improvement of School Libraries. (Cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs).

During the last seven or eight years, several high schools have been opened by the Government. Among other things, these schools could not be provided with good library facilities. Most libraries are hopelessly inadequate and uninspiring and if Secondary Education is to improve, it is essential that they should be radically improved both in point of equipment and the stock of books.

It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 30,000 annually for this purpose. Ten Government schools and 3 private schools will be considered every year. The latter will be required to bear 33% of the total cost. Thus, over a period of 5 years, 65 schools will be able to have better library facilities.

17. Secondary Education : Introduction of crafts in middle schools and middle departments of High/Higher secondary schools, Government schools. (Cost Rs. 1.85 lakhs).

In the re-oriented and new scheme of Secondary Education, it is essential as a preliminary step that necessary changes are made at the middle stage. The most pressing of these changes is the introduction of crafts in the middle schools and middle departments of high/higher secondary schools. Teaching of crafts will be started in 15 Government schools/departments. The year of beginning will be 1956-57 and the scheme will be completed by the end of the Second Plan period. Provision will be made for, at least, one craft in every school.

It was proposed earlier to introduce craft in 50 schools, of which 15 were to be private/local bodies schools. Now that a ceiling has been fixed at a lower level by the Planning Commission, the private/local bodies schools have been excluded from the scheme and the target of Government Schools has been reduced to 15 schools, 3 schools every year (2 for boys and 1 for girls), at a cost of Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

Financial outlay of the scheme will be as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
0.18	0.27	0.42	0.46	0.52

18. Secondary Education : Introduction of crafts in middle schools : Grants in aid to private/local bodies. (Cost Rs. 0.72 lakhs).

Provision has been made to give grants-in-aid at the basis of 90% recurring and 50% non-recurring to schools managed by private bodies/local bodies for starting at least one craft. One school will be selected every year and the scheme will commence from 1956-57.

Financial commitment of the scheme will be as under :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

1956-57	6,100
1957-58	9,900
1958-59	14,300
1959-60	18,600
1960-61	23,100
Total	<u>72,000</u>

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

19. Technical Education-Development of Government Industrial School, Darya Ganj, Delhi. (Cost Rs. 1.49 lakhs)

The school imparts Industrial Education in addition to general education from class IV to VIII and students are taught useful handi-crafts like wood-work and metal-work. The trainees, whose parents can not afford higher education and like them to become earning members of the family at an early age, find employment easily in the mills, manufacturing industries and workshop or start their own work. During the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to make training facilities available into more crafts i. e. radio mechanism and electrical mechanism (elementary).

Financial outlay during the Plan period will be :

(In lakhs of rupees)

1956-57	0.26
1957-58	0.30
1958-59	0.33
1959-60	0.33
1960-61	0.27
Total	<u>1.49</u>

5. SOCIAL EDUCATION

20. Replacement of three Educational Caravans. (Cost Rs. 3·00 lakhs)

The three Educational Caravans which were purchased in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 have since been very much in use. The condition of the vans and other exhibits is deteriorating day by day, due to constant use in the rural area and it is essential that these vans are replaced one by one during the next five years.

Expenditure involved during the Plan period will be as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
Cost of re- placement of one caravan (3 vans and one trailer) :	1·00	1·00	1·00	—	—	3·00

21. Production of Social Education Literature for Neo Literates. (Cost Rs. 0·35 lakhs)

Thousands of adults who could not read and write have been made literate during the last five years. There is a great demand for suitable literature for these neo literates. They are very keen to increase their knowledge through books but unfortunately the existing books on general knowledge and on general education are difficult for them to read and follow. No proper follow-up literature is in existence. What they require most of all are books on various topics in very simple language so that they can easily understand them. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage authors to write books specially for neo literates. Prizes should be awarded every year to the extent of Rs. 2000/- (one of Rs. 1000/- and two of Rs. 500/- each) to authors for writing such books. These books will be reviewed by a Committee and the selection will be made after the books have been reviewed and the prizes given to the authors. These books will be published by Education Directorate for use in the Social Education Centres.

It is also proposed to encourage the publication of such books through private agencies. It is, therefore, proposed to buy some suitable books from the market as well. The expenditure involved

on the above scheme will be a sum Rs. 7,000/- each year during the Plan period, bringing the total of Rs. 0.35 lakhs.

22. Five Community Centres. (Cost Rs. 2.34 lakhs)

Five Model Community Centres are being run in the territory of Delhi. They are being operated under Scheme No. 1—Intensive Educational Development in a selected area of the Union Education Ministry. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to include this scheme as a Delhi Plan item. The expenditure involved in taking over the scheme will be in respect of the employment of teachers, purchase of equipment at the Centres, and other contingencies like rent, newspapers and magazines etc.

Analysis of the yearly expenditure during the Plan period.

<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
1956-57	0.45
1957-58	0.43
1958-59	0.46
1959-60	0.49
1960-61	0.51
Total	<u>2.34</u>

23. Integrated Library Service. (Cost Rs. 0.78 lakhs)

The integrated Library Service was also started under Scheme No. 1 of the First Five Year Plan of the Union Education Ministry. The Library is at present functioning at Najafgarh. It is proposed to continue this library during the Second Five Year Plan as well, and the expenditure envisaged will be on staff, reading material, furniture and stationery etc. at the Library.

The rate of expenditure will be as follows :—

<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
1956-57	0.18
1957-58	0.15
1958-59	0.15
1959-60	0.15
1960-61	0.15
Total	<u>0.78</u>

24. Mobile Janta College for Women. (Cost Rs. 1.36 lakhs)

A Janta College for Women was established to train the village women in the art of local leadership so that they could do social education work among the women of the villages. These trainees are given training in crafts like sewing, embroidery, health and sanitation, care of children, child-nurseries etc. For this purposes, one Principal and three Instructors in Crafts, Health, and Nursing are working in the College. The college has been started under Scheme No. 1 of the Union Education Ministry.

This college is at present working in Mehrauli area and after working there for six months, it will move to another village and train more village women in the same manner.

During the last session it was found that the college which started working on an experimental measure needed two more Instructors, one in Home Economics and the other in Music, as these two subjects would be of great use and there is great enthusiasm among the village women for learning music and home economics. It is, therefore, proposed to recruit two teachers for these subjects.

The financial implications involved are given blow :

(In lakhs of rupees)

1956-57	Rs. 0.28
1957-58	0.26
1958-59	0.27
1959-60	0.27
1960-61	0.28
	<hr/>
1956-61	Rs. 1.36
	<hr/>

25. Audio-Visual Education. (Cost Rs. 1.47 lakhs)

Educational melas and demonstrations in agriculture and health are being organised in the rural area as well as in some part of the urban area. Educational exhibitions, dramas, film shows and games tournaments are held in these melas.

Radio sets have been installed in some of the villages and in some of the schools. It is felt that audio-visual aids are very useful for imparting education to school children, and adults and more and

more use of such aids is being suggested by the Ministry of Education. It has been helpful in various projects.

Consequently, the Ministry of Education has emphasised on the State Governments to enforce this scheme in their respective jurisdictions by starting an Audio-Visual Aids Section in their Education Department. Proposals for appointing an Audio-visual education Board and for recruiting an Audio-Visual Education Officer have already been finalised.

It is proposed to develop audio-visual education by encouraging the increased use and production of audio-visual aids in schools and social education centres. It has, therefore, been decided to start an Audio-visual Education Section which will look after this aspect of education in schools and Community centres.

It is intended to produce educational films, film-strips, charts, models and posters etc. Artistes and Cameramen, laboratory Assistants and Projectionists will be essential for the proper execution of the scheme.

Setting up of a Central Film Library, the purchase of film strips and 16 mm sound projectors, and efforts to equip the schools with Film Strip projectors, 16 mm sound projectors and radios, will also form parts of the scheme.

Details of the expenditure are given below :

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
0.52	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	1.47

(In lakhs of rupees)

26. Audio-Visual Expert Training. (Cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs)

The training of experts in Audio-Visual Education is every essential since the use of such aids is being increased in the teaching of various subjects in schools. Such aids are of course more effective in imparting education in schools, but in the field of social education they have been found to be indispensable.

Trainees will be given extensive training in the production and use of audio-visual aids, like posters, charts, models, filmstrips and films (photographs and non-photographic) and dramatics etc. Training will also be imparted in the handling of the various audio-visual

aids like sound and film-strip projectors. A brief outline of the theoretical course to be followed is given below :

1. Theory of Audio-visual education, its scope and the principles underlying the use of audio-visual aids in schools and social education ;
2. Types of audio-visual aids and their uses ;
3. Simple methods for production of simple aids ; and
4. Sources of material and equipment for Audio-visual aids.

Training will also be given in the setting up and organisation of film-strips and film libraries and other audio-visual programmes. An organiser will conduct these courses with the help of the two Instructors and some technicians.

Analysis of estimated expenditure every year :

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
0.32	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	1.35

(In lakhs of Rs.)

27. Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb. (Cost Rs, 1.00 lakhs)

The Government Lady Noyce School for the deaf and dumb is at present catering to the needs of Delhi Territory and its adjoining States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to develop the school in the following directions :

1. Purchase of hearing aids for the school ;
2. Purchase of equipment and implements for two additional trades (a) Weaving and (b) Animal Husbandry ;
3. Purchase of a bus for the school ;
4. Provision of additional staff for the Industrial Section ;
5. Extending School buildings ;
6. Construction of a separate hostel for girls ; and
7. Construction of 2 sound-proof rooms for hearing-aid classes

Financial outlay during the Plan period will be as follows :

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
0.42	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.12	1.00

(In lakhs of Rs.)

28. Reorganization of Children's Home. (Cost Rs. 4·00 lakhs)

The Children's Home, Delhi, offers facilities for institutional care and probation. But the present facilities of institutional care, probation and juvenile detention fall too short of the need and require reorganisation as a compact "unit" both in the interest of better working and better treatment of juveniles. Compact units comprising of juvenile detention, probation and institutional care will give the necessary continuity of treatment.

Under the reorganised scheme, the Home will be able to look after about 300 juvenile delinquents, victimized and destitute children. The Children's Home, as a matter of fact, will be the chief governmental agency for the working of the Bombay Children's Act, 1924, as applied to Delhi.

Estimated expenditure on increased staff, furniture and equipment treatment and contingencies, will be as follows :

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
		<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i>			
0.83	0.97	0.69	0.71	0.80	4.00

29. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Educational organisations. (Cost Rs. 5·0 lakhs)

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to voluntary educational organisations in Delhi working in some specific fields such as Basic Education, Social Education, Vocational and Educational Guidance, Juvenile Delinquency etc. In special cases, other projects in the field of education, approved by the Government, may also be considered.

Only such educational institutions will be eligible for grant-in-aid as are engaged in work of a pioneering nature or those with a magnificent or experimental character that has a wider appeal.

The financial assistance will be given on a cost sharing basis. The Government may bear upto 66% of the non-recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure; the remaining expenditure will be borne by the organisation. Grants-in-aid to the Bal Sahyog and the Poor House will come under this scheme.

Financial Commitment is estimated to be Rs. 1·00 lakhs in every year of the plan period.

30. Promotion of Physical Education. (Cost Rs. 7·00 lakhs)

Physical education, in common with all other parts and activities of life, is shaped by the changes that take place in the society and it should take cognizance of such changes. It must seek to help persons to adjust themselves successfully to the social group in which they are living. In order to do this, teachers of physical education must plan and adjust their programmes to meet the needs of the individuals and social groups.

A contribution towards this end may be made through physical education by widening the ability of people to participate in recreational activities, by providing a variety of interests by encouraging relaxation and change of activity, by helping in the development of vitality through wholesome, vigorous physical activity and by providing opportunities for satisfying the expression of many natural interests, urges, desires and instincts.

It is proposed to introduce the following projects for which adequate facilities do not exist in Delhi territory.

- (a) Two open air Theatres in Schools,
- (b) Three Small Stadia for spectators around the arena in rural schools,
- (c) Two pavillions in the urban area
- (d) Oval tracks in 2 urban and 2 rural schools
- (e) Indoor Gymnasium in 2 schools ;
- (f) Recreation Halls one in old Delhi and one in New Delhi,

There is provision for additional staff like physical instructors.

The scheme also provides for excursions to historical places and other similar recreations.

The year-wise expenditure, recurring and both non-recurring will be as follows ;

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
(In lakhs of Rs.)					
1·13	1·55	1·69	1·49	1·14	7·00

31. Construction of school buildings and other capital works. (Cost Rs. 145·00 lakhs)

The construction of school buildings has not been keeping pace with the opening of new schools. Many schools have been started

during the last seven or eight years, but most of them are running in tents, in double-shifts, in dilapidated buildings and some in open spaces or even under the tree shade. Several junior basic schools are held in *chaupals* and *panchayat-ghars*. In some schools, more classes and sections have been added but housed in the same building. Such schools require more rooms. A few buildings have outlived their life and need to be replaced.

Over and above these requirements, suitable buildings are necessary for the new programme which is envisaged during the Second Five Year Plan. The most important among the proposed new projects are three Middle schools every year, raising of 2 middle schools to higher secondary standard every year, one Public School, one Teachers' Training Institute, girls hostel and additional block for the Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, Remand Home and additions to the Children's Home, and opening of 30 Junior Basic Schools every year in the urban area (for which grants will be given to local bodies.)

The buildings are pre-requisites for new schools and their need is obvious and immediate. The quality of education has suffered a great deal in the recent past due to want of buildings and many reforms and improvements in the educational system are dependent upon the availability of proper buildings.

Thus the demand is of two kinds. School buildings are needed for (i) the existing schools opened under strain and pressure, and (ii) for the new educational institutions which are proposed to be started during the Second Plan.

In addition to this, teachers' quarters, especially in rural areas, are extremely essential.

Besides the construction of buildings at the Government level, grants will be paid to the various local bodies to do the needful.

Estimated expenditure every year :

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
35·80	28·30	27·30	27·30	26·30	145·00

(In lakhs of Rs.)

32. Establishment of a Planning Unit. (Cost Rs. 1·46 lakhs)

There is no officer and other staff in the Directorate of Education for Planning. The work is carried on with the help of the Statistical

Unit comprising of two persons who are just adequate for educational statistics only. When there is not enough staff, only minimum possible requirements can be attended to.

With the inauguration of the various educational schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, the duties and responsibilities of such a unit will be many and the task enormous. In the nature of things, the Planning Unit will be primarily required for conducting surveys, evaluations, assessments, preparation of proposals and writing of reports which are integral and most important part of planning work. On the basis of this and together with suggestions and instructions from outside, the schemes will have to be reconsidered or revised and the targets re-set. Actual implementation of some schemes will be done by other branches of the Directorate but the Planning Unit will work as a via-media and co-ordinating unit. Many schemes will be left to the unit for direct implementation. In fact the two functions cannot be separated clearly in practice and under the existing internal set-up of the Directorate the mixing of the two is inevitable.

If a lesson has to be taken from the experience of the First Plan and it is intended to take in right earnest the schemes under the Second Plan and to see to their healthy and successful implementation, it is extremely necessary that adequate staff is provided at headquarters.

It is, therefore, proposed that an Assistant Director should be appointed at once and the posts of the Technical Assistant, one lower division clerk, one steno-typist and two peons be created and filled so that all the necessary preliminary arrangements are completed before-hand and the work does not suffer. The remaining posts may be sanctioned later.

After long consideration, it has been felt that the following staff requirements for the Planning Unit are the minimum :—

Administrative personnel and clerical staff	...	4
Technical Personnel	...	3
Unskilled workers	...	4

The year-wise expenditure is envisaged as follows :—

1956—57	Rs. 0.30 Lakhs
1957—58	0.29 Lakhs
1958—59	0.28 Lakhs
1959—60	0.29 Lakhs
1960—61	0.30 Lakhs
Total	Rs. 1.46 Lakhs

33. Additional Staff in the existing Schools and at the Head-quarters. (Cost Rs. 3.00 Lakhs).

Many schools have been opened during the last six or seven years under strain of pressing demand, arising out of the increasing population in Delhi. Most of them are understaffed and require the creation of additional posts of all categories.

Secondly, more staff will be required because of increased activity in all branches of the head-quarters. Some of the staff, as under Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau, Physical Education and the Planning Unit, has been provided separately. Actual requirements of other staff cannot be determined at this stage and, therefore, a lump sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for this scheme. The break-up of this expenditure in various years is as follows :—

1956—57	0.25 Lakhs
1957—58	0.50 Lakhs
1958—59	0.60 Lakhs
1959—60	0.75 Lakhs
1960—61	0.90 Lakhs
Total	3.00 Lakhs

34. Miscellaneous Scheme (Cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed under this scheme to offer scholarships, especially merit scholarships in Higher Secondary Schools and in a few cases for studies abroad, to the resident students of Delhi for service training, and refresher courses etc. Their justification is quite obvious and needs no elaboration. The details of such schemes cannot be envisaged in advance. A lump sum provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for the five years.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES—REVISED ALLOCATIONS

<i>S. N.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Plan prov. before 5% cut for 1956-61</i>	<i>Plan prov. after 5% cut for 1956-61</i>	<i>Plan 56-57</i>	<i>provision 57-58</i>	<i>after 5% 58-59</i>	<i>cut 59-60</i>	<i>for 60-61</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Opening of Nursery Schools.	3·801	3·801	0·351	·530	0·750	0·970	1·200
2.	Grant in aid to local bodies.	2·00	—					
3.	Grant to private local bodies for conversion of primary schools to Basic Schools.	9·790	9·630	1·490	1·640	1·640	1·640	3·230
4.	Opening of Junior Basic Schools, in rural area.	29·100	28·860	0·820	2·559	4·923	8·177	12·366
5.	Improvement of existing basic school in Rural Area.	2·400	2·395	0·775	0·879	0·247	0·247	0·247
6.	Raising of Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic.	23·700	22·391	1·891	4·290	4·830	5·354	6·026
7.	Conversion of Middle Departments of District Board Middle & High School on Senior Basic Lines—Grant-in-aid to District Board Schools.	0·850	0·932	0·122	0·433	0·169	0·099	0·099
8.	Conversion of Teachers Training School, Bela Road into Basic Teachers Training Institute.	3·200	2·622	0·302	0·632	0·665	0·562	0·561

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Conversion of Craft Schools into Senior Basic Schools.	3.46	—	—	Dropped.			
10.	Five Community Centres.	2.337	2.337	0.447	0.433	0.460	0.485	0.512
11.	Integrated Library service.	0.781	0.781	0.181	0.149	0.152	0.148	0.151
12.	Replacement of Education Carvan.	3.000	3.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	—
13.	Production of Social Education Literature.	0.350	0.350	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
14.	Mobile Janta College for Women.	1.350	1.357	0.277	0.262	0.262	0.272	0.27
15.	Audio Visual Expert Training.	1.350	1.277	0.247	0.257	0.252	0.258	0.263
16.	Audio Visual Education.	1.470	0.950	—	0.232	0.234	0.240	0.244
17.	Opening of Middle Schools.	7.650	7.445	0.405	1.031	1.509	2.000	2.500
18.	Introduction of Higher Secondary system on General Scale.	81.98	79.716	3.966	15.727	21.076	19.869	19.078
19.	Raising of Middle Schools to Higher Secondary Schools.	17.850	17.439	0.959	2.608	3.451	4.591	5.830
20.	Opening of Public School.	8.25	7.234	2.464	1.423	1.147	1.156	1.044
21.	Conversion of High & Higher Secondary Schools into Multi-purpose schools.	20.00	19.46	1.449	3.711	3.721	5.232	5.356
22.	Improvement of teaching in existing schools.	1.500	1.500	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Improvement of school libraries.	1.500	1.500	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
24.	Introduction of craft in Middle Schools & Middle departments of High/Higher Secondary Schools,	1.652	1.852	0.182	0.280	0.420	0.470	0.520
25.	Introduction of craft in Middle schools. Grant to Private/Local bodies.	0.72	0.699	0.049	0.096	0.141	0.183	0.229
26.	Development of Lady Noyce School.	1.00	0.999	0.419	4.165	0.142	0.155	0.127
27.	Expansion of Children Home.	4.00	3.347	0.187	0.971	0.789	0.708	0.792
28.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations.	5.00	5.671	1.00	1.172	1.172	1.172	1.172
29.	Capital works Programme.	145.0	139.200	30.00	28.300	27.300	27.300	26.300
30.	Planning & Stat. Unit.	1.460	1.193	0.033	0.293	0.281	0.289	0.297
31.	Provision for Sch. ships and seminars.	2.00	2.000	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
32.	Development of Industrial School Darya Ganj.	1.49	1.433	0.193	0.397	0.332	0.332	0.367
33.	Physical Education.	7.00	5.870	—	1.552	1.684	1.491	1.143
34.	Additional staff at Hd. Qrs. of existing schools.	3.000	3.750	—	0.500	0.600	0.750	0.900
35.	Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES—PHYSICAL TARGETS

S. N.	Name of the Schemes.	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-1960	1960-61	Plan 56-61	Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. PI e-Primary Education.									
1.	Opening of Nursery schools	10 schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	10 Schools
2.	Grant-in-aid to local and private bodies for opening Nursery schools.	No fixed targets.	Grant-in-aid will be given to Local and Private bodies.						
B. Expansion of Basic Education.									
3.	Grants to private and Local Bodies for conversion of Primary schools on Basic Education Lines.	150 Schools.	30	30	30	30	30	150	To be continued in the next Plan.
4.	Grants to local and private bodies for opening of Junior Basic Schools.	150	30	30	30	30	30	150	
5.	Improvement of existing basic School in Rural Area.	198 Schools.	100	98	—	—	—	198	
6.	Raising of Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic Schools.	56 Schools	10	10	10	—	—	30	10 Schools will be taken every year for the first three years. For the remaining two years of the Plan, additional classes will be added in them. Additional classes will also be added in another 26 schools raised during 1954-55 and 1955-56.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Conversion of Middle Deptt : of D. B. middle & High School into Senior Basic Schools grant-in-aid to D. B. Schools.	10 Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Additional classes will be converted during the year 1957-58 onwards.
8. Conversion of Teachers Training Institute, Qutab Road, Delhi, into Basic Teachers Training Institute	1 Institute	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9. Conversion of Craft Schools into Senior Basic Schools	14 school	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	Schemes have been dropped.
C. Secondary Education									
10. Opening of Middle Schools	15 schools	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	
11. Introduction of Higher Secondary system on a general scale.	55 schools	32	23	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Raising of Middle Schools to Higher Secondary Schoole.	10 schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	
13. Opening of Public school	1 school	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
14. Conversion of High, Higher Secondary Schools into Multipurpose schools.	10 schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	
15. Improvement of school ltrbaries.	65 libraries	13	13	13	13	13	13	65	
16. Improvement of Teaching in exist-ting schools.	10 schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	

1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Introduction of craft in Middle School and Middle Deptts : of high and higher secondary Govt. schools	3 schools	3	3	3	3	3	15	
18.	Introduction of craft in Middle Schools-Payment of grant-in-aid to private/local bodies.	5 schools	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Technical Education									
19.	Development of Govt. Industrial School Darya Gaaj, Delhi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
E. Social Education									
20.	Replacement of Educational Carvans	3 Carvans	1	1	1	—	—	3	
21.	Production of Social Education Literature for new-literatures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22.	5 Community/centre-cum-Schools.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	These are already established and will continue in the Second Plan.
23.	Integrated Library service.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do
24.	Mobile Janta College for Women.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do
25.	Audio Visual Education.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A seperate unit will be established.
26.	Audio Visual Expert Training	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27.	Govt. Lady Noyce School for Deaf Dumb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Reorganisation of children Home.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29.	Grants-in-aid to voluntary Educational Organisations etc.	Grants-in-aid will be given.							
G. Physical Education									
30.	Promotion of Physical Education.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	It is envisaged to establish an open air theatre, small two pavilions etc.
31.	Construction of school buildings and other capital works.	231 Builds	46	46	46	46	47	231	
32.	Additional Staff in the Schools at the headquarters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33.	Planning Vnit.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
H. Miscellaneous.									
34.	Provision for scholarship, Seminars, Conferences, referresher courses etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SECTION 2

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMES

The Problem

The provision of medical relief in Delhi territory is to a very large extent the concern of the Government though besides the Government or Municipal hospitals and dispensaries, there are a number of private and missionary institutions also functioning. Majority of the large institutions, however, including general, tuberculosis, infectious diseases and maternity hospitals, health centres and dispensaries are maintained by the Government.

