

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART C

D E L H I

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INTRODUCTION

District Census Handbook—The Indian Census not only seeks to compile and publish data collected through the decennial censuses but also attempts to cover a wide socio-economic canvas, so that the dimensions of population at a point of time as also its growth pattern are plotted against the progress made by the people in improving their common lot.

Prior to 1951, census data was presented in the form of General Reports and Tables. District level census data formed part of these reports. The idea of publishing separate District Census Handbooks for each district, containing statistics pertaining to area, population, literacy, livelihood patterns and other useful administrative statistics relating to the District, owes its origin to Shri R.A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S., Census Commissioner of India in 1951. Publication of District Census Handbook as a separate publication, compiled by the Census Directorates and published on behalf of the State Governments thus began from the 1951 Census only.

In 1961, attempts were made to make the District Census Handbook more informative on a uniform pattern prescribed by the Registrar General, India. These Handbooks contained valuable Census data for each town and village of the District indicating also some basic amenities available in the villages. They were found of immense value and are constantly referred to as the most authentic single source of information.

In view of the importance assumed by the District Census Handbook, the scope and coverage of both census and non-census statistics of the District (town-wise and village-wise) have been further enlarged in the 1971 Census Handbook.

Scope and Coverage—The District Census Handbook has been split into two volumes. The first volume constitutes Parts A & B containing Village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstracts, and the second volume which constitutes Part C of the Handbook, contains write-up, district census tables and administrative, developmental, welfare statistics relating to the district.

The Village Directory contains information in respect of area, educational, medical and other basic amenities available in each village, post and telegraph facilities, staple food of the inhabitants, land use pattern, days of market and places of religious, historical and archeological interest.

The Town Directory contains seven statements. The first statement gives the census location codes given to the towns at the time of 1971 Census, Civic Administration Status of Towns as it was in 1970 and population of the town at the censuses of 1901 to 1971. This statement further gives the functional category of the town as determined at the 1961 and 1971 censuses, on the basis of workers classified by different industrial categories.

The second statement gives the physical aspects and location particulars of each town.

The third statement gives the receipts of Local bodies under broad heads and expenditure incurred on general administration, public safety, public health, public works, etc., administrating each town.

The fourth statement gives the particulars of the civic and other amenities available in each town.

The fifth statement shows the medical, educational, cultural and religious facilities available in each town.

The sixth statement gives the names of the three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured. It also shows the number of banks and co-operative agricultural societies in each town.

The seventh statement gives the religion-wise population of the town.

In the Primary Census Abstract of 1971, information down to the smallest unit—Enumerator's block in case of urban area and village in case of rural area—presented in respect of the area of each census village in acres and of town in Sq. Kms., number of occupied residential houses and households and sex-wise break up of total population, number of scheduled castes, literate and educated, total number of workers by nine broad categories of workers and nonworkers. As the area for each enumerator's block in urban area could not be available, the total area of each town has been given.

For facility of reference, the description of extents of urban census charges and constituent blocks within the three towns viz, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) have been given in the appendix at the end of Primary Census Abstract. This is to provide a ready reference for locating each enumerator's block for sample surveys as also to enable data users to obtain figures for areas below charge level.

The present volume (District Census Handbook Part C) seeks to present the various physical and socio-economic developments in Delhi during the last decade. It is divided into two portions, the descriptive portion comprising eight chapters and the tables. The descriptive portion deals with the history and climate, major events of the decade, civic amenities, economic resources and activities, demographic profile, administrative developmental and welfare activities, organs of democratic decentralisation and an overall view.

A note on 'A decade of Planned Urban Growth in Delhi' contributed by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housiug, Government of India, is also appended.

It could not be possible inspite of best efforts, to collect data in respect of some tables of the prescribed Tabulation Plan by the Registrar General, India. The missing tables which were either dropped or found not applicable as also those for which required information was not available, are indicated in the fly-leaf before the tables.

However, some particulars have been incorporated in different chapters even on items of missing Tables on the basis of whatever information was available. All the remaining tables are presented in Section B of the report. Their numbers are as per the Tabulation Plan and not changed to adjust the missing Tables so as to facilitate all India tabulations, if attempted.

For the sake of clarity, the definitions and concepts of various terms used in this volume are given below :—

(*i*) *The Town* :— The definition of 'Urban' as adopted at the 1971 Census is as follows :—

(*a*) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town area.

(*b*) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :—

(*i*) a minimum population of 5,000.

(*ii*) at least 75 percent of male working population is non-agricultural, and

(*iii*) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (*i.e.* 1000 per sq. mile).

The Urban areas of the Union Territory though quite contiguous are administered by three local bodies namely (*i*) New Delhi Municipal Committee, (*ii*) Delhi Cantonment Board and (*iii*) Delhi Municipal Corporation. According to the well defined boundaries of the first two towns and that of the urban part of the third, the following three towns were adopted for the 1971 Census:

1. New Delhi—Area under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee.
2. Delhi Cantt. — Area under the jurisdiction of Delhi Cantonment Board.
3. Delhi Municipal Corporation (U)—Urban area under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(*ii*) *Census House* :—A—census house is a building or a part of a building having a separate main enterance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

(*iii*) *Household* :—A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there, is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

(*iv*) *Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe* :—A number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been notified for each State. In the Union Territory of Delhi 36 scheduled castes have been notified in the Presidential order and any person belonging to one of them would be considered as Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Castes can belong only to Hindu or Sikh Religions. No Scheduled Tribe has been notified for Delhi, and therefore no person could be recognised as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

(*v*) *Literate*:—A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

(*vi*) *Worker*:—A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

(*vii*) *Functional Category* :—For purposes of deciding the functional category of a town, the nine industrial categories have been grouped into five broad categories as mentioned below :—

Industrial Category		Functional Category
I II	Cultivation Agricultural Labourers	Primary activities
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities.	
IV	Mining & Quarrying	
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	Industry
VI	Construction	
VII	Trade & Commerce	Trade & Commerce
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communication	Transport & Communication
IX	Other Services	Services

For each of the towns, the percentage of workers under each of the five classes of economic activities to its total workers has to be calculated and according to the percentage values, its functional categories determined. If workers under one of these five economic activities form 40% or more of the total workers, it will be a mono-functional town, *e.g.* Industrial or Service town etc. If the percentage is less than 40%, the next predominant economic activity is taken into account, so that the total of the two may come to 60% or above. Such a town may be designated as bi-functional town *e.g.*, Industrial-cum-service or Commerical-cum-service town. If the total still does not come to 60 %, the third predominant economic activity is taken into consideration and such a town is designated as multi-functional, *e g.*, industrial-cum-service-cum-commercial town.

Acknowledgement

The whole hearted help and cooperation that I received from the different heads of the Departments of Delhi Administration, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, the Postal and Railway authorities and the Reserve Bank deserve the first acknowledgement, as without the same it would have been well nigh impossible to compile the different tables in all their details. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration not only provided ready guidance in the collection of information but their small pocket size Statistical Handbooks published each year provided necessary checks in the finalisation of different tables. Data published in their Handbooks have also been used in the analytical portion as necessary supporting material where information collected by us even fell short or required to be summarised. Luckily, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi also brought out their 'Techno Economic Survey of Delhi' quite in time for us. It has also been utilised in the preparation of this volume with due acknowledgement.

Next, I am grateful to the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India for subscribing a detailed note on 'A decade of Planned Urban Growth in Delhi' which is included in this volume. It provides a complete picture of the progress made through the implementation of the Master Plan for Delhi which acquired legal status only in 1962. Since Delhi is predominently urban in its population content, the urban areas comprising 98·7% of Delhi's population, a review of Delhi's planned urban growth was most welcome.

My sincere and heart felt thanks are also due to S/Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, the erst-while Registrar General, India, Shri R.B. Chari, the present Registrar General, India and Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) for the valuable guidance provided by them from time to time in this connection.

I am indebted to S/Shri Lal Krishan, S. P. Sharma and B.N. Mathur particularly for great and laudable effort made by them in the completion of this part of Census Handbook. S/Shri S.C. Arora and C. Lal also made valuable contribution. Others who helped us are S/Shri Bhoop Narain, Sham Sunder and Dharam Pal.

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CHAPTER I

THE DISTRICT DURING THE DECADE

Boundary

The District of Delhi (or the Union Territory of Delhi) having an area of 1,485 sq. km. is one of the smaller districts in India. But unlike Calcutta, Bombay and Madras districts, which have only urban area, Delhi has 1038·7 sq. km. of rural area. The present Distt. of Delhi was first constituted in 1819. The history of its physical growth has already been mentioned briefly in the first volume.

The boundaries of Delhi Distt. remained unchanged during the decade 1961-70. Internally also, there was no administrative change as the civic administration of the Distt. remained under the control of three local bodies namely: (*i*) New Delhi Municipal Committee, (*ii*) Delhi Cantt. Board and (*iii*) Delhi Municipal Corporation. It is noteworthy that the Delhi Municipal Corporation looks after the civic amenities in both its urban area as also the whole rural areas of Delhi. However, 40 villages—8 in 1963 and 32 in 1966 were urbanised during the decade. Details of these villages have already been published in Volume I of this publication.

Another significant change was the bifurcation of Delhi Tehsil which constituted all the villages of the district, into two Tehsils, viz., Delhi Tehsil & Mehrauli Tehsil. Delhi Tehsil has 106 villages including 10 deserted villages while Mehrauli Tehsil has 102 villages including 5 deserted villages.

Physiography:—In the map of India, the Union Territory of Delhi appears like a small dot consisting only '1' of the total area of India. It is bounded on the North, West and South by Haryana and on the East by Uttar Pradesh. River Yamuna flows by the side of its Eastern border in a north-south direction, cutting Shahdara area from the main tract.

In the physical maps of India, the Union Territory of Delhi occupies a narrow strip of the Indo-gangetic plain and is 700 ft. above sea-level. The Himalayas which form the northern mountain wall have a tremendous influence on the physiography of the upper regions of India including Delhi. The river Yamuna which has its source in the Himalayas enters the city from the north and flows along its eastern border towards Agra and Mathura in the South. The prolongation of the worn and arid east spur of the Aravali Hills of Rajputana extending on its West, terminates at an angle on the western bank of the river Yamuna. Physically, it can be divided into three parts—the Plain, the Ridge and the Yamuna flood plain.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Delhi is in extremes with extremely dry and intensely hot summers starting from the middle of March and a very cold winter (from late November to the middle of February) accompanied by a sweep of continental air from the west or north-west except during the monsoon season.

Monsoonal winds bring rain to Delhi. There are two such monsoonal currents flowing over the area. They are the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon currents. The south-west monsoon current is more active than the north-east one. It brings moderate to heavy rains over Delhi during the period from late June to beginning of September.

The year is divided into four seasons having great diversity amongst them :—

(a) **Hot arid season**—(March-July):—This season happens to be the most uncomfortable period of the year. The heat is very oppressive in the afternoons.

(b) **Hot Humid Season**—(The monsoon period—July-September):—As the rains come, there is an increase in humidity while the average maximum temperature comes down. The evening winds come from the east and nights are generally pleasant.

(c) **Temperate Season**— (September-December):—In the cycle of seasons, the most uncomfortable period seems to be the temperate season.

(d) **Winter Season**— (December-February):—Fortunately, the sky during this part of the year is always clear and the sun shines brightly and it is quite comfortable out of doors during the day-time. In-doors it is quite chilly as and when it snows on the northern hills. The cold wave blows and makes the weather extremely cold. The highest maximum temperature recorded

in the Safdarjung area (New Delhi) during the last decade was 45·0°C in the year 1970 and lowest minimum was 1·0°C in the year 1964. Temperature recorded for Palam area shows that the highest maximum temperature in the year 1970 was 47·0°C and lowest minimum temperature was 2·2°C in the year 1967. The lowest maximum temperature fell to 42·4°C in the year 1963 and the highest minimum temperature was 5·0°C in 1970 in the Safdarjung area. In the Palam area the lowest maximum temperature was 43·0°C in 1968 and highest minimum was 1·8°C in 1970. The following table gives the years of maximum and minimum temperature at a glance during the last decade :—

TABLE 1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature in centigrades

Station	Highest Maximum temperature			
	Highest Max		Lowest Max	
	Year	Temp.	Year	Temp.
Safdarjung . .	1970	45·0	1963	42·4
Palam . . .	1970	47·0	1968	43·0

Station	Lowest Minimum temperature			
	Hightest Min		Lowest Min	
	Year	Temp.	Year	Temp.
Safdarjung . .	1970	5·0	1964	1·0
Palam . . .	1970	1·8	1967	2·2

During the months of May and June a dry hot wind (locally known as 'Loo') blows over the area in the day-time. Dust storms of local origin occur over Delhi, during the period of change from winter to summer.