During World War II and in subsequent years, there has been intensified activities in the capital with the establishment of several offices and Government servants' colonies, and the additional inflow of population into the urban area has, not unnaturally, resulted in increased demands on the existing health services. The partition of the country in the year 1947 also resulted in a huge influx of nearly five lakhs of displaced persons mostly into the urban areas of Delhi. This has resulted in conditions of over-crowding, congestion and insanitation almost everywhere, throwing a very heavy strain on the available health service.

Though there has been some increase in institutions and in the staff employed in the preventive and curative services in recent years and particularly under the First Plan, the addition to the facilities has not been commensurate with the needs of the population.

Among the various measures taken to provide increased facilities and services, a mention may be made of the permission to put extra beds in hospitals to accommodate a large number of priority and emergent cases, the increase in staff at various hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of dispensaries, health centres and clinics and, last but not the least, the provision of temporary and cheap type premises for T. B. patients. At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, there were, in all, 32 hospitals with accommodation for 3052 indoor beds, 45 dispensaries with 40-beds of the Modern System of Medicine ; 2 hospitals with 62 beds and 15 dispensaries

for Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine. Six dispensaries of Homeopathic system were being run by a charitable trust.

Enquiry Committee

The Delhi State Government, soon after coming into existence in 1952, felt the necessity of having the whole position examined with a view to assessing the needs of further expansion and reorganisation of both preventive and curative services. A Medical and Health Reorganisation Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder to conduct a comprehensive survey in order to assess the overall requirements, to consider the potentialities of the existing institutions and to recommend how more facilities could be added within the shortest possible time. The committee's report became a sort of guide for framing the Second Five Year Plan Schemes.

The Committee expressed the opinion that a total of 11,000 beds should be the aim to be achieved within the next decade. It also recommended that 3 General Hospitals (of at least 500 beds each) should be located in the Subzimandi and Kishenganj besides another hospital of 250 beds at Shahdara, while philanthropic and missionary organizations and hospitals should be encouraged to put up free hospitals for the poor with necessary grants from the Government. It was also suggested that all the big hospitals located in various zones should serve as central institutions for health centres and dispensaries in their respective areas.

The Committee expressed the view that in future, integrated medical relief should be provided in the form of health centres and suggested that in addition to the health centres already functioning 8 more centres were required in the rural area and 40 in the urban area. The Committee recommended the upgrading of dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres with the addition of X-ray and laboratory facilities at some of the selected centres.

In respect of the preventive health services, the Committee recommended the opening of 6 additional Tuberculosis Clinics, the execution of permanent anti-malaria works, the intensification of measures for the control of communicable disease like small-pox, plague, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, gastro-intestinal infec-

tions, respiratory diseases, leprosy and venereal infections. The Committee also recommended the setting up of a Mental Hospital.

It further suggested the improvement of wells, drainage and sanitary conditions in the villages. With regard to the school medical services, the Committee suggested that the scheme should cover all the school children in Delhi. It also pleaded for the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to cover all the persons with similar incomes as specified in the original scheme and to cover the families of the insured.

Achievements under the First Plan.

The First plan schemes have been implemented almost in their entirety. The number of beds in the various hospitals has increased by 607. as follows:— Irwin hospital 200, S.J.T.B. Hospital 200, I.D. Hospital 72, Hindu Rao Hospital 105, and the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas 30 beds. Apart from the increase in the number of beds, numerous other improvements have been effected. The facilities in the Irwin Hospital, the main hospital in the territory, have been considerably improved; the accommodation for laboratory and stores has increased, two more operation theatres have been provided, the orthopaedic Centres and Children's block have been expanded and housed in new separate blocks.

Similarly the Hindu Rao Hospital, the S. J. T. B. Hospital and the I. D. Hospital have been expanded and provided with more and better equipment. A start was made with the three-fold project of providing a general hospital, a mental hospital and a lepers institute at Shahdara. Considerable improvements were effected in the rural medical services, the Maternity and Child Welfare Work, the treatment of T. B. and also under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

Second Plan Proposals

Originally the Second Plan proposals were prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Medical and Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee. The Plan envisaged an addition of 2,600 general beds, apart from 149 beds in some of the existing health centres to provide hospitalization facilities in the rural area. It provided for the construction of 8 health centres and 16 sub-centres to provide integrated medical relief in the rural areas. A comprehensive School Medical Care Scheme for all children of school going age was also

included with the provision of 15 additional teams. Other schemes related to the establishment of a health Museum and an Ambulance Service for rehabilitation colonies and the like. A ceiling of Rs. 2 crores was, however imposed on the outlay of Health Schemes, by the Planning Commission, which brought about a drastic reduction in the scope of the schemes. Whereas all schemes under "Control of Diseases" have been retained in full, a large number of schemes have had to be dropped and considerably modified. An addition of only 495 general beds have been provided. Similarly for the rural areas, the only addition will be three health centres and 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In addition to a colony of 1500 beds, 6 T. B. Clinics are proposed to be constructed.

A further appraisal of the revised schemes shows that out of a total provision of 180 lakhs (apart from Rs. 20 lakhs for Rural Water Supply), a sum of Rs. 86.59 lakhs only will be available for construction work and Rs. 94.08 lakhs as expenditure on Revenue Account (Rs. 15.08 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 78.33 lakhs on maintenance).

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES

1. Expansion of Irwin Hospital. (120 additional beds) (Cost Rs. 18.86 lakhs).

Irwin Hospital is the largest medical institution in Delhi with an indoor bed strength of 786, facilities for specialist investigation and treatment of various categories of diseases and a well-equipped out-patients department.

The hospital, as originally constructed with an indoor accommodation for 300 beds, was designed to meet the requirements of a population which was less than half of what it is today, with the result that now there is a great rush of patients, both indoor and outdoor, at the hospital. Even the X-ray and the Casualty Departments have to cope with a heavy pressure of work, and according to the report of the Medical Reorganization Enquiry Committee, these are "about the heaviest worked departments compared to any other institution in India". The Orthopedic Department was considerably expanded during the year 1953 and has been catering to the needs of the public not only from Delhi but from the surrounding States as well.

During the First Plan, 200 additional beds were provided in new blocks for general and maternity purposes. The number of beds in the Orthopedic Ward was also increased. Two new Operation Theatres were constructed and it is expected that it would now be possible to perform larger number of operations than before, with the result that the patients would not have to wait long as was the case in the past.

During the same period, a new Nurses' Hospital was constructed to accommodate nearly 300 nurses. This would enable more facilities to be offered for the training of nurses; and the old Nurses' Hospital would be utilized for accommodating Registrars and House Surgeons.

During the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide 120 additional beds in the hospital at a total cost of Rs. 18.86 lakhs.

Along with the expansion of the hospital, it will be necessary to engage more staff and it is estimated that besides 48 technical hands including Registrars, Honorary Physicians and Surgeons, House Surgeons, Sisters, Staff-Nurses and Student-Nurses, 21 skilled and 24 unskilled workers would be required in the long run.

2. Water-borne Sewage System in I.D. & S.J.T.B Hospitals. (Cost Rs. 0.50 lakhs).

The Infectious Diseases Hospital was taken over by the Government from the Delhi Municipal Committee in 1946, when it consisted of an administrative block and two wards of 20 beds each and a few old rooms for isolation purposes. The hospital has recently been considerably improved with the provision of additional accommodation and equipment. The hospital has indoor accommodation for 117 beds, and facilities for immediate expansion to 300 beds in the time of emergency. This has been achieved during the First Plan period.

The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, which lies adjacent to the I.D. Hospital, was originally started in 1935 in the old building of the Railway Station and hall constructed at the time of the Coronation of King George V in 1911. In 1946 when the hospital was provincialized it had accommodation for 135 beds only.

Additional blocks and hutted type of accommodation has been provided since then. A special Operation Theatre, X-ray and Laboratory Block and Post Operative Care Rooms have also been constructed for the Chest Surgery Centre which has started functioning with the assistance of the World Health Organization. Besides, 160 quarters on the Mall adjoining the premises of the hospital have been taken over from the Ministry of Rehabilitation for augmenting indoor accommodation for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients.

While these two hospitals have been largely expanded during the First Five Year Plan period, the work of installing a water-borne sewage system could not be completed. It is proposed to do the same in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. It need not be said that water-borne sewage system is very essential in hospitals like the S.J.T.B. Hospital and the I.D. Hospital which deal with infectious cases.

3. Staff Quarters in S.J.T.B. Hospital. (Cost Rs. 2.04 lakhs).

The scheme was initiated in the first year of the First Five Year Plan, when the expansion of the S.J.T.B. hospital was taken in hand. But the work could not be completed fully as a part of the scheme had not been approved by the Government. The scheme has now been proposed to be continued under the Second Five Year Plan and it is expected to be completed in the second year of the Second Plan.

4. Shahdara General Hospital. (Cost Rs. 13.25 lakhs) (50 beds).

The Delhi State Medical & Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee recommending the opening of zonal hospitals, had in the course of its report made the following observation :—

“All the major medical institutions with general beds and specialised facilities are at present located in the New Delhi area and for a vast majority of population they are not so easy of access. In a vast urban area with large concentration of population, skilled medical relief should be available in all its zones and with the opening of the proposed institutions, the various zones would be adequately served. All the big zonal hospitals would serve as central institutions for the health centres and dispensaries in their respective zones.”

Accordingly, it was decided to set up a General Hospital at Shahdara with 50 beds in the first instance and the scheme was launched under the First Five Year Plan. But only the out-patients' department could be completed in the last year of the First Plan. The scheme has now been taken over for completion during the early part of the Second Five Year Plan period. The hospital, when complete will provide the most needed medical relief in the Shahdara area. Nearly 3/4th of the expenditure provided for the scheme will go towards the cost of the building and equipment to be provided in the first and the second year of the Second Plan period. It is estimated that the hospital will require a staff of about 45 persons including 15 technical hands like Medical Superintendent, Civil Asstt. Surgeons, Dispensers, Laboratory Assistants and X-ray Assistants, House Surgeons and Staff Nurses.

5. Mental Hospital Shahdara. (Cost Rs. 15.83 lakhs) (100 beds).

At present no facilities are available in the Delhi Territory for the treatment of patients suffering from mental diseases. A scheme has, therefore, been formulated to set up a mental hospital in the Delhi Shahdara area, which will provide bed accommodation for 100 patients. The scheme is likely to be completed in the middle year of the Second Five Year Plan period when after the completion of the building and the provision of necessary equipment, a staff of 111 persons is proposed to be engaged. The technical staff will consist of a Medical Superintendent, two Civil Asstt. Surgeons, one Matron, four Nursing Sisters, 14 Staff Nurses, two Dispensers and one Laboratory Assistant. It is proposed to employ Crafts' Teachers like a Weaving Master, Vegetable Garden Instructor, Carpenter and Canning Instructor so as to help the patients in their recovery by taking to useful trades and crafts to occupy their time. About 72 unskilled workers like Ward Boys, Sweepers, Peons, Mates, Bearers and Attendants will also be employed. Seven persons are proposed to be engaged on the administrative side.

6. Expansion of O.P.D. Irwin Hospital. (Cost Rs. 11.90 lakhs)

Working on the then available statistics of attendances (nearly 62 lakhs for the year 1953) recorded in the out-patient's departments of all the hospitals, health centres and dispensaries in Delhi, and taking

into consideration the patients being treated under the Contributory Health Scheme and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and similar other factors, the Medical and Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee arrived at the conclusion that, on any one day, about 65,000 people suffered from one ailment or the other, mild or serious, in the whole Territory. Out of these about 1/3rd availed themselves of the facilities provided in the public institutions and the remaining either went to the private practitioners or were left to themselves. In the words of the Committee: "We need hardly stress the urgency of the situation and the measures that are indicated to cope with the problem. Even the relief that is available in public institutions, particularly the outpatients' departments of the dispensaries can hardly be considered anything but perfunctory, where a medical officer is unable to devote on an average more than a few seconds to a patient."

It is estimated that the outpatients' department of the Irwin Hospital attends to nearly 1,800 patients per day during the summer months and about 1,000 patients per day during the winter when the number of ailments is less. In other words, every year between 3 to 4 lakhs attendances are recorded in the outpatients' department of the hospital, as the following figures will show :—

1953	1954	1955
3,43,140	3,36,271	4,23,942

On account of the heavy rush of patients, the staff is always working under considerable strain. Frequent complaints have been received in the past which could be directly attributed to delays in attending on patients on account of long queues. Subsequently, it was decided to introduce a double shift at the outpatients department.

A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was also provided for the expansion of the outpatients department during the First Five Year Plan period, but the scheme could not be taken up. It has now been considerably revised and included in the Second Five Year Plan with an increased allocation of Rs. 11.90 lakhs.

It is proposed to construct a new block for the outpatients' department which will accommodate two medical and two surgical

teams and other departments like the Eye, E.N.T., Skin, and Dental departments functioning simultaneously. The scheme is likely to be completed by 1959-60.

7. Leprosy Hospital, Shahdara : (Cost Rs. 2·87 lakhs)

Most of the lepers in Delhi, seem to have come here from other States in search of livelihood. Until recently a large number of them were living in the Jumna Bazar slum area or in other temporary shelters. A great many of them were forced to beg for charity for their livelihood.

In the more recent years, the Government has been paying attention to their rehabilitation and the amelioration of their living conditions. In the first instance, it was decided to segregate them from the population and a temporary lepers colony was established in a mangrove near Mehrauli, the Government bearing the cost of looking after them and feeding them.

Towards the end of the First Plan period, a scheme was worked out to construct a Segregation Home, with an agricultural farm and a small hospital attached to it, but the scheme could not be executed though a piece of land measuring 50 acres was acquired for the purpose.

The lepers have now been moved to a new site near village Tahirpur in the Shahdara area where land has been acquired. A provision of Rs. 2·87 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for constructing the Segregation Home and attaching a small hospital to the same, wherein a small number of observation beds will be provided.

The hospital will be under the charge of a Medical Officer who will be assisted by one Dispenser, one dresser, three Ward boys, three Sweepers and a Senior Clerk in running the hospital.

While the more serious and advance cases will be treated at the hospital, the lepers will be assisted in taking to honourable pursuits like agriculture, poultry farming, cottage industries and crafts like carpentry etc.

8. Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital. (100 beds) (Cost Rs. 14 50 lakhs)

This hospital, is situated on the ridge in the Civil Lines area and commands a beautiful panoramic view of the city. At one

time, this was the residence of Hindu Rao, a Maratha Chief, brother of Vijya Bai, wife of Daulat Rao Scindia of Gwalior. The house was taken into use in 1911, as a temporary hospital and convalescent home for Europeans during the Coronation Darbar. It continued to cater for the same class of population for a long time.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the hospital had only 16 beds and facilities available in the hospital were more or less of the type of a nursing home. The Government then decided to expand the hospital with a view to providing hospital facilities to the residents of Subzimandi and adjoining areas. Schemes were initiated for the construction of an additional block and a ward wherein an addition of 105 beds was contemplated. Staff quarters were also constructed for 4 Assistant Surgeons, 4 House Surgeons, 19 Nurses and 40 Class IV servants.

The hospital provides facilities for specialists investigation and treatment and is providing much needed medical relief for the population of this locality.

During the Second Plan, it is proposed to make an addition of 100 beds by 1959-60 and also to increase the strength of the staff. The technical staff is proposed to be increased by 21 with the addition of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, 2 Nursing Sisters, 14 Staff Nurses, one Dispenser, one Radiographer and one Laboratory Assistant. Four Cooks in the category of skilled workers, and 14 Ward boys, 14 Sweepers, 2 Malis, 2 Peons, 3 Mashalchies, 1 Chowkidar and two Bearers in the category of unskilled workers and 3 administrative hands will be employed under the scheme.

9. 100 Bedded Hospital in Kishan Ganj area. (Rs. 23 50 lakhs)

The major institutions and the dispensaries in Delhi were originally designed to meet the requirements of a much smaller population. The extension of beds and the opening of health centres have no doubt helped the population in the areas where such hospitals and health centres are located, but a very special effort is needed to make reasonably adequate facilities available for the entire population, especially in the areas where such facilities do not exist at present.

As the Medical and Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee reported : "The resources of the three large general hospitals namely,

the Irwin, the Safdarjang and the Lady Hardinge, which have fairly well-equipped departments and some specialised facilities for various types of diseases and disorders are strained at present to their maximum capacity." The Committee therefore, recommended the setting up of large zonal hospitals. In particular it suggested the opening of a General Hospital of nearly 500 beds in the Kishan Ganj area, which is a predominantly labour area. According to the Committee this Hospital was to be one among three such large-sized hospitals which were to be fully equipped and staffed to provide specialized facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

In view of the available resources, the Government has, however, decided that only a 100-bed hospital should be set up in the Kishan-Ganj area for which a sum of Rs. 23.50 lakhs has been provided. Nearly half the amount will be spent on the buildings and other necessary equipments during the second and the third years of the Plan period. The hospital along with its outpatients department is expected to be ready towards the end of the Second Plan.

The hospital will be under the charge of a Medical Superintendent who will be assisted by one Civil Asstt. Surgeon, one Pathologist, one Radiologist, 5 House Surgeons, one Matron, Five sisters, 15 Staff Nurses, 4 Dispensers, 2 Senior Technicians and two Junior Technicians and two Theatre Assistants on the technical side. Ten hands will be required for the administration of the hospital and 10 skilled workers will be required including cooks, dressers' a tailor, a blacksmith-cum-carpenter and a driver. The unskilled workers will be 57 in number including 21 orderlies, 20 sweepers, 5 chowkidars, 4 peons, 4 malis and 3 bearers. The staff will be recruited in the final year of the Second Plan.

If suitable land is not available in the Kishan Ganj area, the hospital may be located elsewhere in Karol Bagh or Pusa Road area.

10. Establishment of 4 Health Centres. (Cost Rs. 8.16 lakhs).

The object of health centres is to integrate preventive and curative health relief and maternity and child welfare centers at the lowest level. In the urban areas, however, with large concentration of population within municipal limits, the health centres are not

associated with the supervision and maintenance of sanitation which is the charge of the Health Department of the Municipality concerned. But in the rural areas, the Health Centres provide a comprehensive health relief including the maintenance of sanitation.

The Delhi State Medical and Health Reorganisation Enquiry Committee made the following observation in its report, "We have primarily to provide adequate facilities for those who cannot afford treatment at the own expense. Considering these factors the Committee would recommend the establishment of health centres on the basis of one centre for every 40,000 persons in the urban area and 20,000 in the rural area."

In the urban areas of Delhi, the health centres mainly serve the needs of displaced persons settled in the rehabilitation colonies, and these are located at Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Patel Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Moti Nagar. There are 15 beds in each centre which is looked after by a Civil Assistant Surgeon and other staff.

Under the First Plan scheme, 4 health centres were to be provided, one each at Najafgarh, Narela, Khanjhwlas, and Palam. The Najafgarh health centre came into existence during 1952-53, while the Khanjhwla centre was completed towards the close of the Plan period. The completion of the other two centres has been taken over to the Second Five Year Plan, though it must be mentioned that the Palam health centre was partially complete at the end of 1955-56. The construction of the Narela health centre could not be started earlier for want of a suitable site.

The Primary Health Centre at Najafgarh converging the requirements of about 27 villages with a population of 28,000 is a very good example of the integration of curative and preventive services. The centre has three sub-centres functioning under it, where a public health nurse looks after maternity and child health. Two Sanitary Inspectors of the Najafgarh Centre look after the sanitation in their respective areas and Medical Officers of Health, male and female, attend to the indoor and outdoor patients.

With the help of the Ford Foundation, the Centre has now been developed into a Training Field for public health staff assigned to

Community Projects from the adjoining States in north India. The Centre can train 50 trainees at time including Doctors, Sanitary Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors, Midwives etc.

As mentioned above the First Five Year Plan scheme, which could not be completed in its entirety, is proposed to be continued under the Second Five Year Plan. It is expected that the Palam health centre will begin to function soon, while the Narela health centre is expected to be ready by the middle of the Plan period.

11. Health Centre in Rural Area. (Cost Rs. 5·10 lakhs)

It is proposed to set up another Health Centre in the rural area so that medical aid is easily available to the people living in that area. The Centre will have adequate staff both for curative and preventive measures.

The exact location of the Centre has not yet been finalised. The centre is expected to start functioning in 1958-59.

12. Main sub-head 6 T. B. Clinics. (Cost Rs. 27·67 lakhs)

It has been estimated that there are about 20,000 people suffering from Tuberculosis in Delhi, out of which nearly 50,000 require hospitalization. This disease, therefore, constitutes a major menace which has to be brought under control in the very near future.

The present facilities for early detection and control of T. B. are confined to the new Delhi T. B. Centre, Queens Road, T. B. Clinic, Ramakrishna Mission, T. B. Clinic, Karol Bagh, and Chest Clinic S. J. T. B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp. A system of organized treatment for old cases, who can be treated in their homes and for whom beds are not available, is linked up with each Clinic under a regional Tuberculosis Committee for each area.

At present there are only two Tuberculosis hospitals for curative treatment, where about 800 beds, including those proposed to be put in the Quarters taken over from the Rehabilitation Ministry, are available.

According to the Delhi State Medical and Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee, and because the full requirements for isolation and treatment of cases cannot be met within a reasonably short period owing to financial limitations, it is important that "greater attention is paid to other aspects of control viz. (i) creating further facilities for early detection and domiciliary treatment of selected

cases (ii) raising immunity by more extensive and sustained B. C. G. vaccination programme.

The Committee had recommended the opening of new Tuberculosis Clinics in congested areas and in such colonies as are at considerable distance from the existing Clinics. The Committee felt that 6 more clinics should be established at Pahar Ganj, Nizammuddin, Kishan Ganj, Shahdara, Kamla Nagar and Patel Nagar West. For the rural areas, it was suggested that two mobile units, fully equipped with staff, should be located at Najafgarh and Narela respectively.

Under the First Five Year Plan, it was proposed to set up two Clinics to be located in Paharganj and Shahdara. The Pharganj Clinic could not be set up due to non-availability of a site. The Shahdara Clinic was proposed to be attached to the present Shahdara Dispensary with the construction of an additional structure in its compound but the construction work could not be completed during the First Five Year Plan. The scheme has therefore been continued under the Second Plan, and a provision of Rs. 8.67 lakhs has been made. The Shahdara Clinic has now been completed.

Besides the setting up of the above two clinics, it is proposed to establish four more T. B. Clinics in the urban areas of Kishanganj, Kamla Nagar, West Patel Nagar and Nizammudin as suggested by the *Medical Reorganization Committee*. The work will be taken in hand during 1957-58 and all the clinics will start functioning by 1959-60.

Additional staff will be recruited to man all these clinics. The following staff has been proposed for each clinic :—

Administrative.

Junior Clerk—2

Technical

1. Sr. Asstt. Surgeon—1
2. Asstt. Surgeons—3
3. Health Visitors—2
4. Staff Nurses—2
5. Dispensers—2
6. X-ray Asstt.—1
7. Lab. Asstt.—2

Unskilled

1. Chowkidar—1
2. Bhisti—1
3. Sweepers—3
4. Peons—3.

14. T. B. Colony. (1500 beds. (Cost Rs. 19·00 lakhs)

In view of the fact that about 500 patients require early hospitalization, the Delhi State Medical and Health Reorganization Enquiry Committee had recommended the provision of about 2,500 beds, in the shortest possible time, for the isolation and treatment of the more serious cases.

In the light of this recommendation, it has been decided to set up a colony of about 1500 beds near the S. J. T. B. Hospital, where care and after care facilities are readily available. The idea is to take over hut type of accommodation of one of the rehabilitation colonies.

The scheme is likely to be initiated in 1958-59. Additional staff will be employed during 1959-60 and on the technical side, it will consist of 8 Civil Asstt. Surgeons, 16 House Surgeons, 4 Nursing Sisters, 24 Staff Nurses, 3 Compounders, 3 Laboratory Assistants, 3 X-ray Assistants, 1 Social worker and 4 Health Visitors. For administrative work a staff of 9 will be required, while there will be 3 skilled workers and 201 unskilled hands including 100 sweepers and 80 Ward Boys.

But as the required land and built-up accommodation is not likely to be available in the near future, this scheme may have to be modified.

15. B. C. G. Vaccination. (Cost Rs. 2 lakhs)

Though there has been some noticeable decline in the Tuberculosis mortality, incidence of the disease continues to be very high, as the following figures will show :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>T. B. cases,</i>	<i>T. B. deaths.</i>	<i>Estimated Population (mid-year)</i>
1952	7784	979	18,54,420
1953	8943	922	19,37,230
1954	9324	871	20,19,990
1955	8854	723	21,02,732
1956	8793	750	21,85,534

It must be noted that a number of cases and deaths from this cause are entered under the head "Respiratory Diseases" to escape the social stigma attached to a Tuberculosis family.

While arrangements for early detection and control of the disease and facilities for isolation and treatment are being continuously expanded, it is necessary that the mass of the population should be immunized against the disease. In view of this the Government has launched an intensive BCG vaccination campaign. In all 16,12,762 persons have been tested and 376136 susceptible individuals protected by B. C. G. Vaccination upto the end of 1956. During that year, 1,14,518 persons were tested and over 36,598 vaccinated. The Government had earlier sanctioned a team of one Medical Officer and 6 Technicians to carry out BCG vaccination regularly throughout the territory.

It is proposed to continue this work during the Second Five Year Plan period and a team of I Assistant Surgeon, 7 Technicians, two Drivers, two Cleaners, one Junior Clerk and one Peon will be required. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made, out of which 50 per cent will be covered by Central assistance.

16. Maternity. (5 Maternity Centres) (Cost Rs. 2.47 lakhs)

Maternity and Child Health Services of Delhi State are comparatively better developed than those of any other State in India. For a population of about 2 millions, Delhi has got 59 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres under the control of the various local bodies and the Government as follows :

New Delhi Municipal Committee-14, Delhi Municipal Committee-16, N. A. C., Civil Station-5, Delhi-Shahdara-1, W. D. M. C.-4, S. D. M. C.-4, District Board 5, Najafgarh Health Unit (Government) 6 and elsewhere in the rural area (Government)-3.

Each centre is under the charge of a qualified and experienced Health Visitor, assisted by 2 or 3 dais.

During 1953, the staff of these centres paid nearly 1,01,000 home visits and conducted about 21,000 labour cases and against 60,000 births registered in Delhi.

The infant and maternity mortality rates amongst the cases handled by these centres are much less than the rates for the entire Territory or the whole of India. As a matter of fact the number of such

deaths have been showing a general decline in Delhi during the last few years, as the following data will show :

	<i>Infant Deaths' Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality rate</i>
1952	86.7	2.6
1953	89.3	2.3
1954	81.3	1.8
1955	76.9	1.4
1956	76.5	1.5

The low infant and maternal death rate is mainly due to the comparatively well organised and efficient maternity services in Delhi.

To expand this service further, a scheme for the construction of five Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the rural areas was included in the revised First Five Year Plan, but the construction work could not be completed. The sites have been selected at Bawana, Badli, Pataparganj, Madanpur Khadar and Tughlakabad and the work is proposed to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan.

Centres at the three last named places have been constructed during 1956.

Each centre will be manned by One Lady Health Visitor, two Dais and one peon-cum-chowkidar.

17. Laboratory Services. (State Health Laboratory) (Cost Rs. 6.35 lakhs).

It is desired to have a well-staffed Central Health Laboratory for analysis of foodstuffs and other bacteriological work etc. It was proposed to reorganize the State Health Laboratory under the First Five Year Plan, but the construction work could not be undertaken, as suitable land for the building was not available.

The scheme has now been included in the Second Plan with a provision of Rs. 6.35 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 4.43 lakhs will be spent on the building and necessary equipment.

The laboratory will have the following technical and skilled staff :—

Technical.

1. Public Analyst—1
2. Chemical Analyst—1
3. Asstt. Chemical Analyst—2
4. Lab. Assistant—4

Skilled.**1. Water Sample collector-1**

One Senior Clerk and 6 unskilled workers including peons, laboratory boys and sweepers will also be engaged.

18. Additional Administrative Staff at Headquarters. (Cost Rs. 6 lakhs)

The activities of Department of Health in Delhi are expanding, especially under the Plan schemes. The integrated set up for health administration today requires well qualified officers and other persons with sound professional knowledge and experience, so as to be able to co-ordinate and guide the activities of various institutions etc., in the Territory.

The State Medical & Health Reorganisation Enquiry Committee made a number of recommendations to tone up the organisation of the Health Services, in the light of which a scheme has been evolved to employ the following staff.

Administrative	36
Technical	4
Unskilled	4

19. Victoria Znanana Hospital—Additional Beds (Cost Rs. 1.35 lakhs)

The Victoria Znanana Hospital, an institution exclusively for women and children, caters to the needs of the public of Delhi not only in respect of maternity and gynaecology but also as a general hospital. This is an old institution which was established by private donations and Government aid. It was formally opened in December 1905 and remained under the management of a Trust until recently. It was taken over by Government with effect from 28th August, 1950. The hospital has 120 beds for general, medical and surgical cases and 14 for children. A training school for nurses and midwives is attached.

Since the taking over of the hospital by the Government, considerable improvements have been made. Several additions and alterations have been effected in the main hospital building as well as in the nurses hostel. An administrative block, an electro-therapy room, a dark room, and a kitchen block have also been added. During the First Plan, an X-ray Department started functioning and some staff

quarters were built. During the year 1956, additional beds (41) have been added in the hospital.

ADDITIONAL SCHEMES

Of the schemes detailed above, those relating to the establishment of a leprosy hospital, the B. C. G., campaign, T. B. Clinics, four health centres and an additional centre in the rural area, and the reorganisation of the State Health Laboratory, qualify for Central assistance.

In addition to these the following Centrally aided schemes are proposed to be incorporated in the Delhi Health Service Plan.

(i) *Establishment of Six Family Planning Centres.*

It is proposed to open six Family Planning Centres during the Second Five Year Plan. Out of these two will be started in the urban area, one at the Victoria Zangana Hospital and the other at the Irwin Hospital and the remaining four centres will be located in the rural area. Each Family Planning Centre will be manned by one lady Health Visitor, one Peon one Dai or Aya.

Staff quarters will be required to be built for the four centres in the rural area because it is not possible to get rented accommodation in the villages.

This scheme is expected to cost a sum of Rs. 2.57 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.48 lakhs will be covered by Central aid.

(ii) *Training of Dais in the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*

Under this scheme, it is proposed to train indigenous *dais* in the rural area at the four Family Planning Centres which have to be started in the villages. The period of training will be one year and 10 *dais* will be trained at each of the four centres.

As the training will be given by the staff appointed for the family planning centres, no separate staff will be required for this scheme. It is expected that at the end of the Plan period, about 160 to 200 *dais* will be qualified as trained *dais* to work in the rural area. The aim is to have one trained *dai* for each village.

Each *dai* will be paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per year during the training period.

Including the Central aid of Rs. 6, 150, the scheme is expected to cost Rs. 11,800/-.

(iii) *Additional 150 Beds for isolation of advanced cases of T. B.*

It is considered desirable to explore the possibilities of setting up an additional hospital where 150 beds can be accommodated for the isolation of advanced cases of T. B. The building and equipment is expected to cost a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs, while the entire scheme, including the pay and allowances of staff and contingencies at the rate of Rs. 12.0 per bed, will require a total expenditure of Rs. 12.18 lakhs.

(iv) *Establishment of 2 V. D. Clinics.*

The prevalence of venereal disease constitutes a sizable problem in Delhi requiring proper solution. An idea of the incidence of such diseases can be had from the following figures collected from the Venereal Disease Clinic, Jama Masjid and the Irwin Hospital :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Jama Masjid Dispensary (New Cases)</i>	<i>Irwin Hospital (New Cases)</i>
1951	7242	6587
1952	6755	4930
1953	7347	2127

As the Medical & Health Reorganisation Enquiry Committee commented : "The existing facilities for the treatment of this disease are insufficient to meet the requirements."

The Committee also observed that it was unfortunate that the Delhi Municipal Committee's programme to open a V. D. Clinic on the G. B. Road had been held in abeyance because a suitable building could not be acquired for the purpose.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to open two V. D. Clinics at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.57 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been ear-marked for the buildings and equipment.

Each clinic will have the following staff :—

Civil Assistant Surgeons (male & female)	2
Nurse	1
Public Health Nurse	1
Laboratory Assistant	1
Dispenser	1
Dresser	1
Clerk	1
Peon	1
Sweeper	1

The Central assistance in respect of this scheme will be above Rs. 2·83 lakhs.

(v) *Training of Laboratory Assistants.*

It is proposed to train 6 laboratory assistants every year beginning from 1957-58. Each trainee will be paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 only.

Part-time staff, including a Pathologist and a senior Laboratory Assistant will be expected to run the scheme.

The scheme will cost Rs. 18,000 only out of which 50 per cent will be Central assistance.

(vi) *Scheme for the Establishment of a Dental Clinic in Hospital.*

It is proposed to open a dental clinic in the Hindu Rao Hospital. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is expected to be spent on the equipment, including dental unit, chair and X-ray, and other instruments, appliances etc.

A Dental Surgeon will be incharge of the clinic and he will be assisted by one clerk, one Nurse and one Sweeper. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 86,600/- out of which only 50 per cent will be covered by Central assistance.

(vii) *Training of Sanitary Inspectors.*

It is proposed to start a scheme for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in Delhi Territory. The project is expected to start functioning during 1957-58, at the Primary Health Centre, Najafgarh.

The duration of the training course will be 9 months, after which the trainees will undergo three months' practical training. A tuition fee of Rs. 75 per course will be charged from each student. This scheme is expected to train between 160 to 200 students during the Plan period.

The existing hostel attached to the Orientation Training Centre will be extended to provide living accommodation for about 50 trainees. Staff quarters will also be constructed for the Medical Officer of Health incharge of the scheme. These buildings are expected to cost Rs. 75,000/-.

A bus will be required to take students to urban areas and other places for field demonstrations. Books, furniture and

other equipment will have to be purchased for the Centre. These items are expected to cost about Rs. 45,000.

The following staff will be required for the training project :—

Medical Officer of Health	1
Senior Clerk	1
Junior Clerk	1
Driver	1
Peon	1
Sweeper	1

The scheme is expected to cost a sum of Rs. 1.82 lakhs only, 66 per cent of which will be as Central assistance.

NUMBER OF BEDS IN DELHI HOSPITALS

(DATA COMPILED AT END OF DECEMBER, 1956)

Delhi Administration Hospitals

1. Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.	816
2. Victoria Zonana Hospital, Delhi.	175
3. S. J. T. B Hospital, Delhi.	642
4. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi.	127
5. Police Hospital, Delhi.	50 (8 Beds for T.B.)
6. Balak Ram Hospital, Delhi.	28
7. Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi.	117
8. Hudson Lines Maternity Hospital, Delhi.	30
9. Poor House Hospital, Delhi.	12
10. Banarsidas Chandiwala Netra Swasthya Sadan, Kalkaji Delhi.	12
	2009

Health Centres

1. Lajpat Nagar Health Centre.	15
2. Patel Nagar Health Centre.	15
3. Kalkaji Health Centre.	15
4. Malviya Nagar Health Centre.	15
5. Tilak Nagar Health Centre.	15
6. Najafgarh Health Centre.	6
7. Motinagar Health Centre.	15
	96

Delhi Admn. Dispensary.

1. Shahdara Dispensary.	12
2. Kasturba Niketan Dispensary, New Delhi.	24
	<hr/> 36

Central Government Hospitals

1. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	326
2. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.	50
3. Willingdon Nursing Home, New Delhi.	20
	<hr/> 396

New Delhi Municipal Committee (Maternity Home)

1. Rajinder Nagar Centre.	12
2. Lodi Road Centre.	12
	<hr/> 24

Delhi Municipal Committee (Maternity Home)

1. Darya Ganj Maternity Home.	9
	<hr/> 9

Delhi Municipal Committee (Hospital)

1. Mrs. G. L. Maternity Hospital, New Delhi.	63
	<hr/> 63

District Board Dispensaries

1. Narela Dispensary, Narela	10
2. Mehrauli Dispensary, Mehrauli	10
3. Bijwasan Dispensary, Bijwasan.	4
4. Nangloi Dispensary, Nangloi.	4
	<hr/> 28

Private (Hospitals)

1. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.	367
2. Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Delhi.	104
3. Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar New Delhi.	63
4. New Delhi T. B. Centre, New Delhi.	15
5. R. K. Mission Free T. B. Clinic, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	28
6. Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	52
7. All India Blind Relief Society, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	40
8. R. B. Seth Jassa Ram and Bros. Charitable Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	4
9. L. Ram Sarup T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli.	100
	<hr/> 773 <hr/>

Missionary (Hospital)

1. St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.	110
2. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi	150
	<hr/> 260 <hr/>

Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals

1. Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	50
2. Municipal Ayurvedic Hospital, Billi- maran, Delhi.	12
	<hr/> 62 <hr/>

Abstract

1. Delhi Administration Hospitals. 2009	}	2141
2. Delhi Administration Health Centres. 96		
3. Delhi Administration Dispensaries. 36		
4. Government of India Hospitals.		396
5. New Delhi Municipal Committee (Maternity Home).		24
6. Delhi Municipal Committee (Maternity Home).		9
7. Delhi Municipal Committee (Hospitals Allopathic)		63
8. District Board Dispensaries.		28
9. Private Hospitals.		823
10. Missionary Hospitals.		260
11. Delhi Municipal Committee (Ayurvedic Hospital).		12
		<hr/>
Grand Total		3756
		<hr/>

Statement showing Plan Allocations in respect of Medical & Public Schemes

<i>S. N.</i>	<i>Name of the Schemes.</i>	<i>Phasing 56-57</i>	<i>57-58</i>	<i>58-59</i>	<i>59-60</i>	<i>60-61</i>	<i>Plan 56-61</i>	<i>Total for Completion</i>
1.	Expansion of Irwin Hospital (120 addl. beds)	6·86	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0	18·86	18·86
2.	Water-Borne Sewage System in I. D. and S. J. T. B. Hospital.	0·50	—	—	—	—	0·50	0·50
3.	Staff Quarters in S. J. T. B. Hospital.	0·04	—	—	—	—	2·04	2·04
4.	Shahdara Hospital, Delhi.	5·36	4·29	1·20	1·20	1·20	13·25	13·25
5.	Mental Hospital, Delhi.	4·0	5·0	2·27	2·28	2·28	15·83	15·83
6.	Expansion of O. P. D. in Irwin Hospital.	1·90	3·00	3·0	4·00	—	11·90	11·90
7.	Leprosy Hospital.	1·0	0·55	·44	·44	·44	2·81	2·87
8.	Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital (100 beds)	—	6·0	3·50	2·50	2·50	14·50	14·50
9.	100 beded Hospital in Kishanganj Area.	—	10·0	6·0	5·0	2·50	23·50	23·50
10.	Estt. of 4 Health Centres.	3·48	1·17	1·17	1·17	1·17	8·16	8·16
11.	Health Centre in Rural Area.	—	—	3·90	·60	·60	5·10	5·10
12.	Two T. B. Clinics	3·06	1·36	1·37	1·39	1·50	8·67	8·67
13.	Four T. B. Clinics	—	6·0	7·40	2·80	2·80	19·0	19·00
14.	T. B. Colony 1500 beds.	—	—	4·50	7·00	7·50	19·00	19·00
15.	B. C. G. Vaccination.	·40	·40	·40	0·40	·40	2·00	2·00
16.	Five Maternity Centres.	1·19	0·32	0·32	0·32	0·32	2·47	2·47
17.	Additional Staff for Director of Health Services.	1·02	1·11	1·20	1·29	1·38	6·00	6·00

Physical targests for 1956-61 in respect of Medical & Public Health Schemes

<i>S. N.</i>	<i>Name of the Schemes</i>	<i>Physical-targets 1956-61</i>	<i>Year of Completion</i>
1.	Expansion of Irwin Hospital (120 additional beds)	120	1956-57
2.	Water-Borne Sewage System in I. D. & S. J. T. B. Hospital.	Work completed.	1956-57
3.	Staff Quarters in S. J. T. B. Hospital.	Work completed.	1956-57
4.	Shahdara Hospital.	50 beds & O. P. D.	1957-58
5.	Mental Hospital.	100 beds.	1957-58
6.	Expansion of O. P. D. in Irwin Hospital.	Work Completed.	1959-60
7.	Leprosy Hospital.	25 beds	1956-57
8.	Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital (100 beds)	100 beds	1958-59
9.	100 bedded Hospital in Kishanganj Area.	100 beds & O. P. D.	1959-60
10.	Estt. of 4 Health Centres.	2 Health Centres.	1956-57
11.	Health Centre in Rural Area.	one Centre	1958-59
12.	Two T. B. Clinics	2 Clinics	1956-57
13.	Four T. B. Clinics in Urban Area.	4 Clinics	1958-59
14.	T. B. Colony, 1500 beds.	1500 beds	1958-59
15.	B. C. G. Vaccination	Vaccination programme continued.	Continued
16.	Five Maternity Centres	5 Centres.	1956-57
17.	State Health Laboratory.	Work Completed	1956-57
18.	Additional Staff for D. H. S.	Staff recruited.	—

Break-up of physical targets respect of Medical and Public Health Schemes

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>
1.	Expansion of Irwin Hospital 120 Addl. beds)	Beds.	—	120	—	—	—
2.	Water-borne Sewage System in I. D. and S. J. I. B. Hospital	—	Work Completed	—	—	—	—
3.	Staff Quarters in S. J. T. B Hospital	—	Work Completed	—	—	—	—
4.	Shahdara Hospital	beds & O.P.D.	O.P.D.	—	50 beds	—	—
5.	Mental Hospital	Beds	—	—	100 beds	—	—
6.	Expansion of O.P.D. in Irwin Hospital	—	—	—	—	Work Completed	—
7.	Leprosy Hospital	Beds	—	25 beds	—	—	—
8.	Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital (100 beds)	Beds	—	—	—	100 beds	—
9.	100 bedded Hospital in Kishanganj Area	Beds & O.P.D.	—	—	—	—	100 beds & O.P.D.
10.	Estt. of 4 Health Centres	Health Centres	2	—	—	—	—
11.	Health Centre for Rural Area	Health Centre	—	—	1	—	—
12.	Two T. B. Clinics	Clinics	1 Clinic	1 Clinic	—	—	—
13.	Four T. B. Clinics	Clinics	—	—	2 Clinics	2 Clinics	—
14.	T. B. Colony 1500 beds	Beds	—	—	—	1500 beds	—
15.	B. C. G. Vaccination	Vaccination Programme	Contd.	Contd.	Contd.	Contd.	Contd.
16.	Five Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	5	—	—	—	—
17.	State Health Laboratory	Service Available	—	Service Available	—	—	—
18.	Additional Staff for D. H. S.	Staff	Staff recruited	—	—	—	—

SECTION 3

ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS

Not very long ago Delhi and its environs used to be highly malarial. The mean annual admission rate in hospitals for fevers among the British troops in Red Fort over a five year period from 1896 to 1900 was 1146 per 1,000. In other words, several persons fell victim more than once. In the light of such a high incidence of malaria among the comparatively well protected army personnel, the plight of the civilian population at the time can be well imagined.