The maximum number of rainy days was in the year 1961 but the maximum amount of rain fall occurred in 1964 with 1230·1 mm. of main. The year 1962 had the scantiest rainfall (577·0 mm) during the decade while 1968 had the minimum number of rainy days (25).

Figures at a glance as regards years of maximum rainfall, minimum rain-fall, maximum and minimum number of rainy days are summarised below :

TABLE 2

Rainfall during the decade

Maximum Rainfall		Minimum Rainfall	
Year	Days	Year	Days
1961	51	1968	25

Maximum Rainfall		Minimum Rainfall	
Year	(in mm.)	Year	(in mm.)
1964	1230·1	1962	577·0

CHAPTER II

MAJOR EVENTS

The importance of Delhi has very aptly been described by Shri Ashok Mitra, the former Registrar General of India in his book "Delhi, Capital City", when he says that Delhi is somehow a symbol of indestructible India, the phoenix that renews itself each time from its ashes. The very harshness of its history and its geographical setting gives it attributes of a flower that blossoms in adversity. Delhi has been a true mirror of the assimilated and indomitable Indians spirit through the ages.

Delhi has been since ages the capital of India and continues to be so. Being the seat of government, events of national and international level are naturally occurring here. Foreign dignitaries visit Delhi on State visits. Events of political importance have the maximum impact here. Important national-level decisions are taken here. Besides, local events like famine, scarcity, floods, earthquakes, disturbances, strikes and lock-outs etc., also occur in this small territory. There were, however, no intensive earthquakes, times of famine or acute scarcity etc., in Delhi during the decade. In view of the fact that prior to 1961 the floods in river Yamuna 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 became imperative to take early steps for controlling the floods. The details of a number of schemes were worked out and completed before 1960. Because of these floods preventive measures, it is gratifying to note that there were no floods in Delhi during the last decade.

Major Social & Political Events

As is customary, let us first offer condolences on the sad demise of great leaders of national importance during the decade. These were as follows :—

March 7, 1961	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister of Home Affairs, passed away after a protracted illness.
Feb. 28, 1963	Dr. Rajinder Prasad, the first President of India, passed away at Patna. He had relinquished the Office of President on May, 13, 1962.
May 27, 1964	Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first and continuing Prime Minister of free India, passed away in Delhi. Cremation took place on May 28, 1964 near Rajghat. The place of cremation was named as 'Shanti Van'.
Feb. 6, 1965	Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab, shot dead near Delhi.
Jan. 12, 1966	Cremation of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India who passed away at Tashkant (Russia) took place at Vijay Ghat near Shanti Van.
May 3—5, 1969	Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India passed away and laid to rest near Jama Masjid.

During the decade as many as 191 foreign dignitaries including Heads of States (51), Prime Minister/Deputy President level (42) and others including delegations etc. (98) visited Delhi. The most notable amongst them were :—

Jan. 21, 1961	Queen Elizabeth of England and the Duke of Edinburgh.
Aug. 28, 1961	King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna.
Oct. 11, 1961	The President of Poland, Alexander Zawadzk.
Dec. 15, 1961	The Soviet President, Brezhnev.
Oct. 6, 1962	President Mateos of Mexico.
Oct. 17, 1962	The Rumanian President.
Oct. 31, 1962	Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus.
Jan. 10, 1963	Ali Sabri, President of the Executive Council of U.A.R.
Feb. 2, 1963	King Paul of Greece.
Mar 27, 1963	King Savang Vatthana of Laos.
Dec. 3, 1963	King Hussain of Jordan.
Feb. 8, 1964	General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma.

March 21, 1964	President Aref of Iraq.
May 20, 1964	President Abboud of Sudan.
Feb. 5, 1965	General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma.
Feb. 12, 1965	Dr. Urho Kaleva Kakkoneu, President of Finland.
Sept. 11, 1965	U. Thant, Secretary General of U.N.O., arrives to negotiate cease-fire between India and Pakistan.
Nov. 25, 1965	King of Nepal.
Oct. 20, 1966	President Tito of Yugoslavia. President Nasser of U.A.R.
Nov. 4, 1966	King of Laos.
Nov. 19, 1966	President Novotny of Czechoslovakia.
Jan. 13, 1967	The King of Afghanistan.
April 10, 1967	U. Thant, Secretary General of U.N.O.
April 27, 1937	Australian Governor General, Lord Casey.
April 28, 1967	President of Sudan, Syed Ismail Al Azhari.
Dec. 3, 1967	King of Laos.
Jan. 22, 1968	President Tito of Yugoslavia.
March 16, 1968	General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma Revolutionary Council.
March 28, 1968	Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.
Jan. 2, 1969	Shah-in-shah of Iran.
Oct. 1, 1969	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
Nov. 1, 1969	Hungarian President, Pal Losonez.
Jan. 15, 1970	General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council.
Jan. 28, 1970	King Bandovin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola.
March 4, 1970	Ceylon's Governor General, William Gopallawa.
Aug. 26, 1970	King Mahendra of Nepal with Queen Ratna Rajya Lakshmi.

The important political events which took place at Delhi were :

1961 March, 31	Lok Sabha dissolved by the president of India.
April 10	The new council of Ministers headed by Jawaharlal Nehru sworn in.
May 13	S. Radha Krishnan and Zakir Hussain sworn in as President and Vice President of India respectively.
1964 June 9	Lal Bahadur Shastri sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
1966 Jan., 23	Smt. Indira Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister.
Sept. 7	Metropolitan Council for Delhi introduced.
1967 Feb. 15	India goes to the Polls for fourth general elections.
March 13	Smt. Indira Gandhi sworn again as Prime Minister.
1968 Jan. 6	India and Pakistan expel diplomats.
1969 Aug. 25	Smt. Indira Gandhi insists on freedom of vote in Presidential elections and congress splits on this issue.
Aug. 20	V.V. Giri, elected President of India.
1970 Nov. 27	The President dissolves the fourth Lok Sabha ordering mid-term poll.

Important Events of Educational & Cultural Interest during the Decade

A—Of National Importance :

Feb. 13, 1966	Fifth Cricket Test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw.
April 13, 1961	Australia wins the second Tennis Test Match against India.
May 8, 1961	India wins the eastern zone final of the Davis Cup.

Oct. 27, 1961	The second International Film Festival inaugurated.
Nov. 14, 1961	The Indian Industries Fair inaugurated.
Dec. 19, 1961	The Third Cricket Test Match between Indian and M.C.C. ended in a draw.
Oct. 8, 1962	A Sanskrit Vidyapeeth for higher studies and research in Sanskrit inaugurated.
Oct. 25, 1962	The first Indo-German athletic meet held.
Nov. 15, 1962	Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation stone of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research at Tughlakabad.
March 17, 1963	All India Athletic meet.
May 8, 1963	An AVRO—748 (series II) aircraft gives demonstration flight at Palam Airport.
May 1, 1964	Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital declared open by the Prime Minister.
Oct. 8, 1964	President lays foundation stone of Indian School of International Studies.
Jan. 8, 1965	Third International Film Festival inaugurated by the President.
Aug. 9, 1966	Heroes of 1942 Quit India Movement honoured at a rally in Red Fort.
Jan. 13, 1967	Samachar Bharti, a multi-lingual news agency inaugurated in New Delhi.
Dec. 17, 1967	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's relics received in New Delhi.
Nov. 14, 1969	President inaugurates Jawahar Lal University in New Delhii.
Dec. 5, 1969	President inaugurates fourth Internationl Film Festival in New Delhi.
Nov. 4, 1970	Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding, for 1968, presented to Yehudi Menuhin in New Delhi.

B-For Delhi only

Sept. 1, 1962	The 20 year Master Plan for Delhi comes into force.
Aug. 16, 1965	A daily Television Service begins in Delhi.
July 15, 1966	Super Bazar opened in Delhi.
Sept. 5, 1966	Metropolitan Council for Delhi introduced.
April 30, 1969	Decision to impart instruction in Hindi w.e.f. July 1, 1969 taken for Delhi Administration Schools.
Sept. 3, 1969	Delhi Administration decides to abolish the institution of honorary magistrates.
Aug. 7, 1970	Delhi Administration decides to distribute 19,000 acres of vacant land to landless labourers.

L/P(N)4DCODelhi—2

CHAPTER III

CIVIC AMENITIES

The fast spurt of population has made it all the more necessary to provide more and more civic amenities viz. transport, communications, health, sanitation, education and recreation etc. to the residents. Concerted efforts are being made by all agencies and the results of these efforts during the last decade are sought to be summarized in this chapter.

Roads

Delhi is the focal point of five national highways, viz., National Highway-1, Delhi-Amritsar, National Highway 2,Delhi-Agra, National Highway 3, Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad-Bombay, National Highway. Delhi-Rohtak-Fazilka-Pakistan Border, and National Highway-24-Delhi-Lucknow. Further with in Delhi Urban areas there is a criss-cross of roads. The busy urban areas of Delhi and New Delhi are encircled by the Ring Road. An outer Ring Road is also coming up in South Delhi, which will ultimately link West Delhi with South Delhi and so on. The roads of old Delhi are marked for very heavy traffic and those of New Delhi for comparatively fast moving traffic and circular crossings with upto 8 radial roads. The roads in Delhi are the responsibility of four different authorities viz., the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Cantonment Board and the Central Public Works Department (Delhi Administration). The following table gives the position of roads in 1969-70.

TABLE 1—*Roads in Delhi 1969-70 (in kms.)*

Description of Road	Municipal Bodies	National Highways of Central Govt.	Total
Kachha . . .	136	..	136
Pucca	2,501	..	2,501
Water bound macadum .	462	..	462
Black Top . . .	1,866	79	1,945
Cement Concrete . .	173	..	173

Source : Delhi Statistical Handbook—1973, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration Delhi.

In Section B, table 3. 101 gives the quinquennial position of different categories of roads (in kms) in the District. These appear to exclude the local bodies. Table 3·102 gives the length of roads (by nature of material) as maintained by P.W.D. and other Government Departments. Information for local bodies could not be available. Table 3·103 gives the position of major roads by their length in the district.

Transport

The cheapest means of passenger transport facilities in Delhi are the buses provided by the Delhi Transport Corporation. There is a net-work of routes in Delhi through which buses run regularly connecting nearly the whole of Delhi. In addition there are private buses running to the rural areas under D.T.C.'s control. It is note-worthy that all the villages of Delhi are connected by buses.

Moreover, a review of table No. 3·108 on 'Bus Routes' shows that there are in all 203 routes in Delhi with D.T.C. buses running on them. Of these 203 routes, on 193, buses ply within the limits the Union Territory of Delhi which include a 'Darshan Special' service also. Eleven special services emanate to prominent cities like Jaipur, Gwalior, Jammu, etc., situated in other states.

A deeper review of the 193 internal routes reveals that of these, 16 routes are so heavily crowded that the passenger buses on them make more than 130 trips a day, and on 15th of these buses cumulatively make trips ranging from 132 to 209 a day. It is note-worthy that on route No. 11 Kauria Bridge to Shahdara) the D.T.C. buses cumulatively make 433 trips a day, making it the most important route.

Table 3·109 gives important statistics of the nationalised transport service viz., Delhi Transport Corporation during the decade. The number of main routes increased from 40 to 60, the subsidiary routes from 34 to 176 and inter-state routes from nil to 15 during 1961-62 to 1970-71. The number for services (average daily) increased from 7,720 to 11,914 with an increase from 42,592 to 52,977 in thousand kms. run and from about 1·8 lakh to 2·7 lakh of passengers. The income rose to about Rs.6·3 crores from Rs. 3·2 crores. The figures of income and expenditure per kilometre have, however, a sad tale to tell as expenditure had always been more than the income with the gap widening over time as the income per km. rose from about 76 paise to 118 paise while the expenditure correspondingly increased from 77 paise to 183 paise during the decade.

The transport authorities are well aware of the increasing demand for buses in Delhi because of abnormal increase of commutors. Not only the number of buses is being increased but the operational changes are also being made *e.g.*, the newly introduced Ring-Road bus service (Mudrika) has solved a big problem of commutors living in outer colonies of Delhi and the Link-service buses for the commutors living in the inner portions of Delhi. The link-service buses generally run upto the terminals.

Circuit Houses and Inspection Bungalo (Table 3·110) :—

Efforts have been made by the Corporation and Delhi Administration to attract tourists to the picnic spots, like Mehrauli and Dhansa by making them more attractive. The Rest House built at Dhansa is new and is having an accommodation for 20 people.

The Qutab and Najafgarh Rest Houses are only meant for V. I. P. s. The other 3 Rest Houses have only two suits each but no arrangement is made for catering services. There is also an Inspection Bungalow at Mal Road at Delhi Can't. managed by the Military Engineering Service. There are few other Rest Houses in Alipur, Nangloi and Badarpur.

Railway

Broad gauge Railway facilities are available in Delhi-Mathura, Delhi-Bhatinda, Delhi-Ambala and Delhi-Saharanpur Sections. Metre gauge Railway facilities are available only on the Delhi-Rewari Section.