In 1909 Col. Hehir, I. M. S. reported: "The Delhi Fort is the most malarious place in the 7th Division. All the European troops look pale and debilitated. Men of the Berks and Royal Irish Regiments who had garrisoned the Fort were seen in the hospitals at hill stations and they still had the appearance of being saturated with malaria. Fifty eight per cent of the children of followers living in the Fort had malaria parasites in their blood."

The cantonment of Daryaganj was abandoned on account of malaria as a result of Hodgson's Survey of 1912-13. This section of the city has now been developed as an important new residential area. But that is another story, though the success of anti-Malaria operations remains a contributory factor in the rehabilitation of such areas as Daryaganj which were once abandoned.

The first attempt to rid Delhi of Malaria was made in 1936. The different urban local bodies were responsible for the execution of the anti-malaria measures in their respective jurisdiction under the direction and technical supervision of the Director, Malaria Institute of India, who is also Officer Incharge, Antimalaria Operations in Delhi. The responsibility of carrying out such measures in the rehabilitation colonies was entrusted to the Officer Incharge, Anti-malaria Operations in Delhi, till such time when the municipal bodies were in a position to take over. However, the anti-mosquito measures are now carried out under the national Malaria Control Scheme.

Under this scheme, every village of the territory is subjected to D. D. T. in-door residual spraying twice during the malaria trans-

mission season every year. In the urban areas, D. D. T. in-door residual spraying is also carried out in addition to routine anti-larval measures in the areas of heavy mosquito infestation viz. in the belt along the river Jamuna, 10 miles long from Wazirabad to Jungpura and 1/2 mile in width and also in the north-west, canal-irrigated garden areas and rehabilitation colonies.

The success of these measures during the last decade in reducing the malaria incidence is largely the result of unceasing vigilance of the anti-malaria staff of Anti-malaria Operations in Delhi and the different local bodies who have been working in close collaboration under the direction, technical supervision and advise of the Director, Malaria Institute of India.

The trend of malaria shows a welcome and sustained fall both in morbidity and mortality all over the Territory. It need, however, hardly be emphasised that the present situation does not call for any relaxation of efforts in this connection. In fact, extensive building operation in the urban area and numerous unauthorised dwellings without any adequate arrangements for disposal of sullage have given rise to innumerable active and potential breeding places. Further, the all round expansion of the city, bringing into its limits semi-rural areas full of depressions, storm water channels, extensive quarrying etc. has further complicated the problem. All these areas such as industrial area Najafgarh have now been brought closer to the residential area and require active anti malaria operation. These mainly comprise recurrent measures against larvae and adult mosquitoes. Anti-larval measures are carried out throughout the year.

First Plan Schemes.

A scheme of Rs. 4.7 lakhs was drawn for the execution of the following anti-malaria engineering works under the First Five Year Plan, in addition to the normal anti malaria measures to reduce the number of breeding places in the close vicinity of Delhi's urban area.

1. Raising of both the banks of the Najafgarh Cut from Mall Road upto Lalpul to stop the overflow of water therefrom when the waterheads back during floods.

2. Filling of depressions and draining of areas bounded by Karnal Road and Darbar Railway Embankment.

3. Canalization and cunetting of Wazirpur drain from Azadpur to Kingsway.

4. Canalization and cunetting of Wazirpur drain from Kingsway to Najafgarh Cut.

The first two of the above works were completed during the first Five Year Plan period in 1954-55 and the work on the latter two was commenced in 1955-56.

Second Plan

The Second Five Year Plan has been started with a ceiling of Rs 38.0 Laks for anti-malaria measures and organisation.

The work under scheme No. 3 and 4 of the First plan which was started during the year 1955-56 and could not be completed on account of dispute over the alignment of the drain and subsequently because of heavy rains and floods etc. has been taken over to the early part of the 2nd Five Year Plan programme. These schemes were completed during the year 1956-57.

Other antimalaria schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan are meant to carry out antimalaria measures intensively and thoroughly in such a way that eradication of the disease is achieved in as short a period as possible.

The main heads of the expenditure are the following :

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| I. Running cost of Organisation excluding cost of Head-quarters staff (1,95,000) | Rs. 13,61,500 |
| II. Cost of DDT and spraying Equipment
(This provision will be proposed for expenditure on permanent Antimalaria Engineering Works if supplies of DDT and equipment are received free on continuing basis). | Rs. 13,86,400 |
| III. Permanent Antimalaria Engineering Works required for the protection of Greater Delhi. | Rs. 10,52,100 |

(i) Construction of Bund from Coronation Memorial to a point on G. T. Road opposite Bharaula village. Taken over by the L. S. G.

- Deptt. for completion as flood control measure].
- (ii) Canalisation and cunetting of Barapullah Nullah east of Nizamuddin Railway Station (Point B to D) dressing and draining the areas, provision of level and low level drains.
 - (iii) Strengthening of Military Parade Road Bund. [Completed by some other agency.]
 - (iv) Bagh Karey Khan, Moti Bagh and Bagh Murid Khan—Filling and draining. [Done by Delhi Municipal Committee.]
 - (v) Patel Nagar, Ramesh Nagar Drain Canalisation and cunetting of Patel Nagar Nullah upto Railway Line.
 - (vi) Moti Nagar Drain. Provision of Pucca Central Cunette. [Has been undertaken By Ministry of Rehabilitation.]

The following Anti-malaria Engineering Works in the Rehabilitation Colonies and other areas are also recommended to protect Delhi permanently from Malaria.

1. Najafgarh Cut.

This Cut runs close to the newly constructed colonies of Bharat Nagar, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Industrial Area. Besides storm water and factory waste the nala receives sullage from the new colonies.

The whole length of Tilak Nagar upto Darhalia Nala requires canalisation and a central cunette.

2. Bharat Nagar Colony.

Pitching of Darhalia Nala, deweeding same and canalisation and cunetting of a garden drain close by.

3. Industrial Area & Moti Nagar.

Numerous ponds where waste water from the big factories accumulates need filling and drainage. Moti Nagar Nala requires desilting, dweeding, dressing of sides and a central pucca-cunette.

Some work has been done by private parties and other agencies.

4. Vinay Nagar.

The storm water drain receives sullage from the colony. It needs canalisation and a cunette upto its junction with Kushak Nallah.

5. Rajpur Village.

Filling in depressions and drainage of area needed. Some work has been initiated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

6. Patel Nagar Nallah.

The drain receives sullage from the whole of Patel Nagar and needs canalization and a control pucca cunette from Shadipur pond upto its junction with Ramesh Nagar Nallah.

This scheme has been included in the Anti-malaria programme during 1958-59

7. Chirag Delhi Drain.

This drain receives sullage from New Kalkaji Colony and will shortly take sullage from Malviya Nagar Colony too. Provision of a Central cunette, sloping and dressing of drain is necessary.

8. Canalisation and Cunetting of Cantonment Nallah beyond Metre Gauge Railway Bridge upto Najafgarh Drain opposite Tilaknagar.

This storm water drain receives sullage from the cantonment but the cunette ends near the Metre gauge Railway Bridge. After some time the sullage from the Central Jail will also come to this drain.

It is proposed to divert this drain to join with Najafgarh drain near Tilak Nagar, extend the sullage drains from this colony to Najafgarh drain and provide a central cunette. Some work is being done by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India.

9. Sarai Jolina and Jasaula Drains.

Canalisation of the two drains between Mathura Road and Agra canal, provisions of pucca central cunette and filling of draining adjacent low area required.

**STATEMENT SHOWING BREAK UP OF PLAN EXPENDITURE AND PHYSICAL TARGETS
FOR THE YEARS 1956-57 TO 1960-61**

S. No.	Item	Total allocation	BREAK UP OF PLAN EXPENDITURE					(Rs. in lakhs)
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1961-62	
1.	Running cost of organisation excluding cost of headquarters staff.	13.615	2.642	2.743	2.743	2.743	2.743	—
2.	Cost of DDT and spraying equipment (This amount will be used for anti-malaria engineering works if DDT & equipment are received free on continuing basis).	13.864	2.772	2.772	2.772	2.772	2.772	—
3.	Anti-malaria Engineering Works	10.521	2.500*	5.304**	2.717***	—	—	—
	Grand Total ...	38.8000	7.914	10.820	8.233	5.516	5.516	

243

Physical Targets

- * (i) Canalization and cunetting of Wazirpur drain from Azadpur to Kingsway. | Work completed during 1956-57
- (ii) Canalization and cunetting of Wazirpur drain from Kingswap to Najafgarh Cut. |
- ** (i) Canalization and cunetting of Barapullha Nullah
- (ii) Construction of a bund in between National Highway and Railway Line opposite Humayun's Tomb.
- *** (i) Drainage of area South of Purana Qila from culvert No. 15 to Nizamuddin Railway Station between Zoological park and National Highway.
- (ii) Canalization and cunetting of Patel Nagar Nallah from Patel Road upto its junction with Ramesh Nagar Nallah.

SECTION 4

RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PLAN

With the changed general outlook and increasing stress on rural uplift the attention of the authorities in Delhi has been drawn towards drawing a comprehensive plan for rural water supply and sanitation. Such facilities are ordinarily provided in areas covered under Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committee, while for remaining areas there was no programme, apart from the steps taken under the village Development works included in the Community Projects and National Extension Service schemes.

Such works were not included in the First Plan but a determined effort is being made during the Second Plan period to effect these improvements.

SECOND PLAN

A comprehensive scheme for rural water supply and sanitation costing Rs. 19 Lakhs has been included in the Second Plan. Only those villages will be covered under scheme which fall outside the limits of Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees.

According to the 1951 census there were 304 villages, 8 towns and two cities in Delhi State. Of these two cities and five towns fall within municipal limits, and in three towns Notified Area Committees have since been formed. Some of the villages have also been recently covered by South Delhi and West Delhi Municipal Committees,

Water Supply. For purposes of the provision of rural water supply and sanitation, the villages have been divided into two broad groups *i.e.*, those with (1) population between 1500 and 5,000 and population of less than 1500.

For each of these groups of villages, the programme has been drawn as follows:—

Group 1. The villages having population between between 1500 and 5,000 number 42 in all. These villages have further been divided into three subgroups:—

(a) villages with population between 3,000 and 5,000.

There are only three such villages for which provision has been made.

(b) villages having population between 2,000 and 3,000

There are only 17 such villages, but provision has been made only for four of them.

(c) villages with populations between 1500 and 2,000. There are 22 such villages of which seven only are to be covered under the Second Plan Period.

According to the programme drawn up, in each of the above villages one tube-well is to be provided. The tube wells will be fitted with suitable diesel-driven pumping sets. There will be two diesel engines and pumping sets for each village so that one can act as a stand-by. Water from the tube-well will be pumped into an over-head tank, from where water will flow by gravity to the necessary number of water-taps etc. which are to be provided at convenient points in the villages.

The village panchayats are to be made responsible for the running and maintenance of water supply. They can also collect water taxes from the villages to meet the cost of expenditure incurred on maintenance.

Group 2: Villages with population below 1500 number about 244. These have further been sub-divided into those with populations ranging between 1500 and 1000 and those with population below 1000.

The villages with populations between 1500 and 1000 number only 44, while those in the second category are 200. For these villages, it has been proposed that out of several existing shallow wells, three wells in each village with population between 1500-1000 and two in each with population below 1000 be cleaned, repaired and made hygienically safe. These can then be fitted with heavy-duty hand-pumps or hand-operated persian-wheels. The parapets of the wells are to be raised and drains provided around them. The wells are also to be covered on the top.

The persian wheels yield an average of 30 to 40 gallons of water per minute and their running and maintenance costs are negligible. Necessary material like well-drilling rigs, portable pumps, testing kits, jeeps and trucks etc. will be maintained by the authorities for keeping the supply in full working order.

Sanitary latrines

At present there are no sanitary latrines in the villages and as a result, filth-borne diseases are very common. It is, therefore, provided in the Second Plan that bore-hole latrines be provided for each

family. These will be A-8 type latrines. Bore-hole plates are to be manufactured at a central place and supplied to the villagers. Similarly, boring augers are to be purchased and given to the villagers.

The population of the rural area is about three lakhs. If one family is taken to consist of five members, then at least 60,000 such latrines will have to be provided. To begin with, only a few latrines in each village will be provided as demonstration units. These will total 6,000 during the period of the Second Plan.

Apart from the bore-hole latrines, the construction of simple bore-holes is also being recommended. These are very easy to construct and do not require any water for flushing. Individual latrines are being recommended as the past experience shows that the public latrines are not properly looked after.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for Rural Areas in Delhi

(i) Estimated Yearwise Expenditure for the IInd Five Year Plan (in lakhs of rupees)

<i>Estimates</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>Total for IInd Five Year Plan</i>
Capital Account						
Group I (a) Villages with population between 3000 to 5000—3	1·10	1·10	1·10	—	—	3·30
(b) „ 2000 to 3000—4	0·40	0·40	0·40	0·36	—	1·56
(c) „ 1500 to 2000—7	0·60	0·60	0·41	0·41	—	2·21
Group II (a) Villages with population between 1000 to 1500—44	0·28	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·27	1·35
(b) Less than 1000 —200	0·92	0·80	0·80	0·80	0·80	4·12
Materials for well drilling.	1·77	—	—	—	—	1·77
Sanitary latrines in villages.	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·12	0·68
Total:	5·21	3·31	3·31	1·98	1·19	15·00
Administration etc.	0·98	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00
Grand Total	*6·19	4·31	4·31	2·99	2·20	*20·00

(ii) PHYSICAL TARGETS (No. of villages to be covered)

1. Villages with population between 1500-5000.	3	4	4	1	—	12
2. Villages with population up to 1500.	38	50	50	50	44	232
	41	54	54	51	44	244

*After 5% cut, the total allocation has been reduced to Rs. 19 lakhs, as a result of which only 12 villages in Group I and 232 in Group II will be covered. The target for the first year has been reduced to 3 villages in Group I and 38 in Group II (as against the original target of 5 and 50 respectively) at a cost of Rs. 5·19 lakhs (as against Rs. 6·19 lakhs as shown above.)

SECTION 5

HOUSING

The problem of housing has been acute in the urban areas for quite some time, but since after the World War II, and the partition of the country it has gained menacing proportions. Generally speaking, the poor and lower-middle class people are more adversely affected by the problem because they do not have the capacity to pay high rents and also because the private sector does not seem to be very much interested in constructing suitable accommodation for them.

Considering the urgency and magnitude of the problem, it is obvious that large amounts will have to be spent to bring about a speedy solution of this problem in Delhi. However, in view of the apparent limitation on Government funds and the existence of competing demands for various other public purposes, it will not be possible for the Government, which under the circumstances appears to be the only agency capable of tackling the problem, to bring about an early solution. There are also obvious limitation on the supply of land, building materials and labour. But the authorities concerned are fully alive to the situation and they realise that a substantial headway must be made in the course of the Second Five Year Plan period to meet the pressing needs of the poor and low-paid sections of the population. Incidentally the house-building activity can also create a considerable employment potential.

It may be mentioned here here that there was no regular Housing Scheme under the First Five Year Plan, though towards the end of the plan period two schemes—the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and Industrial Housing Scheme—were sponsored by the Government of India as independent schemes.

Extent of The Problem

In making an assessment of the problem of housing in Delhi, we may proceed on the basis of the Improvement Trust Enquiry Report

(1951), which put the figures of the persons in need of living accommodation at 6 lakhs. Taking into account the annual increase of population, both due to births and the migration of people into Delhi, and also considering the number of houses which have either completed their life or which have otherwise become unfit for habitation, it may be safely assumed that (other things being equal) the population in need of housing facilities will be about 11 lakhs by 1961. If from this number, the figure of displaced persons (for whom houses have been built since 1951) is deducted, then the actual number of those in real and immediate need of houses will be obtained. On a very liberal estimate, the number of such displaced persons as have found suitable accommodation can be put at three lakhs. The total population, therefore, in need of new accommodation will be eight lakhs (11 lakhs minus 3 lakhs=8 lakhs).

The Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee thought that a house could accommodate 6 persons, but this basis does not appear to be very correct, since according to the Census Report, a family on an average, comprises of 4.71 members. Proceeding on this basis, the total number of houses required would be 1,60,000.

A Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low-Income Group Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Works and Supply was launched in Delhi towards the close of 1954-55. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in the form of loans to individuals and co-operative societies and individuals, whose income does not exceed Rs. 500/- per month, the loans being repayable in annual equated instalments over a period of 30 years. Subject to the maximum of Rs. 8,000, up to 80 per cent of the cost of building the house, including land, can be disbursed under the scheme.

The scheme also provides for the grant of loans by the Central Government to the State Governments for the acquisition and development of land to be sold within three years to prospective house-builders on a no-profit no-loss basis, (ii) for the construction of houses by the State Government directly, such houses are to be sold either outright or on hire-purchase basis, and (iii) for the grant of

assistance to local authorities for constructing houses to be allotted to their low-paid employees on payments of rent (loan assistance in this case being limited to 80 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,800).

Among the terms and conditions for the sanction of loans under the scheme, a mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) The loan must be used specifically for the purpose of house construction. Interest on the loan, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, accrues from the date on which it is actually advanced and the recovery is to start after two years from the date of advance. The loan can be withdrawn or suitably curtailed at the discretion of the Government in the event of the progress not being substantial in six months from the date of advance of the loan. The unspent balance has to be refunded on the expiry of the scheme period. A proper mortgage deed has to be duly executed in favour of the President of India.
- (ii) The individuals applying for loans must be in full and absolute ownership of a suitable vacant plot of land, located within the municipal limits or an area duly developed and approved by the Delhi Development Provisional Authority.

Loans are sanctioned on the production of suitable documents such as an attested copy of the sales deed or lease deed, executed and registered in favour of the applicant, lay-out and construction plan approved by the authority concerned, estimates of construction supported by specifications, statements of personal income supported by documents and authenticity certificates.

Under the scheme, loans are advanced in three instalments as follows :—

- (i) On the execution of the mortgage deed and surety bond—
- 20 per cent of the sanctioned loan, (2) when the construction reaches the plinth level—50 per cent of the sanctioned loan and (3) when the construction reaches the

ceiling level and all the services have been laid—30 per cent of the sanctioned loan.

Progress During The First Five Year Plan Period

Amounts totaling Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the Delhi State Government by the Government of India during 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively.

A Housing Advisory Committee and four sub-Committees were formed for the implementation of the scheme. Applications on prescribed forms were invited from the public with effect from the 4th January, 1955. Out of nearly 10 thousand applications issued to individuals, about 3,000 were received back duly filled in. On scrutiny and examination, it was found that hardly about 1,000 applicants, having plots in developed areas and having the necessary legal rights to mortgage the land in favour of the Government, were eligible for sanction of loans.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 80 lakhs at the disposal of the State Government for the First Plan period, a sum of Rs. 74,06,000 was actually utilised up to 31st March, 1956 as under :—

Loans to individuals	Rs. 15,36,000
Loans to local bodies	„ 38,80,000
Loans for acquisition and development of land	„ 19,90,000
Total	„ 74,06,000

By March, 1956, loans had been sanctioned for the construction of 40 houses by individuals grouped in co-operative societies, 126 houses by individuals alone and 930 houses to be constructed by the local bodies.

Co-operative Societies

Out of about 30 house-building co-operative societies which applied for both short-term and long-term loans, only 5 societies were considered eligible as others did neither have suitable land in their possession nor adequate finances to meet the preliminary expenses. But the cases of these societies could not be finalised and the matter has remained under consideration of the Government of India.

Individuals

As has been stated earlier that a large number of individual applicants failed to produce the required documents ; also they either had no land or had plots of land in undeveloped colonies. A large number of Central Government employees also applied for loans, but at that time they were not eligible for such loans.

Local Bodies

Sums totaling Rs. 23·80 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs were paid to the following local bodies during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively :—

	1954-55	1955-56
(a) Delhi Municipal Committee	Rs. 17·75 lakhs	8·00
(b) New Delhi Municipal Committee	,, 2·00	7·00
(c) Municipal Committee, Shahdara	,, 1·25	,,
(d) Notified Area Committee, Civil Station.	,, 2·80	,,
Total	Rs. 23·80 lakhs	15·00 lakhs

Delhi Municipal Committee

The Delhi Municipal Committee undertook the construction of 550 staff-quarters on Mall Road in 1954-55. The Committee was sanctioned a further loan of Rs. 8 lakhs for the construction of 312 staff-quarters along Kingsway Road during 1955-56.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

The New Delhi Municipal Committee was sanctioned loans totaling Rs. 9 lakhs for the following works :—

1. Baird Lane (22 flats)	Rs.	2·00	lakhs
2. Lodi Road Avenue (88 flats)	,,	1·68	,,
3. Vinay Nagar (50 flats)	,,	0·70	,,
4. Q. Point 176 Class IV Servants Quarters	,,	3·22	,,
5. Aliganj 128 Class IV Servants Quarters	,,	1·40	,,
Total		9·00	lakhs

The construction of 22 flats in Baird Lane and 50 flats in Vinay Nagar was started by the Government of India and these flats would be handed over to the Committee on completion. Work was also started on the construction of the Lodi Road Avenue. The servants' quarters at items 4 and 5 were to be built after the demolition of the old quarters.

Municipal Committee, Delhi Shahdara

The Committee was paid a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in the year 1954-55 for the construction of 48 staff quarters at Dilshad Gardens to accommodate its employees. Out of these about 36 quarters have been completed and the remaining are under construction.

Notified Area Committee, Civil Station.

The Committee was given a loan of Rs. 2.80 lakhs for the construction of 100 staff quarters at Mubarak Bagh for the year 1954-55 and the construction work was under way at the end of the plan period.

Colonisers.

Under the scheme, approved colonisers were placed last on the list of priorities and no loans have been sanctioned for them so far.

On the scrutiny of applications, it has been found that the problem of land happens to be the main bottleneck in the way of a smooth and steady progress under this scheme. As mentioned earlier, nearly 1/3rd of the total number of individual applicants and 25 out of 30 co-operative societies could not be given financial assistance. Considering carefully the economics of land acquisition and development and realising the need to help the needy individuals and co-operative societies, the Government has come to the conclusion that land should be acquired for such co-operative societies as are in a position to meet the initial costs of acquisition etc.

Land Acquisition and Development.

During the First Plan period the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, placed a sum of Rs. 19.90 lakhs at the disposal of the Delhi State Government for the acquisition of the following areas :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Cost (Approx.)</i>
1. Delhi Najafgarh Road No. 34	57.1 acres	11.00 lakhs
2. Village Tatarpur	45 Bighas 1 Biswa	00.90 „
3. Mall Road (Opp.) D.L.F. Model Town	10 acres	2.00 „
4. Shadhura Kalan	30 acres	6.00 „
Total		19.90 lakhs

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

For the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.90 crores was allotted under the head "Housing". This amount has been split up as under :—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Low-Income Group Housing Scheme	
(a) Construction of houses	95.00
(b) Acquisition and Development of land	22.04
2. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	72.96
Total	1,90.00

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme.

This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Second Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 1,17.04 lakhs. The Planning Commission has also set a target of 1430 houses and the acquisition and development of 65 acres of land under the scheme.

But it has not yet been possible to work out a definite 5 years programme of house construction or to work out the year-wise target owing to a number of extraneous factors such as non-availability of land, the problem of acquiring and developing land etc. Another vital factor is that the Delhi Development Provisional Authority has fixed certain standards and procedures for the construction of residential accommodation in Delhi so as to check any further haphazard growth of the urban area and the establishment of new slums in new colonies. It is felt that certain delays in the achieve-

ment of the targets are unavoidable and therefore, it will be necessary to allot funds from year to year.

For 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided, out of which a sum of Rs. 29,05,600 has actually been utilised as under :—

1. Loan to individuals Rs. 10,00,000/-	Letter of credit of Rs. 10 lakhs was obtained from the A.G.C.R., but only a sum of Rs. 7,53,000/- was utilised as the applicants who were sanctioned loans could not complete the formalities which are essential for the payment of instalments of the loan.
2. Loan to Delhi Municipal committee	Rs. 6,17,600
3. Loan to Delhi State Electricity Board.	Rs. 12,88,000
Total	<u>Rs. 29,05,600</u>

The progress under the Scheme up to 31st March, 1957 has been indicated in the following statement :—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i) Loan allotted by Government of India to Delhi Administration	110·22
(ii) Amount drawn by Delhi Administration	107·76
(iii) Loans disbursed to Individuals	25·73
Delhi Municipal Committee	29·18
Shahdara Municipal Committee	1·25
New Delhi Municipal Committee	9·00
N.A.C. Civil Station	2·80
Delhi State Electricity Board	12·88
Development Loan to D.M.C.	2·75
Total	<u>83·75</u>

and development of land) in the industrial area along Najafgarh Road. The work of construction was started in October 1955 and is scheduled to be completed by the end July 1957.

The quarters are located in a colony adjacent to the quarters of Swatantra Bharat Mill workers. This area was selected because the Industrial area of Najafgarh Road has been developed only recently. It is estimated that there are about 6,000 workers in this area. Another consideration for selecting this area was the availability of land for the construction of a sufficient number of tenements. It was also considered desirable to set up a housing colony which should serve as a model to other employers.

The colony, first of its kind in Delhi, consists of 116 blocks of houses, laid out in an artistic and planned manner. Each block contains 12 tenements, six on the ground floor and six on the first floor. Each block has been provided with two latrines, two bathrooms and two wash-places on each floor, for the common use of the families who will occupy these quarters. Sanitary fittings as well as internal electrical fittings have been provided in each of the tenements, but arrangements for electrical connections have yet to be made. Efforts are being made to get the necessary load sanctioned and to provide street lights etc.

For the supply of drinking water, a tube-well has been sunk and orders for the import of pumps etc., have been placed. This local arrangement will serve the purpose until the supply of water from the Ramjas Hill Reservoir becomes available, when the local tube-well will supply from the latter source.

Suitable plots of land for community purposes such as a labour welfare centre, a higher secondary school and a play-ground, a small market place, as well as some parks have been provided in the layout plan of the colony. The construction of these plots and the laying-out of the parks will be taken later during the Second Five Year Plan period, when more tenements are scheduled to be constructed in the vicinity of the colony.

The Delhi Administration has set up a Housing Committee for allotment of these quarters. The Committee consists of two represen-

tatives each of the employers and the employees, two officials and two independent persons interested in labour welfare work, and it is functioning under the chairmanship of Industries and Labour Secretary to the Delhi Administration.

The Committee had invited applications from workers and 4948 applications have been received so far. Preference for allotment of these tenements will be given to those factory workers who are employed in the factories and workshops situated in the Najafgarh Industrial Area and have not been provided with living accommodation by the industrial concerns in which they are employed. This being a subsidised scheme, the monthly rent of each tenement has been fixed at Rs. 10/- for the present.

Second Plan Scheme

There is an acute shortage of living accommodation for workers who have, of necessity, to pay very exorbitant rents for very small rooms, even in slum areas. Apart from that they have to suffer from the lack of proper ventilation, lighting or drainage facilities and are unfortunately condemned to live in unhealthy surroundings. It is estimated that the total strength of factory workers in Delhi is about 45,000. But so far only 5 per cent of them have been provided with reasonable accommodation by the employers. There is, therefore, a considerable and persistent demand on the part of workers for healthy and cheap, living accommodation. In view of this pressing demand, originally it was proposed to construct about 5,000 quarters for factory workers in various parts of the Capital.

However, the Planning Commission approved an allocation of Rs. 72.96 lakhs for the industrial housing scheme and it is estimated that within this allotment, a total of only 2,000 quarters can be constructed.

Accordingly it is proposed to construct 354 two-room quarters and about 900 additional one-roomed quarters adjacent to the Industrial Housing Colony on Najafgarh Road. About 200 one-roomed quarters will also be constructed near the Industrial Estate Okhla, which is fast developing, and about 500 quarters will be constructed in the Subzimandi area or Kishenganj area subject to the availability

of land. Each quarter will accommodate one family and only those persons who are employed in registered factories and fall within the category of the term "worker" will be eligible for accommodation.

With the completion of this scheme, under the Second Five Year Plan, it is expected that about 3400 workers' families will be enjoying the benefits of Government sponsored and subsidised living accommodation in clean and healthy environments.

The year-wise break-up of the estimated expenditure is as follows :—

1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rs. 37.00 lakhs	Rs. 29.10 lakhs	Rs. 6.81 lakhs

Every effort will be made to expedite the implementation of this scheme. The construction of 354 double roomed quarters may be started during 1957-58, if necessary funds are made available. Subsequently, it is proposed to start work on the construction of 200 one-roomed quarters near the Industrial Estate Okhla, and 500 quarters in Subzimandi or Kishanganj area. Towards the close of the Second Five Year Plan period, the Industrial Housing Colony on Najafgarh Road will be further expanded with the construction of 900 one-roomed quarters.

SECTION 6

THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

A sum of Rs. 15·15 lakhs has been allocated in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Harijans and ex-Criminal Tribes in Delhi in addition to Centrally-sponsored scheme under aid provided by the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 2·95 lakhs.

The original draft of the Plan was for Rs. 106·86 lakhs for the welfare of Harijans and Rs. 97·98 lakhs for the Backward classes. The Planning Commission, however, approved a maximum sum of Rs. 16 lakhs, including Rs. 1 lakh for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes, to be spent during the Second Plan period. Thus some of the important items were dropped and the cost of other schemes was drastically cut down; so much so that a few schemes originally envisaged had to be materially altered.

As regards schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, so far no funds have been separately allotted for the purpose in the Second Plan.

Harijan Welfare

The total provision for the welfare of Harijans during the Second Five Year Plan, subject to the 5 per cent cut, is as under :—

- (a) Rs. 14·20 lakhs against Harijan Welfare schemes sponsored by the Delhi Administration.
- (b) Rs. 2·95 lakhs against Centrally-sponsored schemes.
- (c) Rs. 0·95 lakh for welfare of the ex-Criminal Tribes—schemes sponsored by the Administration.

The particulars of proposed expenditure under the schemes are detailed below :

- (a) Delhi Administrations Schemes—Total Cost Rs. 14·20 Lakhs.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i)	Housing	8·55
(ii)	Sinking of Wells	0·24
(iii)	Economic uplift—	3·80

(a) Vocational training scholarships Rs. 0.47 lakhs	
(b) Loans for the development of cottage industries, to 50 co-operative societies and 200 trained individuals. Rs. 3.33 lakhs	
(iv) Legal Aid	0.09
(v) Social Welfare (of women)	0.22
(iv) Publicity and propaganda	0.11
(vii) Discretionary grants	0.24
(biii) Establishment	0.95
	Total 14.20

(b) Centrally sponsored schemes	Cost Rs. 2.95 lakhs.
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>
(i) Rural Housing	2.45
(ii) Sinking of Wells	0.50
	Total 2.90

(c) Scheme for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes—Cost Rs. 0.95 lakh.

General Targets

It is proposed

- (a) to subsidise the construction of 1120 houses in the rural area.
- (b) to assist 200 students with scholarships for vocational training.
- (c) to advance loans to 50 industrial co-operative societies of Harijans and equip and settle trained persons in small-scale industries.
- (d) to construct 24 common wells for drinking water in the rural area.
- (e) to publish 2000 pictorial calendars, 4000 copies of progress reports ; to organise one conferece or Mela and

award prizes to 15 villages for their success in the cause of the removal of untouchability.

- (f) to help 60 deserving Harijan women with monthly scholarships for meeting their expenditure on boarding and lodging, in the educational and vocational training homes run by the Government.

There are no physical targets under the Schemes for giving legal-aid and discretionary grants to the deserving cases. The number of wells to be sunk will entirely depend upon the nature and circumstances of the cases (*i.e.*, land, cost, utility etc.)

Financial Implications

All the expenditure to be incurred on the above schemes is to be financed by the Central Government in the shape of grants to the Delhi Administration. The expenditure on the establishment of the office of the Harijan Welfare Board is to be entirely borne by the Administration, while the provision for the establishment required for implementing the various schemes is to be met out of the grants reserved for the various schemes.

Scope of Employment

Since the approved schemes are, in their very nature, meant to ameliorate the conditions of the Harijans, no separate provision for procuring employment has been made. There is an employment section in the office of the Harijan Welfare Board which registers Harijan candidates, recommends them to the various departments of the Administration and organisations where vacancies occur.

The schemes of the Second Five Year Plan indirectly open channels of employment through the vocational training which the Harijans will receive through scholarships. The grant of loans for setting up cottage industries through co-operative societies and by individuals will also offer them employment opportunities. The self-help schemes for the construction of wells and houses will also give chances for employment to both skilled and unskilled labour.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES

1. Housing (Cost Rs. 8.55 lakhs)

There is a provision of Rs. 8.55 lakhs for subsidising the construction of rural housing under the Delhi Administration Scheme. The Planning Commission has suggested that the urban housing schemes for Harijans should find place in the Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes of the Local Bodies in Delhi Territory. However, for Harijans of the rural area, it is proposed to subsidise the construction of 1120 houses, at the rate of 50 per cent of the total cost up to a maximum of Rs. 750/- in each case. The subsidy is to be given in three instalments.

Owing to the reduction of the expenditure on the schemes and the large number of houses to be built with limited funds, it is not possible to find out the cost of land for the houses from this amount. It has, therefore, been decided that the beneficiary should himself provide land for his house. He can contribute his share of 50 per cent of the cost in the shape of land, free labour and Rs. 200/- cash for the purchase of building material.

The Harijan welfare Board has succeeded in setting up about 60 Housing Co-operative Societies of Harijans in the rural area during the last year and a half. It is proposed to implement the Housing Scheme through these co-operative societies, in order to ensure employment for Harijan members of the society, cheaper building material, and constructions in accordance with the modern and improved building plans. It has been decided to grant subsidy only to a group of 10 or more houses in a particular village or locality in the rural area so that sanitation and other amenities may be easily provided.

The Harijan welfare Board has set up a Housing Unit to implement the above scheme. Besides an Advisory Sub-Committee for Housing, an experienced overseer, a trained social worker and the other necessary staff are available to see the scheme through.

The details of the centrally-sponsored scheme, for which there is a provision of Rs. 2.45 lakhs are not yet available.

2. Sinking of wells (cost Rs. 0.24 lakh).

The Harijans are still experiencing a lot of inconvenience in the rural area in procuring drinking water, even from the common wells constructed by the Government during the last few years. The common wells are either located in far-off and inconvenient places or the practice of untouchability does not allow them to make any use of the wells. Therefore a provision of Rs. 24,000 for the construction of about 24 common wells, within the localities inhabited by Harijans has been made in the Plan. The subsidy for wells is to be given on a 100 percent basis contribution by the Government, excluding the unskilled voluntary labour of the of the Harijans and which is to be treated as local contribution.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is also earmarked under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for the purpose, but details of the scheme are awaited.

3. Scholarships For Vocational Training (Cost. Rs. 0.47 lakhs)

There is a provision for the grant of 200 scholarships for vocational training to deserving Harijan students. Harijan candidates desiring to undergo vocational training will be helped in getting admissions in well-established training centres run in Delhi and outside and will be assisted with monthly stipends. The trained candidates will be settled in their vocations by granting them loans for buying the necessary equipment etc., and setting up small-scale industries.

4. Loans For The Development of Cottage Industries (Cost Rs. 3.33 lakhs)

There is a provision for advancing loans to 50 co-operative societies and to individuals trained in vocations for the development of cottage industries. The total amount allocated for this purpose is Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

No scheme for the uplift of Harijans can be expected to succeed unless it is linked with their economic advancement. They cannot even take advantage of the existing industrial schemes of the Delhi Administration as they do not possess the required assets to offer as surety for taking loans and other help from the Industries Department. The Harijan Welfare Board has, therefore, helped a number

of villages in forming Industrial Co-operative societies so that some indigenous and useful cottage industries could be developed through advancing them loans on easy terms.

It is proposed to set up an Industrial Unit, like the Housing Unit to see through the development and working of such industrial co-operative societies. The unit will help in the working of the co-operatives as well as provide them with technical assistance in improving their production.

5. Legal Aid (Cost Rs. 0·09 lakhs)

It frequently happens that Harijans get involved in litigation, forced or otherwise, and their just claims go by default since they have neither the means nor the resources to fight out their cases in the courts of law. These are of low. These cases may take the form of eviction from land, inability to pay debts, disputes with the higher-caste people, encroachment upon their private lands and cases arising out of the implementation of the Untouchability Offences Act.

There is a provision of Rs. 9,000 to be spent on providing legal-aid to deserving cases of Harijans. It may be given in the shape of lawyers' fees, court fees and other expenses in connection with their cases.

6. Social Welfare (Cost Rs. 0·22 lakhs)

The original proposal under this head was for setting up a Youth Hostel and a Home for the unattached deserving Harijan women. The Planning Commission has only accepted the latter, but the sum allotted for it is so small, that is Rs. 23,000 only, that the idea of setting up a Home has been dropped. This amount is hardly sufficient for running the Home for even a year.

It has now been decided to spend it on assisting the destitute and unattached women with monthly stipends. They will be lodged in the existing Homes and Residential Training institutions run by the Government or well-organised institutions in Delhi and outside.

7. Publicity And Propaganda (Cost Rs. 0 11 lakhs)

To create strong public opinion against untouchability, it is necessary that the people at large be educated enough against the evils of this system.

To create an enlightened public opinion it is proposed to print 2000 pictorial calenders depicting the various aspects of the Harijan Welfare work, hold of community dinners, award of prizes to those villages where untouchability has been eradicated and publish a progress report of the welfare schemes for Harijans.

8. Discretionary Grants (Cost Rs. 0.24 lakhs)

It sometimes happens that assistance has to be rendered to deservinn and emergent cases which do not fall under any of the above schemes or the Harijan Welfare Board is unexpectedly required to help the Harijans through clamities like floods, fire etc., which have to be immediately attended to. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 34,000 has been reserved in the Second Five Year Plan.

9. Establishment. (Cost Rs. 0.95 lakhs)

There is a provision for Rs. 95,000 for the establishment considred necessary for implementing the various schemes like Housing, Industrial Development and general Social Welfare. It is proposed to set up separate units for the successful implementation of these schemes.

Harijan Welfare

Financial Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61
1.	Housing.	1·0	3·0	1·6	1·35	1·60	8·55
2.	Sinking of wells.	0·05	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·05	0·24
3.	Economic Uplift Schemes						
	(a) Vocational Scholarships.	—	0·09	0·1	0·13	0·15	0·47
	(b) Loan for Development of cottage Industries.	—	0·32	0·56	1·0	1·45	3·33
4.	Publicity.	0·05	0·03	0·015	0·01	0·005	0·11
5.	Social Welfare.	—	0·042	0·058	0·07	0·05	0·22
6.	Legal Aid.	0·002	0·016	0·03	0·022	0·02	0·09
7.	Discretionary Grants.	—	0·05	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·24
8.	Establishment.	—	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·15	0·95
	Total.	1·102	3·898	2·763	2·902	3·535	14·20

HARIJAN WELFARE SCHEMES

PHYSICAL TARGETS

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Plan 1956-61
1. Housing	175	350	215	185	215	1140
2. Wells.	9	5	2	4	4	24
3. Economic uplift Scheme :—						
(a) Vocational Scholarships.		40	25	60	75	200
(b) Loans for the Development of Cottage Industries.	22 (Industrial co-operative Societies to be helped)	20 (Industrial co-operative Societies to be helped)	8 (Industrial co-operative Societies to be helped, and 75 trained persons to be settled)	125 (Trained persons to be equipped and settled)		
4. PUBLICITY 2000 Pictorial calenders and one conference-cum-community Dinner and prizes to suitable persons.	(i) Publishing of 6000 pamphlets. (ii) Organising a conference-cum-Mela. (iii) Four prizes to villages where untouchability removed.	Publishing of 4000 copies of progress Reports).	(i) 4 Melas (ii) 11 Prizes.	Printing of a report and holding of a Harijan Conference.		
5. Social Welfare. (Stipends to women)	20	20	10	10		60
6. Legal Aid.	— Indeterminate—depending upon the nature of the cases that may crop up.					
7. Discretionary Grant.	-----do-----					
8. Establishment and Contingencies,						

SECTION 7.

LABOUR WELFARE

A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is the total allocation in Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of labour in Delhi. Besides, there is a scheme for industrial housing with a provision of Rs. 72.96 lakhs.

Three schemes, namely, the Development and Co-ordination of the Welfare Activities, opening of Labour Information Service Centre and Financial Assistance for Establishment of Canteens, have been approved under the head Labour Welfare.

The schemes are intended to develop the facilities for labour welfare and to co-ordinate the welfare activities sponsored by the Government. Industrial workers will be able to enjoy the recreational facilities at the Labour Welfare Centre, and obtain authentic information about labour matters from the Labour Information Service Centre. They will also benefit by the establishment of cheap and hygienic canteens in and around the factory premises.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES

1. Labour Welfare Centres. (Cost Rs. 7.73 lakhs).

The scheme relates to the opening of Labour Welfare Centres. As a matter of fact, this scheme is being continued from the First Five Year Plan period when a beginning was made in this direction by opening Labour Welfare Centres in different localities of Delhi with large population of the labour community. A target of starting 7 centres was fixed and the same has since been achieved. All these centres aim at providing recreation, entertainment as well as facilities for social education to the factory labour. In each of these centres, there is a provision for a reading room-cum-library, a radio set and material for both indoor and outdoor games. Literacy classes for the benefit of workers are also being held at these centres.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, five additional Welfare Centres will be established and suitable buildings for four centres

will be constructed. The year-wise targets are as follows :—

First year	...	...	nil.
Second year	...	...	One Welfare Centre and one building.
Third year	...	...	One Welfare Centre and one building.
Fourth year	...	...	One Welfare Centre and one building.
Fifth year	...	...	Two Welfare Centres and one building.

The scheme will cost Rs. 7.731 lakhs.

2. Labour Information Service. (Cost Rs. 1.016 lakhs).

It is proposed to open a Labour Information Service Centre so that authentic information about labour matters, particularly the latest trends and developments in the field of labour, is easily available. Well-informed and enlightened workers realise their duties and responsibilities fully and their relations with the employers are set on sound footing.