According to the Northern Railway Headquaters, Baroda House, New Delhi, there are 31 railway stations in Delhi. Retiring rooms are only provided at the Delhi and the New Delhi stations. It is notewrothy that only one-third of the total railway stations have waiting rooms, while the refreshment stalls are located nearly on two-third of the railway stations.

Telephone, Post & Telegraph Offices

In 1960-61, in the Union Territory of Delhi, there were only 44,475 telephone connections while in 1969-70 the number of telephone connections increased to 123,551. In this number, public telephones are also included. Thus, broadly speaking after every 32 persons, there is one telephone in Delhi. It is interesting to note that in 1961-62 there were only two public call offices, while in 1969-70 their number went up to 1079. Similarly the number of Departmental Exchanges have grown during (1961-70) to more than the double. As against 9 Departmental Exchanges (in 1961 their number has grown to 20 in (1969-70).

For an ever growing metropolis like Delhi there has to be corresponding expansion in other means of communications too. Reviewing the position of post offices during the last decade, it is evident from table 3·112 that as against 156 Post Offices in (1960-61) their number increased to 216 in (1969-70).

The increase in the Post Offices during the decade 1961—70 is obviously due to the fact that new colonies are coming up at a fast rate and the need of post offices in them is undeniable. The number of combined Post and Telegraph offices increased from 46 (1960-61) to 79 (1969-70).

Irrigation

Irrigation is a pre-requisite for intensive cultivation. Since the amount of rain-fall is generaly uncertain, necessary emphasis or ensuring steady water supply and protection against the ravages of drought, during the last decade was given to irrigational works.

The table given below indicates the rise of irrigational works. The total gross area irrigated from all sources in Delhi amounted to 56,225 hectares in 1970-71, as against 38,550 hectares in 1965-66, bringing an additional irrigational facility to 17,675 hectares.

TABLE 2—*Area irrigated by source of irrigation*

S. No.	Source of irrigation	Area irrigated (in hectares) 1965-66	1968-69	1970-71
1	Canals	14,203	11,694	12,540
2	Tanks	1,473	1,169	497
3	Wells	17,954	29,701	34,696
	(*a*) Tubewells	1,613	10,850	19,463
	(*b*) Other Wells	16,341	18,851	15,233
4	Net area irrigated (1+2+3)	33,630	42,564	47,733
5	Area under more than one crop irrigated	4,920	11,504	8,492
6	Gross area irrigated (4+5)	38,550	54,068	56,225

Source : Revenue Asstt., Delhi Admn., Delhi.

In Delhi, there are four kinds of irrigational works (1) Wells, (2) Canals (3) Tubewells, (4) Tanks.

1. Wells :

Those constitute an important source of water supply, because their construction is within the resources of individual cultivator. These wells are mostly private though their construction is

encouraged by the Government by advancing loans for the purpose.

TABLE 3— *No. of Wells Persian Wheels or (Rehat only) year 1970-71*

S. No.	Blocks	Number
1	Nangloi	1,275
2	Najafgarh	30,10
3	Alipur	761
4	Mehrauli	59
5	Shahdara	195
	Total	5,300

Source : Table No 4.114 given in Section B.

The utility of wells is quite considerable as 15,233 hectares of land was irrigated by wells alone in 1970-71.

2. Canals :

The second important source of irrigation is canals. In 1969, three canals belonging to Delhi having a length of 35* miles, irrigated 11694 hectares of land. Canals are the major source of irrigation in Kanjhawala and Alipur Blocks.** Though canal irrigation is very much advantageous but they flow in torrents during monsoon, and shrivel up during the dry months of the year. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, canal irrigation has caused salinity in certain areas of Alipur and Kanjhawala Blocks, due to poor drainage. The Western Yamuna canal, which serves a major part of Delhi is controlled and administered by the Haryana Government. There are complaints by Delhi farmers of inadequate and uncertain supply of water. This situation calls for a proper co ordination between the two Governments.

3. Tube-Wells :

This source of water supply has gained emphasis only recently, and got much impetus during the last decade. Below is given the block-wise distribution of tube-wells.

**Source* : Brief Note on Agriculture, page 18, issued by I.A.D.P.

***Source* : Techno-Economic Survey of Delhi 1973 page 16.

TABLE 4— *Block-wise distribution of tube-wells*

Block	Oil engines with pump for irrigation	Electric pump for irrigation
Nangloi	1,148	231
Najafgarh	265	1,380
Alipur	1,020	35
Mehrauli	52	762
Shahdara	43	139
Total	2,528	2,547

Source : Table No. 4·114 given in Section B.

Through the medium of tube-wells, 19463 hectares of land was irrigated in 1970-71. The number of tube wells increased from 767 in the year 1966** to 5075 in 1970*. Under the minor irrigation scheme of Delhi Administration, already there were 46 tube-wells in operation to provide irrigational facilities to 3000 acres of land. During the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, sixty new tube-wells were installed for the use of small farmers. Each tube-well is capable of irrigating 30 acres of land.

Under the Mobile Unit Scheme, eight pumping sets and one jeep were purchased in order to work the tube-wells where electric connections are delayed by DESU authorities or in case of electricity break-down.

4. Tanks :

Tanks have been a characteristic feature of Delhi's agricultural economy since very early times. While wells are mostly constructed by private persons, tanks are generally owned by the State. According to the Deputy Warden of Fisheries there are more than 300 village ponds in the Union Territory of Delhi. In 1969, tanks irrigated 1169 hectares of land. But this form of irrigation is continuously being replaced by the tube-wells.

Electricity

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (D.E.S.U.) of Delhi Municipal Corporation is the sole agency responsible for generating, distributing and supplying electricity throughout the Union Territory. The New Delhi Municipal Committee and Military Engineering Service are licencees to this Undertaking for the N.D.M.C. and Canton-

**Source* : Table 4·114—Section B.
***Source* : I.A.D.P.—Delhi.

ment areas. To the rest which comes under the Delhi Municipal Corporation, DESU supplies electricity directly. The position of total installed capacity and derated capacity is summarised below:—

TABLE 5—*Installed Capacity of Electricity in Delhi*

(In kilowatts)

Capacity	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71
(*i*) Installed . . .	78,400	111,600	242,000
(*ii*) Derated . . .	73,000	101,000	226,000

The following table summarises the position of generation and distribution of electricity in Delhi, during the decade :—

TABLE 6—*Generation and Distribution of Electricity*

(In thousands k. w. hour)

Item	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71
Electricity Generated & Purchased :			
Locally generated . .	310,650 (100·0)	3,94,482 (127·0)	1,026,810 (330·5)
Purchased from Nangal & other States . .	142,837 (100·0)	336,161 (235·3)	362,384 (253·7)
Total .	453,487 (100·0)	730,643 (161·1)	1,389,194 (306·3)
Electricity consumed :			
Domestic . . .	74,916 (100·0)	137,613 (183·7)	233,462 (311·6)
Commercial . . .	23,682 (100·0)	73,985 (312·4)	135,915 (573·9)
Industrial . . .	101,143 (100·0)	165,064 (163·2)	282,667 (279·5)
Irrigation . . .	4,998 (100·0)	6,913 (138·1)	6,133 (122·7)
Public Water Works .	43,077 (100·0)	55,049 (127·8)	92,060 (188·2)
Street Lighting . .	5,924 (100·0)	11,946 (201·7)	14,778) (249·58)
Traction . . .	595 (100·0)	..	..
Licencees (NDMC & MES)	140,585 (100·0)	168,658 (119·9)	272,348 (196·8)
Outside Delhi . .	..	67	121,533
Total .	395,020 (100·0)	619,395 (156·8)	1,158,896 (290·8)

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

It is clear that local generation has gone up by nearly three times to 1,026,810 thousand K.W. hours during the decade. The purchase from Nangal and other States is also mounting up to cope with the increasing needs of Delhi. It also rose by about 2½ times during the decade.

Consumption for commercial purposes showed the highest increase, it rose by over 5½ times followed by domestic consumption a little over 3 times during the decade, industrial consumption a little less than 3 times, and street lighting around 2½ times. Irrigation marked the least increase of less than 1¼ times. The total consumption multiplied by a little less than 3 times. In absolute terms, industrial consumption was on top in 1971 followed by consumption by licencee (NDMC & MES), and domestic consumption i.e., D.M.C. area. The Supply to out side Delhi has mounted up during the decade from scratch to 121, 533 thousand k.w. Hs.

For obvious reasons, the number of consumers is increasing day in and day out. About 3·3 lakhs consumed electricity for lights and fans and 0·8 lakhs for heat and power during 1970-71. Equating the figure of 649,861 household (census) in Delhi Municipal Corporation (URBAN) in 1971 a little over 50% are using electricity and one out of 6 household has power in day to day use. The following table gives the position of consumers of electricity during the decade.

TABLE 7—*No of consumers of Electricity*

Items	1961-62	1965-66	1970-71
Domestic			
Light & Fan . .	136,152	229,861	334,593
Heat & Power . .	18,045	44,059	82,580
Commercial			
Light & Fan . .	28,602	39,856	64,163
Heat & Power . .	2,419	7,711	18,185
Industrial			
Low Voltage . .	5,609	8,038	16,556
High Voltage . .	49	105	210
Irrigation . . .	7	206	208
Public Water Works .	35	44	61
Street Lighting . .	188	525	664

Source : D.E.S.U.

Banking facilities and other saving schemes Tables 3·401 to 3·403

Only after the advent of the British in India the banking started in Delhi on modern lines. In 1857 there were three banks fuctioning in Delhi. These were branches of the Delhi Banking Corporation, Bank of Bengal and the North-West Bank, acting as credit institutions for the members of the military and Civil services and also supplying funds to run tea and indigo plantations in upper India.

By the year 1910, there were six banks functioning in Delhi. These were the Bank of Bengal, the National Bank of India the Delhi Bank, the Allahabad Bank, the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of Upper India, all located at Chandni-Chowk. By the end of 1951 there were 27 Banks functioning in Delhi-eleven scheduled and 16 non-scheduled banks. All the scheduled banks run on the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India. In 1971 there are 38 scheduled and only one non-scheduled bank i.e. viz., the Jammu and Kashmir Bank.

All these 39 banks have branches scattered all over Delhi as a result of which nearly all the inhabitants of Delhi are within easy reach of banking facilities. The Punjab National Bank has the largest number of branches i.e. 54 and next comes the state Bank with 45 branches.

Besides there are other small saving schemes like the post Office Saving Bank Deposit and postal saving certificates etc. Detailed information about these are available in Tables 3·402 and 3·403.

Life Insurance 3·404

The life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence in 1956 as a result of nationalisation of the then existing public companies. Table No. 3·405 gives statistics of various aspects of life insurance. It is evident form the table that from 1962-63 till 1966-67 there was a perceptible decrease in whole life and endowment policies but they have thereafter started picking up.

The total value of the policies purchased has remarkably gone high. It rose from Rs. 32·7 crores to Rs. 56·0 crores during the years 1962-63 and 1970-71. Other related statistics as supplied by the Senior Divisional Manager, life Insurance Corporation of India are also given in table 3·404.

National Savings Certificates (Table 3·405-A & B)

The tables present statistics regarding different types of saving certificates issued by the Post offices during different years of the decade

Medical and Public Health (TABLE 3·501 to 3·504)

According to the Constitution of India, work relating to public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries is the responsibility of State Governmet. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is now responsible for providing public health services in the entire rural area and the urban area under its jurisdiction, while the N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantonment Board are responsible for areas under their respective jurisdictions. Further being also the seat of the Central Government, its medical and public health plans are the joint venture of the Central Government, Delhi Administration and local bodies while the private health institutions further supplement the efforts. The following table would give an idea of the number of medical institutions run by various agencies, looking after Delhi's public health services in 1970:—

TABLE 8—*Medical facilities in Delhi in 1970*

Institutions	Controlling Agencies						Total
	Local Bodies	Delhi Admn.	Central Govt. & Railways	Statutory Bodies	Voluntary Organisations	Private Nursing Homes	
Hospitals	18	8	5	5	15	53	104
Dispensaries	81*	2	72	24	1	—	180
Clinics	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Meternity & Child welfare							
(a) Centres	81	—	—	—	—	—	81
(b) Sub-centres	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Primary Health Centres	5	—	3	—	—	—	8
Urban Health Centres	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	226	10	80	29	16	53	414
No. of beds	2,447	1,701	2,206	1,654	1,662	478	10,148

(Figures are Provisional)

*Including mobile dispensaries

Figures furnished by the Directorate of Health Services in the above table show that in the Union Territory of Delhi, the major responsibility of health services is borne by the local bodies. It is evident that out of 414 medical institutions of various kinds local bodies run 226 and the remaining 188 are operated by the Central Government,Delhi Administration and voluntary organisations etc.

System of Medicines

Four systems of medicines are prevalent in the hospitals of the Union Territory of Delhi. These are (*i*) Allopathic (*ii*) Ayurvedic (*iii*) Homeopathic and (*iv*) Unani. The break up of public hospitals under various systems of medicines as on December 31, 1971 is exhibited below :—

S. No.	System of Medicines	No. of Hospitals
1	Allopathic	48
2	Ayurvedic	2
3	Allopathic & Ayurvedic	1
4	Ayurvedic, Allopathic & Unani	1
5	Homeopathic	1
	Total	53

It is apparent that allopathic system of medicines has received much attention), as out of 53 hospitals purely allopathic system is prevalent in 48. Ayurvedic system of medicines is in vogue in two Hospitals viz., Municipal Corporation Ayurvedic Hospitals located at Ballimaran and village Haiderpur. In two Hospitals (*i*) Mool-Chand Khairati Ram Hospitals and (*ii*) A & U Tibbia College, Ayurvedic system is going on alongwith allopathic and unani systems. Homeopathic system of medicines is in progress since 1964 in the Nehru Memorial Homeopathic college and Hospital located at Defence Colony.

Unani systems of medicines is followed in the A & U Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, Tibbia College is the oldest medical institution of Delhi and was established in 1878. Originally it was started with Ayurvedic & Unani systems of medicines, but presently allopathic systems has also been introduced. The strength of beds according to the three systems of medicines as on December, 1971 was 45 Allopathic, 15 Ayurvedic, 15 Unani in this hospital.

All the 53 hospitals of the Union Territory of Delhi can further be classified according to the specialised type of treatment available in them.

A cursory look on the statement given below show that out of 53 hospitals, 40 are general and 13 are specialised hospitals.

S. No.	Category	No. of Hospitals
1	(A) GENERAL HOSPITALS	40*
2	(B) SPECIALISED HOSPITALS	1
	(1) T. B. Hospitals	4
	(2) Maternity Hospital	1
	(3) Infectious Diseases	1
	(4) Mental Hospital	1
	(5) Eye Hospital	4
	(6) Chest Hospital	1
	(7) Children Hospital	1
	Total (1) and (2)	53

*Inclusive of 5 hospitals run under other systems of medicines such as Ayurvedic etc.

Bed Strength

In 1970, the total bed strength of all the medical institutions of Delhi was 10,148 nearly four times what it was in 1951 i.e. 2,445. Growth of indoor beds in the Union Territory, ever since1951 is as follows :—

year	No. of beds
1951	2,445
1956	3,052
1961	5,537
1970	10,148

Control of Communicable Diseases

Table No. 3·504 attempts to highlight the measures taken to control communicable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, small-pox etc. Special provisions are made for the prevention of tuberculosis in the Union Territory of Delhi by means of 4 hospitals having a total strength of 1462 indoor beds exclusively meant for T.B. patients.

TABLE 9—*Prevention of Tuberculosis*

Name of Hospital	Where located	Maintained by whom	No. of bed
1. Rajan Babu (JS) T.B. Hospital	Kingsway Camp, Delhi	Delhi Municipal Corporation	1,113
2. Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital	Mehrauli, Delhi	Voluntary Orgns	306
3. New Delhi T.B. Centre	Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, New Delhi	,,	15
4. R.K. Mission Free T.B. Clinic	Arya Samaj Road		28
		Total Beds	1,462

Apart from the above, there are two T.B. Clinics, one at Moti Nagar and the other at Shahdara providing curative measures for tuberculosis.

The BCC vaccination camp run by the Health Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation vaccinated during the last decade 6,27,943 persons and 6,99,810 persons were tested for sensitivity to infectiousness.

Leprosy patients are treated with free medical aid and diet at the Leprosy Home functioning at Shahdara and also in the leprosy clinic at Jama Masjid. The venereal Disease clinics are operating at Roshanara Road and Jama Masjid and providing curative measures.

Table No. 3·503 exhibits the registered births and deaths by various causes. No death had been reported due to plague in the last twenty years.

Water Supply (*3·506, 3·506 (a) (b)*

At present (1970-71), 160 million gallons of water is being supplied for a population of about 40 lakhs by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking Delhi. It means that 40 gallons of water are being supplied to a person per day. Efforts are being made so that water supply per head per day may be increased to about 50 gallons by introducing various new schemes. Booster Pumps have been fitted in the places where water is supplied at a low pressure for instance at Rajendra Nagar, Bapa Nagar and Naya Bazar. An under ground tank and booster station has been fitted at Malviya Nagar. It is noteworthy that only 15 slum areas of Delhi have water supply and sewage facilities.

As for the rural areas of Delhi, there are 46 villages having tap-water supply and only 1-village is connected by the tube-well and 177 villages have well water facilities. It will be important at this stage to mention that the common sources of drinking water in the rural areas are taps, wells, tube-wells and canals.

There are two lakh water connections which exist in Delhi and 17 overhead tanks in various areas of Delhi where from water is collected and supplied. Booster pumps are employed where water pressure is low.

Water taken from the Yamuna for drinking purposes is collected in reservoirs and purified through various processes as mentioned in Table 3.506(b).

Anti-adulteration activities (TABLE 3·507)

As a check on adulteration activities the three local bodies have employed inspectors whose main task is to see that food-stuffs are sold under purely hygienic conditions and to destroy foodstuffs found to be adulterated and likely to be harmful to human beings. The commonly adulterated foodstuffs are milk and milk products, sweets, spices, condiments etc.

Punishments awarded to the traders indulging in adulteration activities is in the form of fines imposed according to the seriousness of the crime. Usually the fines realised in a particular year run into lakhs (as indicated by table 3·507). Average fine per case has been as high as Rs. 1010/- in Delhi Municipal Corporation. Adulteration in the cantonment areas has been the lowest.

School Health Services (TABLE 3·508)

There are 2 school health clinics in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and 5 in New Delhi Municipal Committee area. The percentage of school population covered by medical examination in 1970 was around 47% in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and 43% in New Delhi Municipal Committee area. Of these subjected to medical examination about 46% in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and 43% in New Delhi Municipal Committee area were not found upto the mark.

Education : (*Table 3·601, 3·601(a) and (b) 3·602, and 3·603*)

According to educationists, Delhi has the marked distinction of a high quality of education at all levels. Firstly, it has high per capita investment in education, also it comprises of a high level of literacy and education, and thirdly all the educational schemes which emanate at the national level find their fruitful application in this metropolies. Delhi being the capital of India, institutions of national importance are established here. To name a few, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Council of Agricultural Research and a number of other well-known Research Institutions are located here. It has the unique privilege of having three Universities in a single town. These are the Delhi University the Nehru University and the Jamia Milia. In the technical field there is the Indian Institute of Technology. Therefore, Delhi, has a unique place in providing advanced professional research facilities in the country and is second to none in the number of different types of research institutions. Delhi Union Territory (56·6%) is only next to Chandigarh (61·6%) and Kerala (60·4%) in respect of gross literacy in the country.

The main responsibility at the primary level rests with the Local Bodies, viz. the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantt. Board. In respect of middle and higher secondary education it is the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration which is responsible. Besides, there are many private institutions which do not take financial assistance from the Government in catering to primary education. St. Columbus School, St. Xavier School, Frank-Anthony School Sardar Patel School, Cambridge School etc., are the well known public schools of Delhi.

The most important single factor responsible for such a rapid growth of education in Delhi seems to be the high per capita expenditure on the same. The total inputs during the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans have also been quite substantial. Comparative figures for per capita expenditure on education in different States show that Delhi was on the top with a per capita expenditure of Rs. 48·65 in 1969-70 (Revised estimates). In 1964-65, it's per capita expenditure of Rs. 26·15 was highest when it was as low as Rs. 5·8 in Bihar, Rs. 7·6 in U. P. and Rs. 7·9 in Orissa and Rs. 8·8 in Andhra Pradesh. The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 4·6 crores (1960·61) to about Rs. 20 crores in 1969-70.

The following table summarises the growth of education in Delhi during the decade.

TABLE 10—*Growth of Elementary Education in Delhi.*

Year	Pre-Primary		
	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Teachers
1960-61 . . .	24	757	37
1965-66 . . .	35	2,708	119
1968-69 . . .	41	8,149	187

Year	Primary		
	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Teachers
1960-61 . . .	720	1,88,156	5,444
1965-66 . . .	893	2,44,080	7,074
1968-69 . . .	922	2,55,068	9,593

TABLE 11—*Growth of Secondary Education in Delhi.*

Year	Middle		
	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Teachers
1960-61 . . .	193	64,819	2,171
1965-69 . . .	421	1,71,280	6,684
1968-69 . . .	470	2,22,833	8,601

Year	Higher Secondary		
	No. of Schools	Total Enrolment	No. of Teachers
1960-61 . . .	278	1,97,891	7,830
1965-66 . . .	415	2,67,876	11,361
1968-69 . . .	467	3,21,985	13,565

Cinemas. (*Table 3·701*)

The largest number of people in Delhi are attracted by the Cinema for obvious reasons. It provides light entertainment at cheaper rates than another form of entertainment and offers relaxation and escape from the hackeneyed existence of city life. As cinemas are becoming popular, and the population fast increasing the number of picture halls is also increasing with the result that against 35 picture halls in 1961, there were 45 in 1970.

There were 2 temporary cinemas in 1961 and by 1970 the number increased to 8. Those film which are based on religious and patriotic themes are exempted from entertainment tax and so spectators spend less to see such films. The figure of number of spectators during each year has, however, been fluctuating around 2·7 crores.

Broadcast Receiver Licences in Delhi (Table 3·704)

The radio has, now-a-days become a necessity for two main reasons. Firstly it serves the recreational need through various entertainment programmes of music, plays, debates, talks etc. and secondly, it keeps one aware of the day-to-day happenings in any part of the world. The broadcasts of speeches of national leaders and running commentaries on sports add to its virtues.

The remarkable increase of Domestic radio sets from 116,750 in 1960 to 322,460 in 1970 i.e., an increase by 205,710 radio sets speaks for it-self. There is also an increase in the number of community radio sets which includes increase in the rural areas also. Radios are also provided in schools as school lessons are broadcast for the benefit of school children.

Sports Stadia (Table 3.706)

Watching sports, apart from cinema going constitutes one of the chief interests of the residents of Delhi. Hockey and football are the most popular games. There are two stadia in Delhi Municipal Corporation area and one each in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment area.

Newspapers, magazines and periodicals (Table 3·707)

Delhi figures quite prominently in the field of publication of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Twenty-eight dailies are published of which 7 are in Hindi, 11 in English and 10 in other languages. Other periodicals are also quite copious in number, 281 in Hindi, 592 in English and 341 in other languages. Table 3·707 gives the position as in 1970 in great detail by classification of publications. The position for different years of the decade is summarised below :—

TABLE 12—*Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Delhi (as on 31-12-70)*

Description	1960	1965	1968	1969	1970
(*i*) *Dailies*					
Hindi . .	3	5	10	12	7
Other Lang., .	19	15	15	13	10
English .	13	20	24	25	11
(*ii*) *Other Periodicals* ;					
Hindi . .	166	262	356	342	281
Other Lang. .	304	404	499	462	341
English .	339	495	631	646	592
Total .	844	1,201	1,535	1,500	1,242

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 1973 Bureau of E & S Delhi Admn.

Printing Presses

It could not be possible to have complete figures of all printing presses in Delhi, as such detailed prescribed table is not included. The information for printing presses registered under the Factories Act, 1948 as available with the Chief Inspector of Factories is as follows :—

TABLE 13—*Printing Presses, 1970 (Registered under the Factory Act, 1948)*

	No. of Printing Presses	
	N.I.C. code No. 284 Printing & Publishing of Newspapers	N.I.C. Code No. 285 Printing and Publishing of Periodicals books, Journals, atlases maps and sheets, music, directories etc.
New Delhi Municipal Committee .	2	7+1*
Delhi Cantt. .	..	..
Delhi M.C. . .	14	85+4*
Total .	16	92+5

*These are Govt. & Local fund factories registered under sec. 2m(*i*) (with power).

Source: List of Factories registered under Factories Act 1948, for the year 1971 (31-12-71)—Chief Inspector of Factories, Delhi Administration.

Religious Facilities (Table 3·709)

There are quite a few centres of worship for all communities in Delhi. There are 449 temples out of which 379 are in the Delhi Municipal Corporation

area. Churches are relatively few i.e. 16 in all with only 1 in the cantonmen t area. There are 60 gurudwaras in all. Three-fourth of the temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches are located in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area.

Fairs and Festivals (Table 3·710 and 3·711)

These tables give the number of fairs and festivals by the different sizes of congregations time of the year, nature of occasion as also separately by rural or urban areas. The main festivals which figures are Dussehra, Holi, Republic Day, Baisakhi, Diwali and Id. It is note-worthy that all the months of the year are covered by them. At the occasion of each religious festival some fair or congregation takes place in the territory.