The scheme will be initiated during 1957-58 and the running cost of the Centre, including expenditure in respect of purchase of books etc., has been phased over during the remaining years of the Plan period.

There are no other physical targets. The scheme envisages the setting up of an Information Centre and providing a news service to all concerned in labour affairs.

3. Financial Assistance for Canteens. (Cost Rs. 1 lakh).

The opening of canteens in the factory premises provides a much-needed and useful facility to the working man, unfortunately in Delhi, where a large part of the labour force is engaged in small establishments, the management of these establishment is not in a position to do the needful. It is, therefore, proposed that financial assistance be given for the establishment of at least 20 canteens. The assistance is proposed to be limited mainly for the purchase of crockery, utensils and other equipments, only at places where the employers and the employees arrange to make suitable premises available for the opening of the canteens.

The scheme will come into operation during 1957-58, but it will not show much progress until next year, because it is felt that some time has to be given to the employers and employees to put up their schemes for the opening of the canteens and other preliminaries regarding scrutiny of their applications etc., will have to be completed before the financial assistance can be made available.

Thus it will be seen that the aim of the labour welfare scheme is to improve the working conditions of the labour community as also to provide them with recreational-cum-educational facilities. It is felt that these welfare activities coupled with the services of the Labour Information Centres will help promote welfare activities among the working class and will also prove useful in dealing with the various labour problems which arise from time to time.

The implementation of these schemes is expected to provide employment to about 183 persons at the end of the Plan period. The break-up of the manpower required is as follows :—

Administrative and clerical	60
Technical	9
Skilled	51
Unskilled	63

Year-wise break up of the financial allocation and the physical targets has been given in the attached statements.

Industrial Housing and Labour Welfare Schemes

S. N.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Provision	Plan Provision after 5% cut.	Financial Allocations (Rs. in Lakhs) after 5% for the years				
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Industrial Housing Scheme.	72.96	69.312	Nil	Nil	37.000	29.100	3.312
2.	Development & Coordination of Welfare Activities.	7.770	7.731	Nil	1.604	2.494	2.477	1.156
3.	Opening of Labour Information Service Centre.	1.230	1.016	Nil	0.127	0.243	0.202	0.206
4.	Financial Assistance for establishing of Canteens.	1.000	1.000	Nil	0.100	0.300	0.300	0.300

*Amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was allotted for all the 3 schemes together.

Industrial Housing and Labour Welfare Schemes

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets for 1956-61		Break up of Plan Physical Targets for the Years.				
		Original	Revised	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Industrial Housing Scheme.	2,200 Tenements.	2,000	Nil	Nil	550	500	950
2.	Development of Coordination of Welfare Activities.	4 Buildings for Welfare Centres.	4	Nil	1	1	1	1
		5 Additional Labour Welfare Centres.	5	Nil	1	1	1	2
3.	Opening of Labour Information Service Centre.	No physical target was fixed. It may, however, be mentioned that no physical target is to be achieved, as the scheme envisages setting up of a Labour Information Service Centre to supply information on labour topics.						
4.	Financial Assistance for establishing of Canteens.	20 New Canteens.	20 New Canteens.	Nil	Nil	6	6	8

PART VII

SECTION 1.

PUBLICITY SCHEMES

The implementation of various Plan schemes depends to a large extent on the support and co-operation of the people. But to evince their support and co-operation, the people must be regularly taken into confidence and informed of the various Government policies and Plan activities.

The task of creating an informed public opinion in Delhi falls largely on the Directorate of Public Relations, Delhi, which came into existence in 1952 after the inauguration of the popular Government. During the period of the First Five Year 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.

With the expansion of developmental activities under the Second Five Year Plan and in view of the need to secure more active participation of the people in such activities, it has become necessary to employ all possible media of publicity to create an enlightened and well informed public opinion.

With this end in view, various schemes, likely to cost Rs. 11.95 lakhs, were included in the original draft of the Second Five Year Plan. These also included some items of work which in the view of the Planning Commission and the Working Group, set up by it to review the schemes, fell within the orbit of the normal activities of the Directorate. Though the Planning Commission had recommended a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs for Plan publicity schemes in Delhi, the Working Group reduced the proposed outlay to a sum of Rs. 2.59 lakhs with the recommendation that the normal expansion of the Directorate and of the means at its disposal should be provided for in the normal budget as and when a need for the same arises.

The Publicity schemes have been further revised to involve a

total expenditure of Rs. 2.21 lakhs as follows :—

	Rupees in lakhs
1. Exhibition.	0.22
2. Printed Publicity.	0.50
3. Film.	0.19
4. Information Centre.	0.46
5. Plan Publicity Celebrations.	0.24
6. Mobile Publicity Unit.	0.75
7. Rural Meetings.	0.35
8. Publicity among labour	0.035
9. Publicity among students.	0.35
Total	2.21

Scheme No. I—Exhibitions (Cost Rs. 0.22 lakhs)

The medium of exhibitions is considered to be an effective means of visual publicity. Though the Directorate of Public Relations has been taking part in a number of exhibitions in the past, it is necessary to prepare additional material for exhibitions in the Plan.

The revised scheme for exhibition entails an expenditure of Rs. 22124/- as against the original provision of Rs. 10,000/- under this head. The reason for the increase is that the original provision was meant only for preparing the necessary exhibition equipment such as display boards, photo frames, show cases, revolving photo frames, translite maps, models etc. While the present provision includes an additional sum of Rs. 5500/- to cover the expenditure on installing the exhibits in the exhibitions organised by the Directorate of Public Relations or those organised by other.

It may be mentioned that items of equipment and exhibits included in the scheme are on the lines indicated by the Exhibition Wing of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, the only difference being that our exhibits will be of a local interest having a direct reference to Delhi's plan schemes and activities.

This Directorate has been organising exhibitions in Delhi's urban and rural areas and also participating in all-India Exhibitions on various occasions.

It is now proposed to organise exhibitions more frequently in the urban and rural areas of Delhi territory.

A further sum of Rs. 6674 has also been provided under the scheme, being the salary of an Exhibition Assistant.

Scheme No. II—Printed Publicity (Cost Rs. 0·50 lakhs)

Under the revised scheme for printed publicity, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been provided for the year 1957-58 while a sum of Rs. 5000/- has been provided for each of the remaining three years.

The reason for providing Rs. 10,000/- for the current year is that a sum of Rs. 6000/- has already been spent on printed publicity during the Plan Publicity Celebrations this year. In fact this expenditure was to have been incurred during the year 1956-57 but since the Plan Publicity Celebrations had to be postponed from March 1957 to May 1957, the expenditure on printed publicity was incurred during May 1957. As such a sum of Rs. 6000/- has already been spent on the following publications :—

1. Folder on 1st Five Year Plan in English, Hindi and Urdu.
2. Booklet on 2nd Five Year Plan in English, Hindi and Urdu.

It is proposed to bring out one publicity pamphlet on developmental activities under the Plan on the occasion of the next Republic Day *i.e.*, 26th January 1958. The remaining amount of Rs. 4000/- from the provision for the year 1957-58 is proposed to cover the expenditure on the above publication to be brought out in all the three languages, Hindi, English and Urdu.

It may be mentioned that the sum of Rs. 5000/- for printed publicity for each of the remaining three years of the Second Plan is just enough to bring out one publicity pamphlet which is the bare minimum.

Scheme No. III Film (Cost Rs. 0·19 lakhs)

The provision for the revised scheme under this head exceeds the original provision by Rs. 1500/-. The increased amount has been provided to cover the cost of the Movie Camera, the purchase of which has already been sanctioned. The original provision for the

Movie Camera was Rs. 2500/-. Subsequently it was discovered that the Movie Camera with the necessary accessories would cost near about Rs. 4000/-/-.

The first film on our Five Year Plan was to be prepared during the year 1956-57. Since due to unavoidable reasons it could not then be prepared, the scheme has been carried over to the current year. The second film is proposed to be prepared in 1959-60 and the third one in 1960-61.

Scheme No. IV—Information Centre (Cost Rs. 0.46 lakhs)

The information Centres are regarded as one of the most vital items of publicity of an enduring nature. The recommendation to set up information centres in the State Capitals and at the State Headquarters was first made by the Conference of Information Ministers and Directors at its session held in New Delhi in January 1955.

In the subsequent Conference held in July, 55, it was emphasised that "The State Governments should give high priority to the opening of these Centres at District Headquarters as early as possible." The Conference was informed by the Director Public Relations, Delhi, that a provision for opening an Information Centre had been proposed under the Second Five Year Plan of the State and further that the Centre would be situated in Old Delhi as the Government of India had a scheme to put up a Centre of their own in New Delhi.

The need for opening information Centres at the District Headquarters in the States including Delhi, was again emphasised in the Conference held in May 1956 at Nanital.

An Information Centre has since been put up in New Delhi by the Government of India. Now this centre naturally has been set up primarily and essentially for the purpose of disseminating information pertaining to the National Plan. Information regarding the Five Year Plans of the States is represented at this Centre only incidentally. It can not and does not serve the purpose of Information Centre for Delhi Territory as such.

An Information Centre, it may be noted, is not just a stereotyped collection and presentation of photos, graphs, charts and literature etc. This is just one of the many aspects of an Information Centre. An Information Centre serves the purpose of a permanent exhibition where the exhibits keep changing according to the schemes, activities and requirements of the time. It also serves the purpose of record and reference on the particular subjects to which it is related. It therefore, also functions as a library of current literature and as a reading room. Over and above this, an Information Centre is also supposed to serve as a centre of cultural activity such as putting up film shows and dramatic performances or organising lectures and debates etc. In other words it serves the purpose of a community centre as it gives an opportunity to people drawn from different walks of life to gather together and exchange thoughts and ideas on the current problems. Naturally such a Centre, if properly set up and conducted should serve to focus the attention of those in quest of information on a number of subjects and problems concerning the Plan.

An Information Centre, thus, is a multi-purpose medium of publicity. It is an institution to which the people who develop a taste or yearning for information would like to come again and again as a matter of habit. An information centre is in fact an institution of abiding value in the realm of publicity.

If the Government of India could be prevailed upon to so expand their Information Centre as to cater fully to the requirements of Delhi territory's Plan Publicity there would then be no necessity for us to have a separate centre in old Delhi. This, however, is not easily possible. In fact, in order to make information regarding the Five Year Plan easily available to the large mass of people, we should have plans to open not only one but a net-work of information centres in the various localities of Delhi territory. We are already going to have an Information Centre in each of the four Development Blocks in Delhi's rural area under the Community Project Programme. In view, however, of the limitations of our resources, we can not have an ambitious plan to open a net-work of information centres in the urban areas. It is, therefore, all the more

necessary that we should have at least one full-fledged Information Centre situated conveniently somewhere in the heart of the city.

A provision of Rs. 45,840 has been asked for in the revised scheme for the Information Centre as against Rs. 32,000 in the original scheme, half of which was to be shared by the Government of India. The question of sharing the cost by the Government of India no longer arises in view of the changed status of Delhi. It may, however, be mentioned that the expenditure on the staff connected with the Information Centre was shown separately under the head "Staff" in the original scheme, while in the revised scheme it has been included in the provision for the scheme. As a matter of fact the provision is now less by Rs. 5400/- which amount we would have incurred as recurring expenditure on items like, water, electricity etc., during the 1½ years of the second Plan.

Out of the total provision asked for, a sum of Rs. 13600 is meant to meet the recurring charges of building rent, water, electricity and other contingent charges, while a sum of Rs. 12750 has been provided for the equipment of the Centre such as display boards, display racks, record player, gramophone records, tables, chairs, almirahs. The remaining amount of Rs. 19480 relates to the salary and allowances of the staff. It may be added that the staff provided for in the scheme, an Information Assistant, a Clerk-cum-librarian and a Messenger, is the bare minimum required for a Centre.

Scheme No. V—Plan Publicity Celebrations. (Cost Rs. 0.24 lakhs).

Although this appears to be a new scheme as far as Publicity Plan is concerned, it is in fact based on Plan Publicity Campaign which has become a regular annual feature since 1956. The first Plan Publicity Week was organised in Delhi in March 1956 under instructions from the Information & Broadcasting Ministry, Government of India. Similar celebrations were organised in other States too, throughout the country. This year our Plan Publicity Celebrations proved so successful that the "Week" had to be extended to a "Fortnight".

The main idea and object behind the Plan Publicity celebrations is to publicise the Plan as intensively and extensively as possible,

through a concentrated campaign utilising all possible media of publicity *i.e.*, press publicity, printed publicity, lectures and public meetings, radio, film shows, dramatic performances, exhibitions etc. Obviously a concentrated and unified publicity campaign of this type has its own effectiveness. It serves to focus the attention of a large mass of people on the Plan and its various features and at the same time it enthruses them to participate more fully in the implementation of the Plan schemes. The interest generated by such a campaign has, of course, to be sustained through the normal channels of day-to-day publicity. This scheme is evidently one which is most directly related to the publicity of the Plan and is, therefore, of an extra-ordinary importance.

A sum of Rs. 24000 has been provided for the remaining period of the plan. The money provided for the current year had already been sanctioned in advance and has been spent on the celebrations which were held from 15th May to 1st June, 1957.

Scheme No. VI—Mobile Publicity Unit. (Cost Rs. 0.75 lakhs).

The Field Publicity Scheme as approved in our original publicity plan provided only for a jeep. The reason for this was that the Working Group of the Planning Commission was under the impression that the mobile publicity units at the disposal of the Social Education Department as also the Social Education Department of Delhi Municipal Committee were adequate to serve the requirements of Delhi Territory.

The experience so far has, however, proved that the existing mobile units which are not under the control of this Directorate are invariably busy with their own programmes. All efforts to coordinate them for the purpose of conducting field publicity on an effective scale have proved abortive. In the first instance, hardly one mobile unit of the Social Education Department is in working order at a time, which by itself is inadequate to serve their own requirements. Similarly the mobile unit of the Delhi Municipal Committee is pre-occupied with the programme of publicising the municipal activities in the area of the Delhi Municipal Committee. The mobile unit of the Regional Plan Publicity Organisation of the Information

& Broadcasting Ministry meant for the Northern Region moves about in Delhi's rural area as a part of their larger programme.

Practically, therefore, field publicity of the plan in Delhi, particularly in the rural area, has been suffering from lack of continuous and concerted efforts. Even otherwise it looks odd that the Directorate which functions as the chief agency of publicity of the Administration and is expected to conduct field publicity relating to Plan, should have to depend upon mere coordination of the resources at the disposal of other agencies. When this Directorate is equipped with a mobile publicity unit of its own, it is expected that apart from its direct contribution in the sphere of field publicity, coordination of the mobile units at the disposal of other agencies would also automatically become more effective.

A provision of Rs. 74844 has been made for the Plan period for the scheme, out of which a sum of Rs. 39932 has been provided for the current financial year, which includes the cost of equipment. The mobile unit will consist of one Jeep Station Wagon with Trailor, two 16 M/M Projectors, Public Address Equipment, a record player and records and a generator. Provision for staff has been made as under :—

1. Field Pblicity Assistant	...	1
2. Projectionist	...	1
3. Driver	...	1

The staff provided for is the minimum required for a mobile publicity unit. It is proposed to appoint a Field Publicity Assistant a Projectionist and a Driver to man the mobile unit.

Scheme No. VII—Rural Meetings. (Cost Rs. 0.035 lakhs)

The scheme of holding public meetings is meant exclusively for the rural area as it is the rural people who stand more in need of being informed about the plan scheme and activities than the urban people. As a matter of fact, all the schemes of local works under the Community Project programme are particularly based on a 50-50 contribution by the Government and the people. The villagers have, therefore, to be educated and enlightened regarding the constructive schemes to be implemented by the administration so that they come

forward more enthusiastically to contribute their share in cash, kind and labour. Apart from this, the other scheme for rural development depend basically on the willing co-operation and participation of the villagers themselves.

Public meetings is a method of direct contact with the people. It serves to create the necessary psychological atmosphere as nothing else does.

It is proposed to organise 20 meetings per year in the rural area. It will work out at the rate of 5 meetings per Development Block in a year. The scheme obviously is a very modest one, though of great importance.

For the remaining period of the current financial year only ten meetings have been provided for, and a provision of Rs. 500 has been made. For the remaining Plan period a provision of Rs. 1000/- per year has been made.

Scheme No. VIII—Publicity Among Labour. (Cost Rs. 0.035 lakhs)

This also is a very modest scheme both in its scope and objective. The idea behind the scheme is to publicise the Plan among the labour through an intensified campaign utilising the various media of publicity.

Labour forms a vital part of the community, whose importance in the sphere of all constructive activity is growing day by day. Quite a large percentage of the labour is un-educated, if not illiterate. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that the broad objectives of the Plan, the methods of implementation of the Plan schemes, the need for realising the targets and the consequent benefits are explained to them in a language which they can understand. Press publicity or printed publicity is of little value so far as labour is concerned. This scheme is, therefore, based on audio-visual means of publicity.

It is proposed to organise a Plan Publicity Campaign twice a year exclusively in the predominantly labour areas. During the week it is proposed to organise public meetings, debates and discussions, exhibitions, film shows and dramatic performances at the cheapest cost, all having a bearing on our Plan schemes and activities. It is proposed to utilise the existing 7 or 8 Labour Welfare Centres in Delhi as the venues of this campaign. The effect of such intensified

publicity is expected to be sustained by a well-directed programme of educative and recreational activity to be carried on by those who are normally responsible for conducting these centres. This campaign, among the labour will not be just a casual sort of thing. It will serve as a starting point of a sustained publicity and propaganda.

A provision for Rs. 3500/- has been made under the scheme at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per year and Rs. 500/- for the current financial year.

Scheme No. IX—Publicity Among Students. (Cost Rs. 0·035 lakhs).

The students form another important section of the community and have a very vital role in building up the future of the country. Delhi has a higher percentage of literacy than most other areas of our country. As such the student population here is larger in proportion. It is of the highest importance that the educated youth should know as to what is being done to build up a bright future for our country, and what they are expected to do about it. It is still more important to harness their youthful energy and enthusiasm in the implementation of the various constructive schemes.

This scheme for publicity among students is again quite a modest one. Only a sum of Rs. 3500/- has been provided for the entire Plan period. This works out at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per year. Under the scheme it is proposed to carry on a Plan Publicity Campaign among the students through organising lectures, debates, variety shows etc. four times a year. The money will be utilised also on awarding prizes for essay competition and debates on the Five Year Plan. For this purpose it is proposed to seek the co-operation of the various educational institutions. The scheme does not provide for the holding of social service camps of the students as this is already being done through other agencies.

SECTION 2

DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

General

In the modern times when the State has to plan for the regulated socio-economic development of the country, the importance of statistics needs hardly to be emphasised. Statistics are said to be the eyes of the administration. In fact planning cannot be conceived without statistics. The formulation and implementation of the First Five Year Plan was greatly handicapped for want of adequate and reliable statistical data. Statistical appraisal of the various problems such as, unemployment, slow development of small-scale and village industries, measures for improvement in the rural and agricultural situation, increased educational, medical and public health facilities etc. is very essential prior to formulating plans for combating these problems. Moreover, a study of economic resources is also important in order to determine the magnitude of the plan to be formulated.

Accordingly the need to improve the scope and coverage of the data was greatly emphasised by the planners so that the same difficulty is not experienced again at the time of formulating the Second Five Year Plan. Keeping these facts in view, an Organisation known as the Central Statistical Organisation was established at the Centre to co-ordinate the activities of the various Ministries at the Centre and in the States. In order to fill in the gap existing in the statistical data of the country, a multi-purpose national Sample Survey Organisation was set up to collect the basic and necessary data at short intervals, so that the data for the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan became available in time.

At the same time, the States were also advised to place their statistical set-up on a sound basis, as most of the primary basic data flows from within the States themselves. The Third Joint Conference of the Central and State Statisticians held in 1954 came out with the proposal that as the States did not have adequate finances to undertake the job, the Central Government should share with the States the expenditure on the development of State statistics during the

Second Five Year Plan on a 50 : 50 basis, This recommendation of the Conference was accepted by the Planning Commission in principle and the States were advised to proceed with this work.

The result of these measures was that statistical system in the country, as also in the States, marked considerable improvement not only in its quality but also in its scope and coverage. Moreover, the Second Five Year Plan was prepared on a larger scale, yet on a more scientific basis, as the necessary statistics had, to a great extent, been collected during the past few years through certain socio-economic surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute, Statistical Bureau, Universities and the Programme Evaluation Organisation in the Government of India.

Position on The Eve of The Second Five Year Plan

The statistical system in Delhi is a centralised one, viz., the primary collection of all statistical data other than those flowing as a by-product of the administrative duties of the various departments, the co-ordination, publication and analysis of the same are the responsibility of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

The Bureau is also responsible for providing all data needed by the State Government as well as for conducting all *ad hoc* statistical surveys and enquiries. It is also entrusted with the task of supervising the collection of all data relating to Agricultural Statistics and to provide data needed for working out operational details of various schemes included under the Second Five Year Plan. It has also to evaluate the progress made under various plans at periodic intervals. In Delhi, the Bureau has to administer the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, and the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951, framed thereunder as also to collect the prices data. To undertake the additional work to fill up the gap in the availability of statistical data of Delhi and to place them on a firm and sound base as also to ensure their reliability and time lines, the Bureau has provided in its Plan for the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs over the Second Five Year Plan period *i. e.* 1956-61. The entire expenditure is mainly to be on strengthening the Bureau with adequate staff necessary for the purpose.