CHAPTER IV
ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES

The Union Territory of Delhi sprawls over 147,612 hectares of land consisting of an Urban Agglomeration, Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., and two rural tehsils with five Community Development Blocks i.e. Mehrauli, Shahdara Alipur, Nangloi and Najafgarh. As per one estimate there are 24,647 agricultural families inhabiting Delhi's villages including the urbanised ones :—

TABLE I—*Area & Population*

	Rural	Urban	Total
Area . . .	1,038·7 km² (70·%)	446·3 km² (30%)	1,485·0 km² (100%)
Population . .	4,18,675 (10·30%)	36,47,023 (89·70%)	40,65,698 (100%)
Workers . .	Cultivators 2·62%	Agri. Lab. 1·24%	Others 96·14%
No. of Villages .	Total	Inhabited	Un inhabited
	258	243	15

According to census classification Delhi is predominently a non-agricultural territory. Only 3·86% of the total workers are engaged in agricultural operations, and the rural population constitutes 10·30% of the total population of the territory.

Land use Pattern

In Delhi, the pace of urbanisation is quite fast, while the land for cultivation is gradually getting circumcised. As a result the net area sown decreased by 6,896 hectares between 1961—71. According to an estimate of Delhi Administration 26,000 acres of agricultural land has already been devoured by the process of urbanisation. And thus due to the impact of urbanisation, it is apparent that availabiliy of agricultural land, in Delhi has been steadily decreasing.

TABLE 2—*Land by Use*

Classification	1960-61	1970-71
Area according to village papers/professional survey	147,952	147,612
Forests	1,415	1,143
Area not available for cultivation .	34,496	47,314
Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow-land	18,148	3,602
Fallow Land	6,497	15,043
Net Area Sown	87,406	83,510

Source: Revenue Assistant, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Crops and out-turn

Figures furnished in table 4·101 show that total area cropped or area under cultivation in 1970-71 was 116,585 hectares, as against the corresponding figures of 113,484 hectares in 1960-61 marking an increase of 3,101 hectares.

Multiple Cropping Pattern

With the aid of improved agricultural know how and irrigational facilities made available to the farmers, the area under double cropping rose from 26,076 in 1960-61 to 36,075 hectares in 1970-71. The area under single cropping has in the same period declined as is evident from the inset table.

TABLE 3—*Area under single/double crop*

Year	Area Under	
	Single Crop (in hectares)	Double Crop (in hectares)
1960-61	87,407	26,076
1965-66	80,222	19,504
1969-70	79,986	30,583
1970-71(P)	80,510	36,075

Source: Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Delhi, Administration, Delhi.

(P)—Provisional.

Area and out-turn of Principal crops

The production of food-grains have nearly been doubled during 1961—70 i.e. from 61,384 million tonnes in 1960-61, it rose to 126,665 in 1970-71. The basic food crops are Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Rice and Gram.

TABLE 4—*Principal Crops and out-turn*

S. No.	Classification of Crops	Out-turn (M tonnes) 1960-61	1970-71
Basic Food Crops :			
1	Rice	732	2,359
2	Wheat	28,448	87,903
3	Jowar	4,050	3,956
4	Bajra	7,182	23,153
5	Other cereals . . .	631	1,933
	Total Serials (1+2+3+4+5) .	41,043	119,304
6	Millets	524	677
7	Total Pulses . . .	19,817	6,684
	Total Food Grains** (Add. of S. Nos. 1 to 7)	61,384	126,665

Source: Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

**Excluding vegetables, fruits and other fruit crops like sugarcane etc.

1. WHEAT

Wheat is the leading food crop of Delhi, as it is the staple diet of the people. Wheat is sown from October-November and harvested in March-April. Production of wheat which stood at 28,448 million tonnes in 1960-61 had over stepped the 87,903 million tonnes mark in 1970-71.

TABLE 5—*Production of Wheat since 1965*

Year	Total Production in M. tonnes	Average yield in kgs. per hectare
1965-66	40,081	1,340
1966-67	47,000	1,428
1967-68	73,835	1,967
1968-69	68,964	1,648
1969-70	69,375	1,568
1970-71	87,903	1,933

Source: Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

2. BAJRA & JOWAR

Bajra & Jowar stand next to wheat in production and these constitute an important group of food crop for the masses of rural areas. Bajra and Jowar also supply valuable fodder for cattle and do not need as thorough a treatment as wheat requires. The out-turn of Bajra has gone up more than three times during the decade 1961-71.

3. GRAM & RICE

These two crops also are categorised in the category of basic food-crops. Rice is a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January while gram is a rabi crop and is harvested in March-April. The out-turn of rice as is evident from table 4 has gone up by more than three times during the decade 1961-71.

Area under basic crops

Area under each of the basic food crops is detailed below for 1960-61 and 1970-71. The table reveals that the total area under basic food crops has decreased from 93,568 hectares in 1960-61 to 86,433 hectares in 1970-71, though there has been marked increase in the case of wheat and bajra. The drastic decline in area under pulses is note-worthy.

TABLE 6—*Area under each basic food crop*

S. No.	Crops	Area in Hectares 1960-61	1970-71
Basic Food Crops:			
1	Rice	1,210	2,378
2	Wheat	28,023	45,475
3	Jowar	12,227	10,448
4	Bajra	15,355	23,625
5	Other cereals	6,453	2,294
	Total cereals (1 to 5)	63,268	84,220
6	Millets	1,130	1,204
7	Total serial	29,170	1,009
	Total Food grains ** (Addition of S. No. 1 to 7)	93,568	86,433

Source: Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Area irrigated under various crops

Figures furnished below indicate that the irrigated area under the crops like barley, maize, sugar-cane, chillies, oil-seeds and cotton has decreased while under wheat, bajra, rice, gram and pulses increased during the decade.

TABLE 7– *Crops & Area irrigated*—

	Crop	Area irrigated (in hectares) 1960-61	1970-71
1	Wheat	16,165	38,944
2	Barley	455	451
3	Bajra	89	999
4	Rice	777	2,075
5	Jowar	1,102	1,474
6	Maize	472	371
7	Gram	345	376
8	Other Pulses	471	1,319
9	Sugar-cane	4,707	1,792
10	Chillies	457	83
11	Oil-seed	474	97
12	Cotton	172	140

Source: Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

**Excluding vegetables, fruits and other food crops like sugar-cane etc.

Price Structure of Agricultural Commodity

The rising trend of prices of agricultural commodities is quite evident in the Union Territory of Delhi, as the prices have more than doubled during the last decade (1961—70). This will be evident from the statistics of average wholesale prices of some of the agricultural commodities in Delhi Market (1961—70).

TABLE 8—*Price structure of some important commodities (Rs. per quintal)*

Year	Important Commodities				
	Wheat		Gram (Peela)	Barley	Maize
	Dara	Farm			
1961 (Jan) .	43·86	47·56	45·87	34.48	35.14
1970 (Jan) .	100·70	111·00	128·40	72·90	72·00

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The average wholesale prices of farm wheat rose from Rs. 47·56 per quintal (in 1961) to Rs· 119·00 in 1970, while the prices of Gram (Peela) rose from Rs. 45·87 to Rs. 128·40 in the same period.

The corresponding increase in average retail prices during the same period can be observed from the following table No. 9.

TABLE 9—*Retail prices of two important cereal commodities (rs. per kg.)*

Year	Important Commodities			
	Wheat		Rice	
	Dara	Farm	Begmi	Basmati
1961 (Jan). .	0·47	0.52	0.60	0·93
1971 (Jan). .	1·15	1·25	1·22	1·94

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The consumer price indices for industrial workers in Delhi (Base 1960=100) are given in table No. 4·107. It is clear that the index has increased from month to month and year to year. It doubled from 101 in January-February 1961 to 202 in November-December 1970.

Density of Cultivators etc. & Others

For the density of cultivators etc. and other related statistics on agriculture, reference can be made to table No. 4.108 to 4.110. The brief description of these tables is given below :—

Table No. 4·108

Total Rural and Urban population per 100 acres of area under food grains and net area sown during the last decade.

Table No. 4.109

Density of cultivators and agricultural labourer per 100 acres of net area sown in 1951, 1961 and 1971.

Table No. 4·110

Rainfall, Area sown and Irrigated density.

Loan distributed

The "Loan Distribution" statistics, as supplied by the Delhi State Co-operative Bank, 31, Darya Ganj, Delhi for installation of Tube-wells and purchase of tractors etc. is presented in table 4·111. Separate figures by different type of loans could not be available.

Soil Type

The information as could be available (Table 4.112) from the soil consevation Deptt., Delhi is quite inadequate. However, the soil resources of the Union Territory can be classified into the following major types :—

1. Gokalpur Series

Gokalpur series comprises pale brown to light grey, very deep soil occurring in semi-arid tract of Shahdara block in Delhi State. They are loam to clay loam in texture and are calcareous throughout with blocky structure. They are neayrly level soils and depth of ground water is about 10 ft. deep.

2. Kerala Series

Kerala series comprises very deep, very pale brown, irrigated alluvial soils developed from old alluvium in semi-arid tract of western Jamuna canal (718 ft. above M.S.L.) in Delhi State. These soils are medium in texture with weakly developed granular structure. Water depth is fairly deep. Lime Kankar are present in the profile at certain depth.

3. Palla Series

Palla series comprises light grey brown to grey brown deep alluvial soils developed from recent alluvium in semi-arid tract of Delhi State. They are texturally sandy loam to silt loam on the surface and become lighter with depth. They are highly alkaline and calcareous soil. Fine calcium carbonate is irregularly distributed throughout the profile but not in the form of concretions.

4. Gheora Series

Gheora series comprises very deep, very pale brown to light yellowish, brown alluvial soils developed from the old alluvium in semi-arid tract of western Jamuna canal (718 ft. above M.S.L.) in Delhi State. They are weakly blocky to crumby in structure. Presence of erruginous and lime concretions is quite conspicuous in soil with increasing trend in the lower horizons.

5. Ladpur Series

Ladpur series comprises very deep, light brownish grey, silty, clay loam alluvial soil occurring in the semi-arid tract of Kanjhawala Block in Delhi State. Ladpur soils are lying at lower level sites and non-calcareous through-out the profile.

6. Shahdara Series

These comprise very deep pale brown to dark yellowish brown alluvial soils occourring in semi-arid tract of Shahdara block in Delhi State. Shahdara soils occur on nearly level lands well drained externally and internally. They are lighten in texture i.e. from sandy to sandy loam and become calareous down the profile. Calcium concretions are present below 35 inches.

7. Mehrauli Series

Mehrauli Series comprises very deep, yellowish brown, fine sandy loam alluvial soils occuring in semi-arid tract of South Delhi. They change from sandy loam to loam to in texture with depth, with weakly granular structure. Mehrauli soils occur at slightly lower level than the Delhi soils and are delivered from the transported material from the upper ridges. They are of varying depth and are generally non-calcareous and some times calcareous.

8. Palam Series

Palam series comprises very deep, yellowish brown, calcareous alluvial soils occuring in the semi-arid tract of Najafgarh block (718 ft. above mean level) in Delhi state. They are sandy loam to loam in texture with usually single grain structure. Palam soils are high level lands.

9. Delhi Series

Delhi series comprises a shallow to moderately deep reddish brown to yellowish brown soil developed from the quartzite rocks in the Mehrauli block of Delhi State. Delhi soils are loamy and to sandy loam and are usually non-calcareous.

10. Madanpur Series

This series represents the recent deposits of the river Jamuna in the low flood plain. These sediments are very heterogenous in textures, thickness and occur as stratified deposits.

11. Shikarpur Series

Shikarpur series comprises very deep light grey, sandy, alluvial soils occurring in the semi arid tract of Najafgarh block (718 ft. above M. S. L.). These series of soils are sandy loam in lower horizons, and are usually structureless soils.

12. Alipur Series

Alipur series comprises very deep, brown alluvial soils occurring slightly away from Jamuna. The profile development on the surface horizons indicates very few lime and iron corrections. They are highly alkaline, and calcareous soils. Alipur soils are clay loam to silty clay loam in texture and become sandy loam to loam in lower horizons.

13. Najafgarh Series

Najafgarh series comprises very deep, light yellowish brown soils occurring in the semi-arid tract of the Najafgarh block of Delhi State. Texturally Najafgarh soils are sandy to sandy loam, changing to loam down the profile with the single grained structure.

Agricultural Tools And equipments

During the decade, much progress has been maed in the adoption of improved tools and implements in Delhi. The use of tubewells, tractors and other power driven machineries are a common sight in Delhi's villages. Thus it is apparent that machinisation is gaining momentum. Farm machinisation i. e. adoption of machine-power to work on land which was generally performed by bullocks and other animals or by human, is now being adopted by the farmers as it yields rich dividends.

Since 1966, more and more tractors and othes op wer-driven machines are being used in Delhi'

agricultural operations as is evident by the following table :

TABLE 10—*Growth of Power-driven machines*

Sl. No.	Agricultural Equipments	Number 1966*	1972**
1	Sugar-cane crushers (Electrical)	40	368
2	Oil Engines (with pumps for irrigation)	134	1,159
3	Electric Pumps (for irrigation purpose)	633	3,264
4	Tractors	406@	1,150@
	Total	1,213	5,947

@Inclusive of Govt. & Private Tractors.

*Based on Livestock Census-1961.

**Based on Livestock Census 1972.

Delhi Administration vide (Table No. 4·114).

Adoption of improved Agricultural practices :

Fertilizer Programme :—Prior to the introduction of Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, (1963-64) Delhi was down at the bottom in the use of chemical fertilizers amongst most of the States. The achievements for the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below, which speak for themselves.

TABLE 11—*Year-wise consumption of Chemical Fertilizer (in M. tonnes)*

S. No.	Name of Fertiliser	Use of Chemical Fertiliser 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	Nitrogenous	10,470·00	10,724·50	12,58
2	Phosphatic	1,555·07	1,144·93	2,069
3	Photassic	79·10	130·17	241

Source : Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The consumption of Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate per hectares since the inception of I.A.D.P. is as under.

TABLE 12—*Year-wise consumption of chemical fertilisers/hectares*

Year	Total Consumption of Nitrogenous fertilisers in Tonnes	Consumption of Nitrogenous fertiliser in terms of A/S Kgs. per hectare
1963-64	880·21	10·100
1964-65	1,846·20	21·600
1965-66	3,391·54	40·050
1966-67	4,546·00	54·100
1967-68	6,496·00	77·320
1968-69	10,470·32	137·800
1969-70	10,724·50	141·150

Source : Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Intensive Vegetable Production Programme

Intensive vegetable production programme popularly known as crash programme started functioning from December, 1964. Under this programme efforts are being made to bring additional area under cultivation of vegetables in rural areas as well as in urban areas. In the urban areas more kitchen gardens are being laid-out.

The improved seeds mostly raised at the Govt. farms, are made available to the vegetable growers. The achievement made during the last three years are given below :—

TABLE 13—*Intensive Vegetable Production Programme*

S. No.	Item	Programme made during 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	Area brought under vegetables (acres)	36,534	40,060	44,556
2	Vegetable seeds distributed (kgs)	28,294	25,147	32,837
3	Seed packets distributed (Nos.)	1,07,884	113,981	81,804
4	Seedlings distributed (Nos.)	18,94,000	250,7000	1,19,08,284

Source : Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Delhi Administration, Delhi.

High Yielding Varieties Programme— One of the major steps taken to achieve self sufficiency in food grains by 1971, was the introduction of the high yielding varieties. The following table shows the progress made during the last three years in this respect.

TABLE 14—*Highs yielding varieties programmes*

S. No.	Crop	Progress made during (in acres)		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	KHARIF			
1	Hybrid Bajra .	10,970	22,276	33,622
2	Hybrid Maize .	723	1,835	1,457
3	Paddy (high yielding) . . .	4,186	6,730	4,806
	RABI			
4	Wheat (high yielding) . .	67,358	75,347	91,819

Source : Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Soil Conservation & Land Improvement

Soil Erosion :

The denudation or the cutting away of the soil particles by natural agencies like rain or wind currents cause soil-erosion. Several agents like the sun, rain winds, and floods are responsible for denudation of the land. Under ordinary conditions, the soil cannot be wasted away if there are sufficient trees on the land or if the soil is covered by grass or green vegetation.

In the opinion of the Planning Commission "Soil Conservation Measures, such as contour cultivation, strip cropping, mulch farming, bunding, gerracing, gully, plugging and check damming can do much to arrest deterioration of land".

In the Union Territory of Delhi, following two measures have been adopted to check the soil erosion (*i*) introduction of crops with capacity of soil bunding and (2) plantation of trees to prevent erosion by wind. These are described below :—

(1) Cultivation of soil bunding crops :

Through the medium of this measure during the last decade, following hectares of land were saved from soil erosion.

TABLE 15—*Area saved from soil-erosion*

Years	Hectares
1961	13·6
1962	99·0
1963	42·0
1964	64·0
1965	107·0
1966—70	N.A.

Source : Intonsive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

In this method, soil bunding crops like peas jowar, bajra, gram etc. are cultivated by wind Against the evils of soil erosion, the second measure adopted was that of afforestation. The roots of the trees protect soil erosion and conserve the soil with the aid of this method during the last decade following hectares of land were conserved.

TABLE 16—*Area conserved*

Year	Hectares
1961	177
1962	177
1963	168
1964	142
1965	140
1966	N.A.
1967	NA
1968	26
1969	47
1970	87

Source : Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Experimental Demonstration Programme :

Considerable importance has been attached in the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme to field demonstrations which constitute the most effective tool for motivating cultivators to adopt improved agricultural practices under the Programme. Demonstration Plots of high yielding varieties with improved agricultural practices are laid on the fields of cultivators and the results are shown to other farmers.

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The progress made under the scheme within the last three years is an under :—

TABLE 17—*Number of experimental demonstrations performed*

S.No.	Items	Progress made during		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	General domonstrations	157	60	65
2	Vegetable demonstrations		25	170

Source : Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

In order to boost-up production, farm planning was put to use in the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme in Delhi at the very out-set of the programme. It is the core of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme and implies that the cultivators are aided to develop their crops/farms through personal contact in each case by the extension workers so as to obtain optimum income from the resources available with the farmers. During 1968-69, 4,860, during 1969-70, 7,220, and during 1970-71, 5,903 farm plans were prepared.

Animal Husbandry

Because of the ever growing pace of urbanisation in this Union Territory, Animal Husbandry is gaining added importance. In terms of State income, animal husbandry has come to contribute more than agriculture in this territory. In 1968-69, the net value of output from animal husbandry was estimated at Rs. 20·4 crores as compared to Rs. 7·3 crores from agriculture. This is due to the fact that the development of animal husbandry is taking place in both the rural and urban areas of Delhi. In 1966, there were as many as 40-192, buffaloes in urban areas as compared to 63,218 in the rural areas. The number of cows is falling and that of buffaloes increasing in the whole territory. This is obviously due to higher mile yield of the latter to cope with the increasing milk demands of the urban agglomeration. According to an estimate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi the total annual output of milk was 150 million litres in 1969 i.e. about 40 litres per capita only. A huge quantity of milk and milk products are, therefore daily imported from U.P. and Haryana.

Livestock Papulation

According to the Livestock Census 1972, the total live-stock population was 237,721 comprising of 28·57% cattle and buffaloes 53·93% and other 17·50%.

TABLE 18—*Livestock Population (1961—70)*

Animals	1961	1966	1972
Buffaloes . . .	40·05	47·70	53·93
Cows & Bullocks . .	37·61	34·84	28·57
Others* . . .	22·34	17·46	17·50
Total .	100·00	100·00	100·00

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

A striking feature of the livestock population is that since 1961, working animals like bullocks, camals and male-buffaloes are declining in number. The reason ascertained for this decline is that since 1961, the animal power is regularly being replaced by machanised means i.e. by the use of machine power for water lift, tilling and other agricultural operations.

TABLE 19—*Cattle in Delhi according to Livestock Census*

Live stock	1961		1972	
	No.	%to the total	No.	%to the total
1. He-buffaloes	2,074	0·83	1,517	0·64
2. Cows .	30,342	12·14	23,721	9·98
3. Bullocks .	32,775	13·12	20,271	8·53
4. Young stock (cows & bullocks) . .	30,861	12·35	23,927	10·06
5. Camels .	1,912	0·77	818	0·34
6. Sheep .	9,560	3·83	4,434	1·87
7. Pigs .	12,631	5·05	10,889	4·58
8. Goats .	18,882	7·56	11,918	5·01
9. Others (unspecified) .	6,784	2·71	5,266	2·22
10. She-buffaloes	58,789	23·53	76,125	32·02
11. Youngstock (buffaloes) .	39,219	15·69	50,563	21·27
12. Horses and Ponnies .	6,040	2·42	8,272	3·48
Total .	249,869	100·00	237,721	100·00

*Others include Sheep, Goats, Horses and Ponnies, Pigs and Camels.

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

Besides, the population of cows, that of sheep and goats has also declined since 1961. The reason for the decrease of cows is that the expenditure incurred on cows is not fully compensated by the milk yield and thus keeping the cow proves an unprofitable proposition. The decline in the number of goats and sheep may be due to the increasing consumption of meat and consequently slaughtering is outstripping their growth. The pig population which showed a decline during 1961—66 has, however, picked up as per the 1972 cattled census.

Veterinary Hospitals & Aid

The aim of extension of veterinary facilities is to make it available within the easy reach of people in the rural areas. In 1972 the number of veterinary hospitals working under Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee was 31. Broadly speaking there is now one veterinary hospital for every 7,500 animals. Position of veterinary Institution is given below:—

TABLE 20—*Veterinary Facilities in Delhi*

Description	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
*Govt. Veterinary Hospitals	16	28	33	34	35
**Dispensaries	17	16	14	13	12
Private Clinics	3	7	8	9	9
***Veterinary Doctors .	27	42	45	49	57

Source : Veterinary Department Delhi, Admn., Delhi.

Control of contagious Disease

With the over-all expansion of veterinary institutions and aids, the communicable diseases amongst livestock have been sufficiently reduced during the decade. Adequate measures have been taken to control contagious diseases like Rinderpest. On all the Borders of the territory, veterinary check posts have been located to vaccinate all incoming and outgoing animals to check the migration of infactions. The control of communicable diseases will be evident from the table reproduced below.

TABLE 21—*Control over diseases amongst Cattle and Bovine Livestock*

S.No.	Cattle & Bovine	No. Attack in 1962	No. Attack in 1970
1	Contagious and parastic disease	315	110
2	Other diseases . . .	12,422	10,415

Source : Pashu Palan Vibhag, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

*It includes Delhi Administration, M.C.D. N.D.M.C., Military President Body Guard., Delhi Zoo, Animal friends and S.P.C.A. Hospital.

**It includes Delhi Admn., M.C.D. and Touring Dispensaries.

***Veterinary Doctors of Private Clinics are not included.

Improvement of Breeds

The Administration provides good-breed he buffaloes and bulls for cross-breeding. The breeding operation has further been augmented in the decade by the establishment of a semen bank at Nangloi, and net work of artificial insemination centres. With a view to produce more milks yielding animals, cross-breeding of animals is being achieved by procuring highly pedigreed Holstein Friesian Semen from the All India Agriclutural Research Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi. This cross breeding Operation is likely to increase milk production to the tune of at least 4-5 kgs. per animal per generation.

For further reference, detailed livestock statistics have been given in the table Nos. 4·201 to 4·207.

Fisheries

A stretch of 35 kms. of river Yamuna and 40 kms. of her flood channels, and three canals *i.e.*, portion of Agra Canal, Hindon Canal and western Yamuna Canal (about 30 kms) comprises the fishable area. Besides more than 300 village ponds perennial and semi-perennial lakes (Jheels) and other stretches of water measuring about 2000 acres, are a rich potential of inland fisheries.

There are nearly 65 types of fish so far recorded in Yamuna and from ponds and tanks in Delhi, which come under 41 genera, 17 families and 8 orders, Carps and Cat constitute the bulk the most important commercial group, and Rohu, Labeo Catle and Marigal on Naran are the major

corps and Puti or Bhur the minor variety. The famous Mahaseer also sometimes descends from hill streams with the Yamuna. The catfishes are less popular for food.

Fishing is usually carried on by castnet, dragnet handnet and ghog (a combination of net and trap), besides the rod and line and the long line are also in use. The best known fishing ground is at Okhla, 15 miles out of Delhi, where the weir ensures adequate water and natual food supply for fish. Nagli Rajapur, Jheela and Groyne No. 11-Okhla are the main centres for fishing. Fishing is done by dingis and dongas. There are two fisherman's primary corporative societies for fishing in the Yamuna with a working capital of Rs. 1,800/-only and 37 members. Besides, there are over 500 licenced fishermen who catch about 5 kgms. of fish per person per day averaging an annual catch of 184 metric tons valued at 5·5 lakhs. Local production is consumed in Delhi itself. Besides, fish is imported from Rajasthan, U,P. and Calcutta. Cold storage facilities are still lacking. For details refer to Tables 4·301 to 4·303.

Fisheries occupy an important place in the development programmes of Delhi. Fisheria developmental schemes in the first five year plan was planned with the objective of conserv - tion and stocking of fish and to raise the production in the village tanks. An expenditure of Rs. 1·95 lacs was incurred in the first five year plan on the scheme. The scope of the scheme was further expanded during the second Plan. An allocation of Rs. 7·43 lacs was made for development of Jheel fisheries and improvment of village tanks and co-operative fish marketing**.