The main work at present being done by the Bureau is as follows :—

1. To collect, compile, analyse, interpret and publish

primary data in respect of :—

- (i) Annual Data relating to industrial statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, and Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, from nearly 750 factories.
 - (ii) Quarterly data relating to labour statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, and Industrial Statistics (labour) Rules, 1951, from nearly 750 factories,
 - (iii) Weekly, fortnightly, and monthly wholesale and retail prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities both from the rural and urban areas of Delhi. The Bureau also conducts *ah hoc* enquiries to ascertain the prices of certain commodities to meet the needs of government and semi-government authorities.
 - (iv) Data relating to educational statistics at quarterly and yearly intervals,
 - (v) Supervision of agricultural statistics relating to area and yield of crops, crop forecasts etc,
 - (vi) Government employment at quarterly intervals.
 - (iv) Data relating to housing and building activity in the public sector.
 - (viii) Public health and Vital statistics.
2. To co-ordinate the collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation and publication of all other statistical data.
 3. To serve as a liaison between the various State Statistical Organizations in other States and the Government of India and other economic and statistical agencies.
 4. To act as an advisory body to other departments in the State in matters relating to economics and statistics.
 5. To prepare charts and diagrams relating to the economic and social life of Delhi and to maintain an exhibition room.

Additional Work To Be Undertaken During The Second Five Year Plan

As already stated, the Bureau intends, during the Second Plan period, to fill up the gap, so far as possible, in the present available statistical data as also to ensure their reliability and timeliness. The entire work can be divided under the following heads :—

(a) *Industrial, Labour and Price Statistics* :—At present the Bureau is able to collect satisfactorily all the data needed in this sphere. However, since in recent times, the importance of price statistics has considerably increased, it has been proposed in the Plan that the Bureau should be strengthened by one Price Clerk so that the prices data collected are according to the connotations prescribed by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee. It has also been proposed to upgrade certain existing posts. The entire expenditure under this head would amount to Rs. 18,050 during the Second Plan period.

(b) *Educational Statistics* :—At present the data collected relating to education concern mainly the Government institutions. But many private commercial schools and colleges have cropped up, it is proposed that if the present state of affairs in this sphere is to be scientifically evaluated, data from private institutions should also be collected. For this purpose, the Bureau would need additional staff and the total expenditure during the Plan period would be Rs. 27,550.

(c) *Public Health and Vital Statistics* :—At present, there is no statistical staff for this purpose. However, the data collected are restricted in their coverage and therefore no scientific analysis of the population problem can be had from them. The Plan, therefore, provides for the widening of the coverage of data collected from the public hospitals and dispensaries and to take steps to collect the same from the private practitioners as well. All this work can be undertaken only when the Bureau is provided with the necessary staff, for which a provision for Rs. 52,250 has been made for the plan period i. e. 1956-61.

(d) *Agricultural Statistics* :—At present, all the data relating to the agricultural sector of the economy emanate from the primary reporting agencies viz., patwaries and other revenue authorities. As is well known, the patwaries are over-burdened with various works, with the result that they are not able to devote sufficient attention to ensure the reliability and timeliness of Agricultural Statistics needed by the Government. In the present set-up, the primary collection of data in this field is to be continued to be done by the patwaries but the necessity of effective supervisions over their work has been repeatedly emphasised by various Committees and Conferences of

the Government of India. Moreover, if the data relating to Agricultural Production is to be accurate and reliable, the traditional method of estimating yield will have to be replaced by crop-cutting experiments. Furthermore, if the farmers are to be assured of price support in times of falling prices, it is necessary to have a knowledge of cost of cultivation of their crops, which task is proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau during 1957-58. For all these purposes, a provision of Rs. 95,000 for five years has been made in the Plan.

e) *Planning, Financial, National Income and other Social Statistics.* The Bureau has been entrusted with the entire work of providing statistical data needed for planning purposes and to prepare periodic evaluation reports of the progress made under the Plan but there is no staff for the purpose. Also, the National Income Committee appointed by the Government of India and the Fourth Joint Conference of the Central and State Statisticians, have recommended that attempts should be made to estimate national income at regional (State) levels so that a comprehensive picture of their prosperity or otherwise could be had and steps taken to reduce the disparity, if any. National Income data with their multifarious break-downs give a very detailed picture of how the economy behaves and if need be, corrective measures may be taken to remove the imbalance and to achieve the desired objective. Moreover, since the Second Five Year Plan of the country provides for the coverage by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks of every village in the country by 1960-61, it becomes imperative that periodic evaluation should also be done in that direction. This is also necessary to prevent, before it is too late, undesirable lines of development and find methods of correcting them. Other problems like that of unemployment and shortage of trained personnel as also of resources, need, particular attention in this direction. In these fields, as is well known, nothing has so far been done at the State levels. This work, in addition to strength of the staff of the Bureau, would require conducting of *ad hoc* and regular enquiries and surveys into many social and economic problems in the life of the people of Delhi. For all these purposes, a provision for Rs. 1,61,500 has been made in the plan for a period of five years, i. e. 1956-57 to 1960-61.

(f) *Housing Statistics* :—The importance of Delhi has particularly increased after partition of the country when it experienced a large influx of people from West Pakistan. This aggravated the already acute problem of housing in the Capital city of the country. In order to provide the necessary information to the Government to base its housing policy on proper and scientific lines, the Bureau intends to collect data on housing and building construction activity. At present, a little information on the subject is being collected for the public sector but since a large share in the construction activity belongs to the private sector, it is proposed to collect the data from them also. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 24,700 for the Second Plan period has been earmarked for the collection of Housing Data.

(g) *Direction, Administration, Supervision, Co-ordination and Senior Technical Work* :—Since the work relating to the collection etc. of data will increase tremendously, the Bureau needs to be adequately strengthened for co-ordinating their activities and having an effective supervision for scientific analysis and interpretation of the data collected. The mechanical equipment for the tabulation of the data would be further strengthened. Certain posts, at present are in very poor scale of pay, with the result that it does not attract the personnel with the required technical experience. Therefore the provision has been made for their immediate upgrading. All these would take a total of Rs. 95,950/- over a period of five years, for which provision has been made in the Plan.

(IV) *Phasing of the Plan* :—No scheme in the Plan for the development of statistics has been phased and all the schemes are proposed, resources permitting, to be taken into hand simultaneously. It has been done so purposely, realising the fact that the flow of accurate statistical data starts after a time-lag of some years when the scheme has been put into operation. It would be thus seen that if all the schemes start in the very first year of the Second Plan, the desired data would be available only in the middle of the Plan period i. e. 1958-59 when the country would be preparing for the Third Plan. Therefore, if the Third Plan is to be based on scientific and reliable data and is not to suffer from the defects as had its predecessors, then all the schemes for the development of statistics would have to be undertaken and put into operation in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Outlay of the Plan.

The total outlay on the Plan is expected to be Rs. 4.75 lakhs during the period from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The annual breakdown is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (in Rs. lakhs)</i>
1956-57	0.93
1957-58	0.98
1958-59	0.92
1959-60	0.95
1960-61	0.97
Total	<u>4.75</u>

Targets

There are no physical targets to be achieved.

Employment

Total employment to be generated by the Plan Schemes would be 34 during the Plan period, expecting the year 1957-58 when it would go up to 37 because of an *ad hoc* enquiry into the cost of cultivation of important crops in Delhi.

PART VIII

STATUTORY BODIES

DELHI JOINT WATER & SEWAGE BOARD

The Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Board, as its name implies, is responsible for the supply of filtered water and the arrangements for sewage disposal in Delhi.

The Second Five Year Plan proposals for augmenting the water supply and improving arrangements for sewage disposal have been made on a much more ambitious scale than those under the First Plan.

First Plan.

During the first Plan, new works with a capacity of 15 million gallons per day were provided at Chandrawal near Khyber Pass to meet the increased demand for filtered water. Another water-works near Jamia Millia, Okhla, was taken over from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and its capacity increased from two to six million gallons per day. New reservoirs were constructed or extended at Jhandewalla, Ramjas Hill, Shadipur and Diplomatic Enclave to augment the storage capacity of filtered water.

Under the sewage disposal schemes, a modern treatment plant of 18 million gallons daily capacity was installed near the existing plant at Okhla to treat the increased flow of sewage. A sullage digestion plant to treat 4 lakh cubic feet of sullage was also installed.

Second Plan—Original Schemes.

The Second Plan proposals prepared by the Board have been constantly under review and, at one stage, the original estimates of expenditure were increased from Rs. 807·10 lakhs (Rs. 375·85 lakhs for water supply and Rs. 431·25 lakhs for sewage disposal schemes) to Rs. 2165·48 lakhs (Rs. 1243·82 lakhs for water supply and Rs. 921·66 lakhs for sewage disposal works). These revisions became necessary in view of the proposed Master Plan for Delhi and other recommendations made by the Union Ministry of Health to provide water supply and sewage disposal facilities throughout the Greater Delhi area.

Among the recommendations included in the Second Five Year Plan at one stage or the other, were those made by a survey team of the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona, and an 'ad hoc' Committee appointed by the Union Government to examine the existing position and the possibility of increasing the water supply. The former had recommended that embankments and spurs should be constructed to bring the main stream of the river Jamuna towards the right bank and as near to the Intake Works at Wazirabad as possible. The 'ad hoc' Committee proposed the withdrawal of water from the Western Jamuna Canal near Bawana Escape and its discharge at the Wazirabad Works. The Committee had also recommended that the Hindon river should also be tapped as an alternative source of water supply by constructing reservoirs on the river and establishing an independent water-works near Shahdara. This scheme alone was expected to cost Rs. 550 lakhs and has been, subsequently, shelved for the duration of the Second Five Year Plan.

Originally, the Board had planned to expand the Okhla Water-Works at a cost of Rs. 22.5 lakhs but later this scheme was also dropped in view of the unsatisfactory quality of water which could be taken from the river Jamuna near Okhla.

As regards arrangements for sewage disposal, there has not been much change in the scope of the various disposal works proposed originally, though the overall cost of such works has been drastically pruned.

The Revised Plan.

The revised Second Plan proposals of the Joint Water & Sewage Board are now expected to cost a total of Rs. 708.54 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 255.98 lakhs for water supply and Rs. 452.56 lakhs for sewage disposal works.

1. Water Supply.

The scheme included in the revised Plan has been designed to provide 96 million gallons of filtered water daily, on completion of the works. Further augmentation of water supply will be taken up after 1961, when water from the river Hindon may be utilised through an independent water-works.

It may also be mentioned that the proposed extension of the Western Jamuna Canal for increasing the irrigation facilities in

Delhi, Gurgaon (Punjab) and Bharatpur (Rajasthan) is also expected to provide about 100 cusecs of water for augmenting the filtered water supply in the colonies and urban areas of South Delhi.

Broadly speaking, the proposed new works can be divided into three groups :—

1. Works required to stabilise the water supply by bringing the main stream towards the Intake Works at Wazirabad so that the pumps can draw the required quantity of water.

2. Works required to augment the filtered water supply from Wazirabad source from 60 M. G. D. to 90 M. G. D.

3. Works required to increase the storage capacity of the reservoirs and the feeder and distribution system connected with them.

The Plan provides for the construction of a Weir across the river down stream of the Intake Works at Wazirabad, at a cost of Rs 65 lakhs to stabilise the river and ensure adequate supply of raw water. For stabilising water supply position, it is necessary that the river hugs its right bank continuously. The work on the guide bank has been started in February, 1957.

There is a proposal to purchase necessary dredging and heavy, earth-moving equipment according to the specifications of the army, so that no difficulty is experienced by way of repairs and replacement. If, after the stream has stabilised on the side of the Intake works, the equipment is not required by the Board, the same can be taken over by the army at depreciated rate. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

For augmenting water supply from 60 M. G. D. to 90 M. G. D., it is considered desirable to extend the Pump House and instal additional pumps at Wazirabad (Second Plan cost Rs. 6.60 lakhs), to provide additional masonry conduit from Wazirabad to Chandrawal, to increase the flow capacity (Second Plan cost Rs. 8.60 lakhs), to purchase additional plant and equipment for Chemical House Clarifier and Filtration and Sterilization Plant for 30 M. G. D. capacity at Chandrawal, along with the provision of tanks and buildings (Second Plan cost Rs. 31.08 lakhs), to extend the filtered water pumping plant (Second Plan Cost Rs. 1.30 lakhs), to inter-connect the rising main from new Chandrawal II to Old Chandrawal Plant etc, etc.

The construction of Chandrawal New Water-Works with a 25 M. G. D. capacity, at a total cost of Rs. 66.44 lakhs, has been going on since the period of the First Five Year Plan, and up to date the Clarifier and 10 M. G. D. Filtration Plant alongwith the clear water reservoirs have been completed. The work of laying inter-connecting pipelines between the filtration plant and Reservoirs and Additional Reservoir compound wall, and roads etc. are proposed to be taken up during the Second Plan at a total cost of Rs. 14 lakhs.

It is also necessary to provide a rising main and steel bridge at Intake Works at Wazirabad (cost Rs. 3.30 lakhs) to augment the pumping capacity. The provision of conduit at Chandrawal Water Works from existing mixing chamber to the Clarifier (Total cost Rs. 0.57 lakhs) and booster pumps and pipes at Hassanpur (cost Rs. 1.20 lakhs) is also necessary.

To feed the reservoirs rising mains (18" 30" and 36") are to be provided at a cost of Rs. 28.11 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

Besides the existing storage capacity of 30 M. G. D., additional storage capacity in the reservoirs has to be provided to the extent of 18 M. G. D. at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. A 48" rising main is proposed from new Water-Works to the Mutiny Memorial Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. Works, including quarters, costing Rs. 11.26 lakhs during the Second Plan period are proposed to be completed at the Storage Reservoirs at Shadipur, Upper Ridge Road, Diplomatic Enclave and Rajendra Nagar.

To boost up the supply of water to Kalkaji reservoir from the Okhla Water-works, a 24 pipeline from Ring Road to Lajpat Nagar is also proposed to be laid. It may be mentioned that the Intake at Okhla Water-Works is situated down-stream of the town and the water supply is not quite safe due to the sullage over-flow. Experts have advised that the Water from Wazirabad source should be provided to the colonies fed by the Kalkaji Reservoir in such times as the overflow of sullage is stopped. This programme is expected to cost Rs. 10.70 lakhs.

There are also schemes for the provision of Venture Meters and Recorders at the reservoirs, barbed wire fencing of works and reservoirs for security reasons and more booster pumps etc.

To sum up, the proposals for increasing the supply of filtered water, during the Second Plan period, provide for the training of the

river stream, stabilising the supply of raw water, and increasing the filtration, distribution and storage capacities of the various works and reservoirs under the control of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board.

2. Sewage Disposal Schemes

The entire Urban area of Delhi, excluding Shahdara, had been divided into three zones North, West and South East. Each of these zones will have its own system of main sewers to the pumping stations and independent sewage disposal works. The branch sewers are not included in the Board's plan as their provision forms the responsibility of the respective constituent local bodies.

North.

The scheme provides for the establishment of a sewage treatment plant, consisting of primary treatment and complete digestion with a pumping station and Najafgarh Nallah. The Plant has been completed at a cost of Rs. 65 lakhs. The entire flow of the Najafgarh Nallah is pumped to the plant for treatment and the effluent is proposed to be utilised for irrigation purposes. This plant has been designed to receive and treat 20 M. G. D. of sewage flow. A residential area of about 14,000 acres bounded by the Ridge on the East, Shankar Road on the South up to its junction at Pusa Road and Old Rohtak Road covering Roshnara Extension, University Enclave, Northern Extension, Bharat Nagar, Band Stand Area, Hodsun Line, Timarpur, Outram Lines etc., will be served by this plant. The plan includes the construction of a sewer at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs to take the flow of the north side of the city. Arrangements for treatment will also be provided at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

West.

The scheme includes the installation of a complete sewage treatment plant, including pumping stations, near Keshopur on the Najafgarh Road at a cost of Rs. 72 lakhs. The plant, which is under construction, is designed to receive and treat 12 M. G. D. of sewage. It will cater to an area of 19,000 acres—parts of New Rajendra Nagar, the Industrial Area, National Physical Laboratory and Agricultural Institute area, East, West and South Patel Nagars and new colonies on the Najafgarh Road. While work on the plant is progressing satisfactorily, the work on the main sewer (cost Rs. 35

lakhs) will be taken up shortly. The plant is scheduled to come into commission by summer 1958.

South Delhi.

It is proposed to extend the existing treatment plant (which gives complete treatment to 24 M. G. D. and preliminary treatment to 12 M. G. D.) so that about 68 M. G. D. of sewage may be completely treated. Sufficient number of digestion tanks and gas-holders are included in the scheme to supplement the existing digestion tanks capacity. The plant will be fed by two pumping stations, one at Kilokri and the other proposed at Ring Road at the end of the new relief sewer from Delhi Gate to Ring Road.

The installation of additional sewage treatment plant at Okhla is expected to cost a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs. The additional gravity duct from Kilokri to Okhla and the digestion plant at Okhla have already been completed at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs (Second Plan Rs. 27 lakhs) and Rs. 28.56 lakhs (Second Plan Rs. 12.56 lakhs) respectively. The trunk sewer from Delhi Gate to Ring Road with the proposed pumping station, is expected to cost about Rs. 1 crore.

These works will serve an area of 21,400 acres, including the Notified area, Old Delhi and New Delhi, Lajpat Nagar, Friends' Colony, Kalkaji, Defence Colony and other residential areas.

DELHI JOINT WATER & SEWAGE BOARD

	<i>Total estimated cost.</i>	<i>Amount received in Ist Plan period.</i>	<i>Requirement of II Plan period.</i>	<i>Requirements</i>			
				<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60 & 1960-61</i>
Water Supply.	318.84	62.86	255.98	39.46	102.04	83.40	31.08
Sewage Disposal.	499.56	47.00	452.56	60.54	98.02	177.00	117.00
Total.	818.40	109.86	708.54	100.00	200.06	260.40	148.08

II FIVE YEAR PLAN WATER SUPPLY (In lacs of Rupees)

S. N.	Name of work	Estimated Cost	Amount already received upto 31st March 1956.	Requirement during the 2nd Plan period.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Requirement for 1959-60 and 1960-61	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Guide Banks and Weir across the river Yamuna downstream of Intake at Wazirabad. (12,53)		65.00	—	65.00	10.00	20.00	35.00	The work on the guide Bank has been started in February 1957 and both the works are to be completed by June, 1958.
2.	Dredging equipment and heavy earth moving equipment.	10.00	—	10.00	1.00	9.00	—	—	The equipment will be purchased to the specification of the army, so that there would be no difficulty of repairs and replacements. The dredger has been purchased and small dredgers are made locally for which payments are being made during 1957-58 to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh.
3.	Extension to the pump house and installation of pumps at Wazirabad along-with the cast iron specials to increase the capacity from 60 M. G. D. to 90 M. G. D.	7.10	0.50	6.60	1.00	4.60	1.00	—	The construction of the pumping station has been started and will be completed by August, 1957.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Additional masonry conduit from Wazirabad to Chandrawal to increase the capacity.	9'60	1'00	8'60	8'60	—	—	—	—	Works completed by March, 1957.
5. Plant and equipment for Chemical House Clarifier and Filtration and sterilization plant for 30 M. G. D. capacity at Chandrawal along with the tanks and Buildings.	34'08	3'00	31'08	—	12'00	12'00	7'08	Order for the plant and equipment has already been placed and the construction works started. To be completed by March 1956.	
6. Extension of the filtered water pumping plant and piped inter-connections.	1'80	—	1'80	—	1'80	—	—	Equipment expected by June 1957.	
7. Inter-connection of the rising main from new Chandrawal II to Old Chandrawal Plant (36" pipe)	5'46	—	5'46	3'00	2'46	—	—	The work is likely to be completed by August, 1957.	
				128'54	23'60	49'86	48'00	7'08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Storage Reservoirs at Shadipur, Upper Ridge Road, Diplomatic Enclave and Rajinder Nagar, Qrs.=12 Nos.	B/F. 12.00	0.74	128.54 11.26	23.60 4.26	49.86 7.00	48.00 —	7.08 —	The Works on Upper Ridge Road, Diplomatic Enclave and Rajinder Nagar are already in progress and are expected to be complete by June, 1957. The work on the Shadipur Reservoir will be completed in March, 1958.
9.	Rising mains to feed the Reservoir :— 18" 2.18 lacs. 30" 15.11 lacs. 36" 15.0 lacs. <hr/> 32.29 lacs.	322.	4.18	28.11	11.00	17.11	—	—	Works on 18" rising main is complete. Work of 30" rising main is under progress and will be completed by August, 1957. 36" pipes are under order and the Work will be completed by March, 1958.
10.	Venturi Meters and Recorders required at the Reservoirs.	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	—	Orders have been placed through Director General, Supplies and Disposals and materials will be received in 1957-58.
11.	Barbed wire fencing of works and reservoirs for security reasons.	1.00	—	1.00	0.25	0.75	—	—	Work will be completed in August, 1957.
12.	Conduit at Chandrawal Water Works from existing missing chamber to the Clarifier.	0.57	—	0.57	0.20	0.37	—	—	The work is likely to be completed by June, 1957.
13.	Booster Pumps and Pipes and Specials for Hasanpur.	1.20	—	1.20	—	1.00	0.20	—	The Booster Pumps have been received and Pipes and Specials are under order. Work will be started in May, 1957 and completed by June, 1958.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	24" pipe line from Ring Road to Lajpat Nagar to boost up water to Kalkaji Reservoir.	10.70	B/F. —	219.71 10.70	39.46 —	88.54 8.00	67.70 2.70	24.08 —	Kalkaji Reservoir is getting its supply from Okhla Water Works. The intake is situated down-stream of the town and the water-supply is not quite safe due to the sullage overflows. Break-point chlorination is resorted to at present but the experts have advised that the water from the Wazirabad source should be provided to these colonies till such time as the overflows are stopped.
19.	Intake channel and additional pier at Wazirabad,	4.50	1.00	3.50	—	2.50	1.00	—	These works are necessary for augmentation of the water-supply from 60 to 90 M.G.D. The new well along with the inter-connecting pipeline upto the new pumping station will be constructed downstream of the present intakes.
20.	48" rising main from new water works to Mutiny Memorial Reservoirs.	16.00	—	16.00	—	3.00	9.00	4.00	The rising main from new water works to the Mutiny Memorial Road Reservoirs will be necessary with the extension of the filter plant. The pipelines and specials are being ordered and are expected to be received by end of 1957.
21.	Booster pumps.	4.00	—	4.00	—	—	2.00	2.00	} These are minor essential works and part of the augmentation of the water-supply.
22.	Venturi Meters.	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	1.00	1.00	
Total ...		318.84	62.86	255.98	39.46	102.04	83.40	31.08	

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Works under execution and for which commitments are already made
(in lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Actual amount already recd. upto 31st March 1956	Reqd. during II Plan period	Requirement for 1956-57	Requirement for 1957-58	Requirement for 1958-59	Requirements for 1959-60 and 1960-61	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South East.									
1.	Trunk Sewer from Delhi Gate to Ring Road.	70.00	13.00	57.00	—	—	25.00	32.00	The work will take 18 months to complete on awarding the contract.
2.	Gravity Duct from Kilokri to Okhla.	35.00	8.00	27.00	20.00	7.00	—	—	Completed.
3.	Ring Road Pumping Station and Pumps.	30.00	—	30.00	—	5.00	20.00	5.00	Work likely to be started soon.
4.	Screens and Grit Chamber.	4.00	—	4.00	—	—	2.00	2.00	Indents for the equipment have been placed with D.G.S. & D.
5.	Sludge Digestion Plant II Stage (H.C.C.)	28.56	16.00	12.56	4.00	8.56	—	—	Work nearing completion.
6.	Additional Pumps for Kilokri.	8.00	2.00	6.00	—	—	5.00	1.00	Orders being placed.
North.									
7.	Sewage Treatment Plant Pumping Station, Rising Main, Land Office, Building and quarters, etc.	63.00	5.00	58.00	35.00	23.00	—	—	Complete.
8.	Effluent Irrigation Channels.	2.00	—	2.00	1.54	0.46	—	—	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West,									
9.	Sewage Treatment Plant.	72-00	3-00	69-00	—	24-00	40-00	5-00	25% work done.
10.	Extension of Sewage Treatment Plant at Okhla (Complete Treatment.)	90-00	—	90-00	—	1-00	30-00	50-00	These works are absolutely necessary to treat the additional sewage, to be brought from the New Trunk Sewer Delhi Gate to Ring Road.
11.	Drying beds at Okhla.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	North Delhi Sewage Treatment Plant Secondary Treatment.	30-00	—	30-00	—	5-00	10-00	15-00	The works already completed provide for partial treatment of the sewage and disposal on land. The Secondary treatment is necessary as partially treated sewage will be discharged into the river upstream of water intake.
13.	Sewerage system for North Main Sewer.	32-00	—	32-00	—	5-00	20-00	7-00	This is intended to pick up the sewage now discharging into the Najafgarh Drain and will also cater for the areas hitherto undeveloped. (Total area to be served 14000 acres).
14.	Sewerage system for West Main Sewer,	35-00	—	35-00	—	10-00	25-00	—	Work is due to be initiated soon.
Grand Total		499-56	47-00	452-56	60-54	98-02	177-00	117-00	

ROAD TRANSPORT

(D. R. T. A.)