Following are the main objectives of the Fisheries Department in Delhi:—

1. Improve the socio-economic condition of the poor fishermen.
2. Provide recreational facilities to the people.
3. Produce protein rich food for the common man.

Presently, the Fisheries Department is making all round efforts to achieve these objectives by conservation methods, introducing quality strain fish seed in the water and adopting other developmental activities based on recent scientific methods to get maximum and sustained yield for future years to come. Rules have been framed under the Indian Fisheries Act. 1897 and the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914 for preventing unscrupulous poaching and enforcing close season to regulate the size of fish.

TABLE 22—*Development of Fisheries*

Year	Production of fish finger-lings (in lacs)	Salvage Operation	Weeding Operation	Fish Production
		Acres	Acres	M. Tonnes
1967-68	3·0	100	50	180
1968-69	3·5	200	200	183
1969-70	4·0	250	250	184
1970-71	4·5	290	300	186
1971-72	5·0	350	400	200
1972-73*	5·1	375	450	220
1973-74*	5·25	400	500	250

Source : Deputy Warden of Fisheries Delhi Admn. Delhi.

Iu the year 1970, one exotic fish commonly known as carp was introduced in Delhi waters. Originally 5000 fry of one inch size were brought from Himachal Pradesh during the fourth plan period. It is proposed to make the parent stock of these fishes, so that during the fifth five year plan its fish fingerslings are produced on a large scale for introduction in our waters.

**Source*, Deputy Warden of Fisheries, Delhi Admn. Delhi.

***Source* : Second Five Year Plan, Delhi (An Appraisal) by Development Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

* Targeted Developmental Figures.

Forests

In the Union Territory of Delhi, there is very little area under forests and the only one specie of tree, *i.e.*, acacia (babul) is found. According to the figures supplied by the I.A.D.P. in 1969-70, the area under forest was 1886 hectares, comprising 1·27% of the total area of the Union Territory.

Data in respect of the forest-activities under I.A.D.P. as given in tables 4·401 to 4·407. However, forest statistics as maintained by the C.P.W.D. and D.D.A. could not be available and as such the same are not presented.

Industries

Delhi is not rich in mineral resources and the production of raw materials is not high enough as to warrant any significant development of major industries. This is why , whatever development has taken place in the industrial sector, has been limited to medium size, small scale and cottage industries. Delhi being the capital of India enjoys the Central Marketing position

especially for North-India. This fact gives an acceleration effect to the growth of industries but it was only after 1920 that the pace of industrialization quickened and new factories were set up. Industrial development in Delhi received great impetus after independence due to the untiring efforts of displaced persons from Pakistan who set up small scale industries in a bid to rehabilitate themselves.*

*A report on the Census of Industrial Units in the Union Territory of Delhi (1969) Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

By 1968, the number of Industrial Units, increased to 23,496 against 8160 in 1951 and the magnitude of Investment rose from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 129 crores during the same period.

TABLE 23—*Industrial Progress in Delhi*

S.No.	Items	1950-51	1965	1968
1	No. of Industrial Units	81·160	19,038	23,496
2	Employment	69,226	1,59,731	1,92,711
3	Investment (in crores)	18	81	129
4	Production (Rs. in crores)	..	..	280

Source : Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Cottage & Small Scale Industries :—

In the report of the Fiscal Commission of 1949-50 the Cottage Industry is defined as an Industry which is carried on generally in the home of artisan himself or in small *karkhanas* wholly or primarily with the help of the members of the family either as a whole-time or part-time occupation. A small scale industry on the other hand is one which is operated mainly with hired labour, though the number of such workers is small, where as the legal definition of Small Scale Industry, gives many other stipulations to distinguish it from the large scale industry.

TABLE 24—*Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Delhi—1968*

S.No.	Items	All Industries	Small Scale & Cottage Industries	Percentage
1	No. of Industries	23,946	23,431	99·72
2	Employment (No.)	1,92,711	1,47,667	76·63
3	Investment (Rs. in crores)	129	69	53·50
4	Production (in crores)	280	156	55·71

Source : Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

The preponderance of small scale and cottage industries is quite obvious as they constitute 99·72% of all the industries that existed in 1968.

According to the Techno-ceonomic Survey of Delhi, conducted by the Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, there are several factors that have contributed to the growth of industries in Delhi. The main one is that population increased from 0·7 million (in 1941) to 3·6 million (in 1971) causing a high demand of consumer goods and services. Secondly, Delhi being centrally located, plays a vital role in distributing finished products to the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana etc.,

Statistics on some of the important aspects of industries, are given in table Nos. 4·601 to 4·608.

Minerals and Mining

The noticeable minerals found in this Union Territory are sand, stone, bajri and china clay. The formation of ridge is of mostly quartz like stone. The quartzite rock on the ridge is very useful for the manufacture of stone-ware and buildings. It is micaceous and ferrugionus in character. Kaolin present in the area can be used as a principal raw material for refractory industries and fine clay for brick manufacture and China-ware.

As per the 1971 Census, 3064 persons (2682 males 382 females) are engaged in the whole territory in mining and quarrying. They are mainly concentrated (2589 males and 374 females) in the rural areas.

The China clay mines which are bing exploited are located in Mehrauli, and Villages Kausumpur, Aya Nagar, Masoodpur, Mahipal Pur and Riangpur and 7 agencies are engaged in mining there. The total out-turn during 1970 was 631484 metric tons.

Quarrying of sand is being done at Okhla and for Badarpur Sand (Bajri) at Bhati and Mehrauli stone is bing quarried at Pul Pehlad.

For details refer to Tables 4·501 and 4·502

Trade and Commerce

In this section, the follwing aspects of the Trade and Commerce are reviewed.

1. Important Commodities imported and exported.
2. Joint Stock Companies.
3. Wharehouse facilities under Food Corp. of India.

4. Hats and Markets in the U.T. of Delhi
5. Number of shops-cum-residence and business houses.
6. Arrival of agricultural produce for sale in different Regulated Markets.

1. Important commodities Imported & Exported (1969) :

As already stated elsewhere in the present Report, that Delhi, being centrally located, plays a vital role as " Distributing Centre". The finished products are mainly imported in Delhi from other states for internal consumption as also export. The business of import and export is carried on, primarily with the nearby states such as U. P., Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan and then also with the far-flung states of the country. The three most important commodities, imported and exported in 1969 were (1) cotton woollen and art silk textiles (2) Kirana goods and (3) cycles and accessories.

2. Joint stock companies :

Statistics pertaining to Joint stock companies at work in Delhi for the year 1961, 1966 and 1970 and in respect of their number and paid up capital is furnished in Table No. 4·702. A review of the table reveals that since 1961 the Joint stock companies are steadily rising both in respect of their numbers and paid-up capital.

3. Warehouse facilities under F.C.I. :

Presently three F.C.I. warehouses located in various parts of the territory are attemping to provide food grain storage facilities. The Food Corporation of India was inaugurated on 14th January, 1965, with multi-firous objectives in respect of food grains strategy. Of its many objectives, the providing of proper storage facilities for grain, was an important one. In brief the F.C.I. aims to build up buffer stocks out of surplus and d imported grains, eliminate unnecessary movement of food grains and avoid losses due to faulty storage methods. The three ware-houses located at Naraina, Shakti Nagar and New Pusa are having storage capacity of7 5,000, 26,000, 23 ,704 million tonnes respectively.

4. Agricultural Hats and Markets :

The marketing of agricultural produce, is of utmost importance. There are three wholesale markets in the territory, and in local village dialect are called *mandies*. These are (1) Fodder, Market Zakhira (2) Najafgarh Mandi and (3) Narela Mandi. In these markets, the bulk agricultural produce comes from the Delhi Villages for wholesale transactions. Here transactions are also made between wholesales and retailers. Since in these three markets the shops are of permanent nature, trade, is carried on each day, unlike some small village hats of U.P. which are held once or twice a week. The estimated number of permanent shops in all the three markets is around 604.

5. Number of Business Houses & Shops etc. :

According to the Houselisting Operations conducted by this office in 1970, the number of Business Houses, and shop-cum-residences was reported 7,592 and 8,294 respectively. Of all the three Towns, the maximum concentrations of business houses and shop-cum-residences were reported in D.M.C. (Urban), *i.e.*, 6,063 and 7,260 respectively.

6. Arrival of Agricultural produce for sale in different Regulated Markets :

Of the three regulated markets, located at Narela, Najafgarh and Zakhira, the first two deal with transactions of all kind of food-grains produced in the territory, while the third *i.e.*, Zakhira market deals only with the transactions in fodder *i.e.*, *bhusa*.

All these three markets have been categorised as Regulated Markets, *i.e.*, these are hold every day round the year, unlike temporary markets which operate seasonally.

The quantum of agricultural products that arrived in these markets for sale in 1970 is presented in details in table No. 4·706.

CHAPTER V

Census Tables

According to all India Pattern, it was proposed to include a large number of 'Census Tables' pertaining to the District in this report. But for Delhi, there being only one district, it was decided that instead of including a page numbers of 'Census Tables' only a few tables giving basic statistics need be included. Thus, the following 'Census Tables' are included in Section B.

1. Table A-I-Area, Houses and Population :

This table furnishes the statistics pertaining to Area, density of population, houses and households and sex-wise population. The statistics is supplied upto town level for urban Delhi and tehsil level in rural Delhi.

2. Table B-I Part B. Female workers and Non-workers according to main Activity classified by Marital Status and Age-Group :

In this table the female workers and non-workers are classified according to their marital status *viz.*, never married, married, widow and divorced and also various age-groups. The workers are divided into nine industrial categories. The data is presented for rural and urban Delhi.

3. Table B-II-Workers and Non-workers in cities and Non-city areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-group :

All the workers have been divided into nine industrial categories *viz.*, cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying, household and non-household industry; construction, trade and commerce, transport storage and communication and other services. This table provides statistics of workers and non-workers (sex-wise upto town level).

4. Table C-III Part B-Age, Sex and Education in Urban areas only :

This table provides educational statistics, age-group-wise and sex-wise for Delhi urban as a whole. The urban population has been divided into literate and illiterate. The literates are further classified according to the level of educations *viz.*, literate without educational levels primary, middle, higher secondary etc.

5. Table E-I-Distribution of Establishments by Broad types :

All the establishments have been categorised under various heads *viz.*, manufacturing, processing or servicing, trade or business and others. The table also provides the information whether these establishments are run by the Govt./quasi-Government private or co-operative. The data is presented for rural Delhi and urban Delhi. In urban Delhi the break-up upto town level is provided.

6. Table H-I Census Houses and the Uses to which they are put :

This table provides the information regarding the uses to which the Census houses are put. The data is provided for rural Delhi and Urban Delhi. For urban Delhi the break is provided upto town level.

CHAPTER VI

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The present chapter attempts to present a demographic profile of the Union Territory of Delhi, its area and population with a short review of other demographic characteristics during the decade (1961—71).

Area

The total geographical area of the Union Territory of Delhi as intimated by the Surveyor General, India is 1485 km² while the area figure in 1961 was reported as 1484 km², marking a difference of 1 km² from the last census is stated to be due to recalculation of the area figures.

The area figures for the three cities/towns and rural areas of Delhi as follows:—

TABLE 1—*Area Figures: Delhi (as in 1961 and 1971 Censuses)*

S. No.	Town	Area in Km.²	
		1961	1971
	Delhi Urban Agglomeration	326·48 (22·00)	446·26 (30·05)
1	New Delhi Municipal Committee Area . . .	42·74 (2·88)	42·74 (2·88)
2	Delhi Cantonment Area .	42·89 (2·89)	42·97 (2·89)
3	Delhi Municipal Corporation Area (Urban)	240·85 (16·23)	360·55 (24·28)
	Delhi (Rural) . . .	1,157·52 (78·00)	1,038·7 (69·95)
	Delhi Total .	1,484·00 (100·00)	1,485·00 (100·00)

The above table shows that the urban area of the Delhi Municipal Corporation gained 119·71 km² in 1971, being the area of 40 urbanized villages, which got urbanised during the last decade. The area of Delhi Cantonment and New Delhi Municipal Committee remained, however, the same during the last decade. The rural area was calculated by deducing the total urban area from the total area of 1485 Sq. Km.

The boundaries of Delhi as defined by the Municipal Corporation Act are as under:—

> "Delhi means the entire area of the Union Territory of Delhi except New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment." "Delhi Cantonment means the area for the time being within the local limits of the Delhi Cantonment Board."
>
> "New Delhi means the area within the boundaries described in the First Schedule".

The Assistant Commissioner (E) Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi, while describing the boundaries of Delhi wrote (*vide* his D.O. No. 936/LES, Delhi dated 16-3-1961 addressed to the then Superintendent of Census Operations, Delhi, that "Beyond these legal definitions, there are no notifications prescribing the limits of these three local bodies in the Union Territory of Delhi".