The means and facilities for road transport in Delhi's urban areas are generally provided by the Delhi Road Transport Authority constituted in April, 1950, under the Delhi Road Transport Authority (Act XIII) of 1950.

Under Section 19 of the said Act, it is the general duty of the Authority to provide, secure or promote the provision of an efficient, adequate, economical and properly co-ordinated system of road transport for passengers and goods in Delhi and any extended area. The Authority is concentrating, for the time being, on the provision of passenger transport service only.

When the Authority took over in April 1950, it had a fleet of 264 buses, most of which were worn out and only one was diesel-driven. The fleet strength has been augmented since then and now it consists of 418 diesel buses and 32 petrol buses.

Thus the First Five Year Plan target of 400 buses has since been achieved. But the demand for traffic is so great that the present service, with about 330 buses daily in operation on nearly 30 routes, is considered inadequate.

OUTLAY FOR THE SECOND PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan of the D. R. T. A., as approved by the Planning Commission, originally provided for a capital outlay of Rs. 280.55 lakhs. This, however, did not include the spill-over of the schemes under the First Five Year Plan. Inclusive of carried-over schemes and after taking into account the latest estimates, the total outlay of the Plan has been estimated at Rs. 361.56 lakhs. The new estimates have been submitted to the proper authorities for their consideration and approval.

When the draft plan of the D. R. T. A. was approved, the assumption was that the Central Government would provide capital in the shape of loans to that extent. The capital investment that could be made from the Authority's own resources such as surpluses from operations and other factors like depreciation, etc., were not

taken into account. It may be possible for the Authority to provide the balance amount of Rs. 81·01 lakhs from its resources without asking for any financial assistance from the Central Government. If, however, the Planning Commission insists on the curtailment of the plan, the following schemes can be deleted therefrom :—

Staff Quarters.	...	200 scheduled for construction in 1958/59. (cost Rs. 11·80 lakhs..)
Head Office.	...	1 scheduled for construction in 1957/58 (land only is to be acquired in the 2nd Plan period) (cost Rs. 3·60 lakhs.)
Fifth Depot.	...	1 scheduled for construction in 1957/58 (land only to be acquired in the 2nd Plan period) (cost Rs. 6·40 lakhs.)
Total		Rs. 21·80 lakhs.

TARGETS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The plan as approved by the Planning Commission and the Authority in October, 1955, set the various targets as detailed below :—

<i>Physical Targets.</i>		<i>Financial Cost, (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Buses	322	225·40
Depot	1	8·00
Passenger Queue shelters	100	1·00
Breakdown Vans	3	0·90
Trucks	3	0·90
Jeep	1	0·15
Station Wagons	5	1·00
Staff Qrs.	380	33·00
Central Workshop	8 bays	9·60
Bus Station	3	0·60
		280·55

The plan was prepared on the assumption that certain projects which were already in hand would be completed before 1st April,

1956. However, the actual achievements fell short of expectations and as a result there was a carry-over of projects involving a capital investment to the tune of Rs. 28·17 lakhs from the First Plan to the Second Plan. These are given below :—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Depots (Shadipur Road and Indraprastha Estate).	12·13
Staff Quarters.	5·00
Central Workshop.	6·54
Head Office.	4·50
Total	28·17

The delay in the execution of these projects was due to difficulty in obtaining land and delay in appropriate sanctions.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN

After taking into account the spill-over from the First Plan, the total requirement of capital outlay on the schemes amounts to Rs. 308·72 lakhs.

Buses.

It is felt that to cope with the traffic needs in the urban area, the Bus Service should have a 10-minutes' frequency on all commercial routes and 20-minutes' frequency on other routes. In view of this, a phased programme for acquiring an additional fleet of 322 buses has been prepared. As 133 buses are due for replacement during this period, the fleet strength will be 589 buses by the end of 1960-61. Almost the entire new fleet will consist of Leyland, Royal-Tiger, Worldmaster Buses which have a carrying capacity of 61 passengers (46 seated and 15 standing).

In view of shortage of foreign exchange it has been decided to drop the purchase of 32 buses (2 as replacements and 30 additional scheduled for 1957-58) thus affecting the target of fleet strength.

Routes and Schedules.

The Delhi Transport Service is operating services on 30 routes at present, besides special services such as 'students specials', M.P.'s specials, etc. About 300 buses are on the roads every day. Besides,

there are 20 standby buses in Depots to take the place of buses affected by breakdown or accidents on the routes.

The average daily mileage covered is between 35 to 40 thousand miles, while the number of passengers carried is over 2 lakhs.

Depots and Central Workshops.

Previously, the Authority had no depots or workshops of its own. It was in 1954 that two depots, one in Vinay Nagar and the other on Coronation Road, Kingsway Camp, were completed and equipped with modern facilities for repair and maintenance of buses. The first phase of the Central Workshop consisting of 5 bays was also completed early in 1955. Fifty-six bus queue-shelters were also constructed during the First Plan period.

Phased Programme.

The Second Five Year Plan in this respect has a phased programme for the construction of 3 depots, 13 bays of Central Workshop, 560 staff quarters, 1 Head Office building, 138 passenger Queue-shelters and 3 bus stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 105.31 lakhs.

Two of the new depots will replace the existing Rajghat and Karol Bagh Depots, which are now in rented premises and are unsuitable for the requirements of a transport organisation. (The Shadipur Depot has been completed in 1956-57 to replace the Rajghat Depot.) The third depot will be situated towards Tilak Nagar side to cater for the increased operations. The D.T.S. will then have five depots of its own for operating efficiently the fleet of buses owned by it.

With the increase in the fleet, the need will also arise for increasing the capacity of the Central Workshop for coping with additional work of overhauling, repair, reconditioning etc., of the buses. Thirteen additional bays constituting the extension scheme of the Central Workshop are proposed to be constructed.

Three staff colonies, to be attached to each of the depots at Vinay Nagar, Coronation Road and Shadipur Road, have been planned for construction. The 560 staff quarters which these colonies will provide are by no means adequate to meet the requirements of the entire depot staff. The quarters will, therefore, be allotted, as far as

possible, to staff commencing work or breaking-off duty outside the operational hours. (A colony of 180 staff quarters at Shadipur Road has since been completed.)

As the D.T.S. has got no proper building to house its administrative offices, it is proposed to construct a Head Office building in Indraprastha Estate.

The provision of 138 additional passenger queue-shelters is a step in the direction of affording increased amenities to the travelling public.

It is proposed to build 3 bus stations at important bus-stands where the traffic requirements justify their construction.

Progress During 1956-57.

The following is a resume of progress during the first year of the Plan period :—

Buses.

Chassis for 134 buses were ordered in August 1956, and 90 were delivered to the body-builders. Fifty new buses are on the roads and 20 are expected shortly. The remaining are expected by the end of 1957.

Depots.

The construction work of Shadipur Road depot has been completed. Land for the Indraprastha Estate Depot has been secured and the Depot's construction is being taken up. Land for the third depot, to be sited on Tilak Nagar side, is being secured.

Central Workshop.

The first extension of five bays has commenced.

Staff Quarters.

The construction of 180 staff quarters on Shadipur Road has been completed. Development work of land for Vinay Nagar staff colony is being taken in hand.

Head Office.

Land for this building has been secured in the Indraprastha Estate.

Bus-Queue Shelters.

About 33 bus-queue-shelters have been completed. The remainder will be taken in hand for construction as and when the local bodies allot land, and according to the phased programme.

Bus Stations.

One of these bus stations is proposed to be located near Queen's gardens. The possibility of acquiring a plot of land is being explored.

Financial Position.

It may be worth while to note that the financial position of the Authority is steadily improving, in spite of the heavy liability of payment of interest charges on loans to the Central Government amounting to over Rs. 7 lakhs (in 1955-56) and numerous concessions extended to patrons. As against losses of Rs. 6.19 lakhs and 5.55 lakhs suffered in 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively, net surpluses of Rs. 4.28 lakhs, Rs. 3.15 lakhs, Rs. 3.25 lakhs and approximately Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been realised in the subsequent four years.

The assets of the Authority as at the end of 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 203.74 lakhs whilst the total amount of loans to be paid back to the Central Government was Rs. 159.8 lakhs.

DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

PHASED PROGRAMME FOR THE REVISED DRAFT SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 TO 1960-61)

S. No.	Physical Targets.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total for the Plan period.
1.	Buses.	135	32*	36**	31***	88****	322
2.	Depots.	—	1	—	—	—	1
3.	Passenger Queues Shelters.	30	30	20	—	20	100
4.	Breakdown vans.	—	1	—	2	—	3
5.	Trucks.	—	1	—	1	1	3
6.	Jeep.	—	1	—	—	—	1
7.	Station Wagons.	—	—	—	3	2	5
8.	Staff Quarters.	250	—	—	—	130	380
9.	Central Workshop.	—	4 bays	4 bays	—	—	8 bays
10.	Bus Stations.	—	—	3	—	—	3

*Including 2 buses on replacement account.

***31 buses on replacement account.

**Including 12 buses on replacement account.

****88 buses on replacement account.

Financial Targets (in lakhs of Rupees.)

1.	Buses.	94.50	22.40	25.20	21.70	61.60	225.40
2.	Depots.	—	8.00	—	—	—	8.00
3.	Passenger queue shelters.	0.30	0.30	0.20	—	0.20	1.00
4.	Breakdown vans.	—	0.30	—	0.60	—	0.90
5.	Trucks.	—	0.30	—	0.30	0.30	0.90
6.	Jeep.	—	0.15	—	—	—	0.15
7.	Station Wagons.	—	—	—	0.60	0.40	1.00
8.	Staff Quarters.	25.00	—	—	—	8.00	33.00
9.	Central Workshop.	—	5.60	4.00	—	—	9.60
10.	Bus stations.	—	—	0.60	—	—	0.60
	Total	119.80	37.05	30.00	23.20	70.50	280.55

ANNEXURE "B"
DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY
PHASED PROGRAMME UNDER THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AFTER TAKING INTO
ACCOUNT SPILL-OVER FROM THE FIRST PLAN

S. No.	Projects.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total for the plan period
			<i>Physical Targets</i>				
1.	Buses.	135	32*	36**	31***	88****	322
2.	Depots.	1	2	—	—	—	3
3.	Passenger queue shelters.	40	30	30	20	18	138
4.	Breakdown Vans.	—	1	—	2	—	3
5.	Trucks.	2	1	—	—	—	3
6.	Jeep.	—	1	—	—	—	1
7.	Station Wagons.	—	—1	—	3	2	5
8.	Staff Quarters.	180	180	200	—	—	560
9.	Central Workshop.	5 bays	4 bays	4 bays	—	—	13 bays
10.	Bus Stations.	—	—	3	—	—	3
11.	Head Office.	Land only	1	—	—	—	1

*2 buses on replacement account ;

**31 buses on replacement account ;

**12 buses on replacement account ;

****88 buses on replacement account.

Financial Targets (in lakhs of rupees .)

1.	Buses.	103.88	24.64	27.72	23.87	67.76	247.87
2.	Depots.	8.01	21.84	—	—	—	29.85
3.	Passengers queue shelters.	0.60	0.30	0.40	0.28	0.25	1.83
4.	Breakdown Vans.	—	0.30	—	0.60	—	0.90
5.	Trucks.	0.78	0.39	—	—	—	1.17
6.	Jeeps.	—	0.15	—	—	—	0.15
7.	Station Wagons.	—	—	—	0.60	0.40	1.00
8.	Staff Quarters.	16.00	12.00	11.80	—	—	39.80
9.	Central Workshop.	10.60	14.13	4.00	—	—	28.73
10.	Bus Stations.	—	—	0.60	—	—	0.60
11.	Head Office.	0.90	3.60	—	—	—	4.50
	Liabilities from 1st Plan in regard to cost of Land and adjustment of accounts of Vinay Nagar and Coronation Road Depots.	5.16	—	—	—	—	5.16
	Total	145.93	77.35	44.52	25.35	68.41	361.56

SLUM IMPROVEMENT

Though saddled with important responsibilities of slum clearance and town development in the past, the Delhi Improvement Trust has been handicapped in its activities due to its dependence on the various local bodies, the Government and other sources for essential funds. Yet, during the period of the First Plan, its contribution in slum clearance and in developing Nazul land, as also certain new areas for business and residential purposes, has been considerable. But with the setting of the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority, the Trust is now gradually on its way out.

For the period of the Second Plan, the Trust had originally proposed ambitious programmes for subsidised housing, development of Nazul Land, acquisition of privately owned land and slum clearance of schemes.

Slum Clearance Programme

With the enactment of the slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, the work to be done in connection with slum clearance in Delhi will mainly be the responsibility of the Competent Authority appointed under the Act. For the time being, the Delhi Improvement Trust is also engaged in its slum clearance activities, but by and by, all activities under this head would pass on to the new Authority.

A recent development in this connection has been emphasis on "slum improvement" work as against "slum clearance" upon which almost all the stress had been laid so far. As a result of this new approach, the Delhi Improvement Trust, the Delhi Municipal Committee and the Bharat Sewak Samaj have, during the last one year, provided basic amenities in about 200 slum *katras* in Delhi City, thus benefitting about 5400 families. These amenities include among other things, the provision of water taps, the construction of latrines, the laying out of drains and the paving of courtyards etc.

Slum improvement work will, in future, be mostly carried out under the provisions of the new slum legislation under which the private landlord can be called upon to effect necessary improvements in the slum property owned by him, failing which the work can be

carried out by the Competent Authority and the expenditure involved recovered from him as arrears of Land Revenue.

The budget drawn up by the Competent Authority under the Slum Act for the current year and the following two years provides for a total expenditure of about Rs. 801 lakhs on works connected with slum clearance slum service under the following major heads :—

- (1) Slum Re-housing (Construction of new houses for slum dwellers),
- (2) Slum Service in *Katras*,
- (3) Resettlement of *Gwalas* and their cattle outside the city,
- (4) Acquisition and development of land for removal of junk and offensive trades from the city, and
- (5) Acquisition and development of open land on the outskirts of the city for leasing out plots to slum dwellers to construct their own houses.

Dairy Development Scheme

Under the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.94 lakhs was provided for Dairy Development in Delhi. The State Government proposed a scheme for shifting animals from a few city areas to a cattle colony at Jheel Khuránja. The scheme was, however, considered inadequate in its scope. Instead, the Government of India desired that the problem should not be tackled piecemeal and a large-scale and comprehensive scheme should be drawn up for the complete removal of all commercial cattle stables from Delhi City and for catering to the entire milk requirements of Greater Delhi.

Accordingly, necessary investigations were carried out by conducting a rapid survey in the urban and rural parts of the State. On the basis of the data thus procured and the instructions obtained from the various concerned ministries of the Government of India, a detailed and ambitious scheme was drawn up.

Till the end of the First Five Year Plan, the Government of India's sanction for implementing the scheme had not been received. It is now proposed to take up the Delhi Milk Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan under the supervision and control of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is understood that the Ministry has recently revised, in certain respects, the scheme originally proposed by the local authorities.

Main Features Of The Scheme

The broad aim of the scheme is to provide pure milk within the purchasing power of the citizens of Delhi. The main features of the scheme are the following :—

- (a) collection of about 7000 maunds of milk per day from various sources,
- (b) bringing this milk to a Central Dairy for pasteurisation and,
- (c) distribution of pasteurised milk through a chain of Milk Depots to be set up in the urban area.

The problem proposed to be tackled under the scheme is two-fold, that of ensuring the supply of an adequate quantity of milk and safeguarding its quality. On the basis of a minimum consumption of 8 ozs of milk per person, the daily requirement of the present population, estimated at about 15 lakhs, comes to about 10,000 maunds. As against this demand, is a daily supply of about 7000 maunds, which accrues from three main sources. About 1500 maunds of milk is available within the Delhi urban area. Nearly the same quantity is received daily from the rural area of Delhi. But the bulk is brought into the Capital, by road or rail, from the adjoining parts of the neighbouring States like the Punjab and U. P.

The comprehensive scheme now drawn up gives first priority to the proper and hygienic handling of the milk supplies from existing sources, though ultimately it is also intended to augment the supply of milk from rural Delhi.

Original Details Of The Scheme

(a) Removal of cattle. The scheme envisaged the removal of dairy cattle, along with their owners, to suitable sites outside the Delhi urban area. It is estimated that about 1200 owners of commercial dairies with about 12,000 cattle (about 6,000 milch animals, 1000 dry animals and 5000 young stock) will have to be shifted to 3 cattle colonies, each of which will accommodate about 400 owners with their cattle.

Each colony will be organised into 4 blocks of 5 cattle-sheds each. There will be separate sheds for dry and young stock. The residen-

tial quarters of the owners will be so arranged as to enable them to be near their cattle. The residential accommodation will consist of tenements of two living rooms each, along with a kitchen and a bath-room-cum-latrine. Other amenities like water-supply, lighting, sewers and drains, a school centre etc. will also be provided in each colony.

(b) Milk Collection For the collection of Milk from the rural area of Delhi, it is proposed to establish Milk Collection Centres to be run by co-operative societies. It is intended that milk from these centres should be transported to the Central Dairy by Government trucks.

As regards the collection of about 4,000 maunds of milk imported from the Punjab and U. P., it is proposed to establish Assembly Centres in these States, by approaching the respective Governments for the purpose.

It is suggested that the milk collected from cattle colonies and rural areas of Delhi, as also the imported milk, should be tested and paid for on a quality-and quantity basis on arrival at the Central Dairy.

(c) Central Dairy The milk collected from all the above-mentioned sources will be brought to the Central Dairy proposed to be set up at a conveniently situated site. (It is now learnt that the Dairy is being set up near the Anand Parbat.) It is calculated that the handling capacity of the Dairy will be about 1000 maunds per day in the first year of operation, but within 4 years, the same will increase to about 7000 maunds. At the Central Dairy, the entire supply of milk will be subjected to quality tests, pooled, pasteurised, packed in sterilized cans and bottles, and stored until the time of distribution.

(d) Milk Distribution For the distribution of milk among the consuming public, milk depots are proposed to be opened in different parts of the Capital and it is estimated that their number will be about 1000 in the final stage of the scheme. Each depot is expected to handle about 4 to 5 maunds of milk per day. These depots are to be operated departmentally and where possible, by private individuals

or co-operatives, and in the latter case by offering a suitable commission. The delivery to institutions like hospitals, hostels etc, will be done in bulk and in sealed containers at their doors.

These, in short, are the essential details of the scheme as originally envisaged. Some of its aspects have since been reconsidered and revised, and further revision and readjustment in the course of execution are possible.

OUTLAY AND IMPLEMENTATION

It is felt that a powerful and competent authority will be necessary to deal with all the complicated problems of milk supply and distribution. The scheme therefore, envisages the appointment of a Milk Board by the Government for supervising the production, collection and sale of milk after processing.

An *ad-hoc* milk Board with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, as its Chairman, has been constituted recently for the implementation of the scheme. This Board is vested with powers to formulate policies on production, processing and distribution of Milk in the Greater Delhi area.

It is understood that the Board has decided to complete the setting up of a milk colony by 1958, so that the capital can be gradually rid of cattle stables and ill kept commercial herds of cattle. Steps are also being taken to establish the Central Dairy at an early date. The necessary piece of land is being acquired.