In 1971, the concept of Town Group was adopted in 1961, was replaced by Urban Agglomeration with a rigid and more uniform definition. An Urban Agglomeration is defined as a continuous Urban Spread consisting of a town and its' adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised out-growths, if any, of such towns. According to this definition, in Delhi, the three towns are contiguous and form one Urban Agglomeration. They also formed the Delhi Town-group in 1961.

Population

The population of the Union Territory of Delhi was 40,65,698 according to the 1971 Census, as against 26,58,612 in 1961. Thus it gained a population of 14,07,096 during the last decade.

Presently, Delhi occupies the highest rank in respect of population amongst all the Union Territories. Toble 2, highlights that next to Delhi are the territories of Goa, Daman & Diu and Arunachal Pradesh, while the Laccadive, Minincoy and Amindivi (now known as Lakshd-

weep stands at the bottom.

TABLE 2—*Population of Union Territories, 1971*

S. No.	Union Territories	Population (in 000(s)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115
2	Arunachal Pradesh	468
3	Chandigarh	257
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74
5	Delhi	4,066
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	858
7	L. M. and A Islands	32
	Pondciherry	42

Source : Pocket Book of Population Statistics, (1972 Registrar General, India.

Population compared with different core cities

Delhi Urban Aglomeration stands third in population, in the country. Calcutta (U.A.) has the highest population of 7.0 millions followed by Greater Bombay (M. Corp.) with 5.9 million.

Amongst all these top three urban Agglomerations growth rate has however, remained highest in Delhi during the decade 1961—71. Delhi witnessed the highest growth-rate (54·57%) followed by Greater Bombay (M. Corp)—43·80 and Calcutta 19·72 during the last decade.

Growth of population since 1901

According to the 1971 Census, 40,65 lakhs persons are huddled in Delhi within an area of 1485 km². Broadly speaking, in Delhi on an average 2788 persons live in one square kilometre of area.

In 1901, the population of Delhi was 4·0 lakhs, and it has gone up by ten times to 40·66 lakhs by 1971. No appreciable change took place in population growth during 1901 to 1921, it only increased from 4·0 to 4·1 lakhs during 1901-11 and to 4·9 lakhs during 1911-21, During the last three decades (1941-51, 51-61, 61-71, Delhi experienced a phenomenal growth of population, and the population has risen, from 9·1 lakhs in 1941 to 40·6 lakhs in 1971. According to the estimate of the Master Plan of Delhi, formulated quite a few years ago, the population of Delhi would be 50 lakhs in 1980. But these estimates of the Master Plan appear to have already been left behind by the estimates of the Expert Committee projections, according to which the population of Delhi would be 65·86 lakhs in 1980.

TABLE 3—*Population of Delhi Territory (1901—71)*

Year	Population	% growth-rate
1901	4,05,819	—
1911	4,13,851	2·0
1921	4,88,452	18·0
1931	6,36,246	30·3
1941	9,17,939	44·3
1951	17,44,072	90·0
1961	26,58,612	52·4
1971	40,65,698	52·9

If took thousands of years until 1971, for Delhi population to grow to 40·65 lakhs, but with the present growth rate, within next 30 years i.e. by the end of this century (in 2100) the population of Delhi would more than double itself and over step the 1 crore mark. Below given figures highlight the decennial percentage variation of rural and urban population in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1901.

TABLE 4—*Percentage variations in population 1901—71*

Decade	Percentage Variation during the decade		
	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population
1901—11	2·0	11·7	(—)8·2
1911—21	18·0	30·7	1·7
1921—31	30·3	47·0	2·6
1931—41	44·3	55·5	17·7
1941—51	90·0	106·6	39·9
1951—61	52·4	64·2	(—) 2·4
1961—71	52·9	54·6	39·9

Density of Population

If we compare the figure of Delhi's density with that of other States Union Territories, we find that the figure for Delhi is the highest. Below are given the densities of first ten States Union Territories of India.

TABLE 5—*Density of Population in first ten States/ Union Territories of India, 1971*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Density per Sq. Kilometre
	INDIA	178
1	Delhi (Union Territory)	2,738
2	Chandigarh (Union Territory)	2,257
3	L.M. & A. Islands (U.T.)	994
4	Pondicherry (U.T.)	983
5	Kerala	549
6	West Bengal	504
7	Bihar	324
8	Tamil Nadu	317
9	Uttar Pradesh	300
10	Punjab	269

Source : Pocket Book of Population Statistics (1972) the Registrar General, India.

Density Variation

The density varies enormously in various parts of the Union Territory of Delhi. This will be evident from the following table:–

TABLE 6—*Density of Population in different States of Delhi, 1961–1971*

Tract	Density Per Sq. Kms	
	1961	1971
BELHI	1,791	2,738
I Delhi Rural	258	403
II Delhi Urban	7,225	8,172
New Delhi Municipal Committee	6,119	7,061
Delhi Cantt.	840	1,334
D.M.C. Urban	8,561	9,119

The above table reveals that there are remarkable variations in density from area to area. A close study of table attempts to spell-out congestion ratio amongst the different tract of the territory. In 1971, the urban area under the Delhi Municipal Corporation had the highest degree of congestion as its density was 9119, as against 8561 in 1961. The reason is that DMC urban are a had a major concentration of industries and is also the centre of territory's Trade and Commerce. It also included the core of old Delhi.

According to the District Census, Handbook, Parts XA & B (1971—Delhi) P. 16. The Municipal Corporation (Urban) is presently a Service-cum-industrial town.

The main cause of this extra-ordinary high density is not so much the natural increase of population as in-migration. After the partition of the country, in the year 1947, a huge influx of population in-migrated to Delhi and at the 1951 census, the density shot up instantaneously from 1588 in 1941 to 3044 persons per sq. mile.

Delhi, besides being capital of India, also provides a good opportunity to the job seekers and wage-earners and remains a source of attraction for the in-migrants. Specially, the adjoining states around Delhi territory such as U.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, regularly send copious in-migrants to Delhi. At the time of 1961 census, 61·6% of the total population was reported to have in-migrated to Delhi. The table given below will certify the inflow of in-migrants to Delhi in 1961.

TABLE 7—*In-migrants to Delhi, 1961*

Place of Origin	In-migrants	% to total in-migrants
Uttar Pradesh	4,21,220	(25·7)
Punjab	3,40,604	(20·8)
Rajasthan	94,902	(5·8)
Pakistan	5,08,414	(31·0)
Others	2,72,947	(16·7)
Total	16,38,087	(100·00)

Source : District Census Handbook—1961 (Delhi) p. 20.

(The term referred to as in-migrants means those persons whose place of birth was outside the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi).

The above table shows that net in-migration from three states *i.e.*, U. P., Punjab, Rajasthan, jointly accounted for 52·3% of the total in-migrants.

Population in Towns and Villages :

The preponderant position of non-agricultural population is further reflected in the distribution of the population between ubran and rural areas. Since 1901, the rural population of Delhi has regularly been declining. From 40·6% in 1901, it has declined to 10·3% in 1971, as may be seen from table 8.

The present excessively uneven distribution between urban and rural population, with only a negligible proportion of people living in rural areas, reveals an index of urbanisation and consequent economic development of population.

TABLE 8—*Rural and Urban population of Delhi Territory (1901—71)*

Year	Population		
	Total	Urban	Rural
1901 . .	4,05,819 (100·0)	2,08,575 (51·4)	1,97,244 (48·6)
1911 . .	4,13,851 (100·0)	2,32,837 (56·3)	1,81,014 (43·7)
1921 . .	488,452 (100·0)	3,04,420 (62·3)	1,84,032 (37·7)
1931 . .	6,36,246 (100·0)	4,47,442 (70·3)	1,88,804 (29·7)
1941 . .	9,17,939 (100·0)	6,95,686 (75·8)	2,22,253 (24·2)
1951 . .	17,44,072 (100·0)	14,37,134 (82·4)	3,06,938 (17·6)
1961 . .	26,58,612 (100·0)	23,59,408 (88.7)	2,99,204 (11·3)
1971 . .	40,65,698 (100·0)	36,47,023 (89·7)	4,18,675 (10·3)

Language

The Eighth Schedule of the Consitution of India (Articles 344(1) and 351) enlists the following languages :

1.	Assamese	6.	Kashmiri	11.	Sanskrit
2.	Bengali	7.	Malyalam	12	Tamil
3.	Gujrati	8.	Marathi	13.	Telgu
4.	Hindi	9.	Oriya	14.	Urdu
5.	Kannada	10.	Punjabi	15.	Sindhi

Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the persons mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded (as defined in the 1971 Census

At the time of the 1971 census, the mother-tongue was recorded as returned by the person as his mother tongue. According to instructions the enumerators did not enter into any argument with an individual to record anything other than whatever was returned.

The table given below reveals that according to the 1971 census, 75·3% of the total population reported their mother-tongue as Hindi, while Punjabi stood at the second place (13·4%).

TABLE 9—*Speakers by Mother-tongue*

Mother-tongue	No. of Persons Speaking			
	1961	% to the total	1971	%to the total
Hindi . .	20,57,213	77·4	30,60,681	75·3
Punjabi .	3,16,672	11·9	5,48,088	13·4
Urdu . .	1,53,247	5·8	2,31,127	5·7
Others .	1,31,480	4·9	2,25,802	5·6
Total .	26,58,612	100·0	40,65,698	100·0

(1971 figures are Provisionals).

In 1961 and 1971, there has been a slight variation, in the percentages of Hindi add Punjabi speakers, the former registering a lower percentage while the latter has shown up a higher percentage. The speakers of other mother-tongues have also registered a substantial proportional increase.

Distribution According to Age-Groups

Usually the age-distribution of population is exhibited in the form of a pyramid. The pyramid representing the age-wise distribution with a broad base and a gradually narrowing top, and the population in lower age-group is more than the higher age-group.

The diagram if it is sketched from the data given in the table 10 will be like a pyramid and will indicate that there is a large concentration of population at the base of (36·7%) of all males and 41·0% of all females and a small survival of 4·3% of all males and females each at the highest age-group 60 +.

TABLE 10—*Age and Sex-wise Distribution of Population 1971*

Age-Group	Persons	Male	Female
0—14 . . .	1,570,880 (38·6)	829,817 (36·7)	741,063 (41·0)
15—19 . . .	419,455 (10·3)	234,308 (10·4)	185,147 (10·2)
20—24 . . .	413,523 (10·2)	231,397 (10·3)	182,126 (10·1)
25—29 . . .	353,015 (8·7)	199,023 (8·8)	153,992 (8·5)
30—39 . . .	552,531 (13·6)	314,505 (13·9)	238,026 (13·2)
40—49 . . .	374,392 (9·2)	225,081 (10·0)	149,311 (8·3)
50—59 . . .	206,646 (5·1)	126,223 (5·6)	80,423 (4·4)
60+ . . .	174,388 (4·3)	96,716 (4·3)	77,622 (4·3)
Age not stated . .	918 (0·0)	445 (0·0)	473 (0·0)
Total .	4,065,698 (100·0)	2,257,515 (100·0)	1,808,183 (100·0)

From the above table it is evident that persons below 15 years of age constitute 38·6% of the total population of Delhi. Working age-groups 15—59 consist of 59·0% of all males and 54·7% of the females and in 15—44, the reproductive age-group, 50·3% of all females. Persons above 50 years of age constitute only 9·4% with 9·9% of all males and 9·7% of all females. The dependency ratio comes to 680 persons of ages 0—14 plus 60+ per every 1000 persons in age-group 15—59.

Religion

Religion is one of the most basic cultural characteristics of the population. It is only the decennial censuses which provides an interesting picture of the religious persuations of the people. Data on religion yielded by the census are of great interest to the public as well as scholars.

Broadly speaking, of every 100 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi, 84 are Hindus, 6 Muslims, 1 Christian, 7 Sikhs, 1 Jain. Alike the 1961 Census, in 1971, too, Hindus largely outnumber other communities.

This will be evident from the table given below :

TABLE 11—*Population by Religions, in the 1961 and 1971 Census*

Religion	1961 Census	1971 Census
Hindus	2,234,597 (84·0)	3,407,835 (83·8)
Muslims	155,453 (5·95)	263,019 (6·5)
Christians	29,269 (1·1)	43,720 (1·1)
Sikhs	203,916 (7·7)	291,123 (7·2)
Buddhists	5,466 (0·2)	8,720 (0·2)
Jains	29,595 (1·1)	50,513 (1·2)
Other Religious Persuations	285 (0·0)	527 (0·0)
Religion not stated	31 (0·0)	241 (0·0)
Total	2,658,612 (100·0)	4,065,698 (100·0)

Source : Series 1, Paper 2 of 1972—Page XIII Registrar General, India.

Sex-wise Distribution of Population

According to the 1971 Census, the proportion of females to every thousand males was 801. The sex-ratio is revealed by the 1971 Census as also the previous censuses shows a marked excess of males over females. The table below gives sex-ratio in Delhi since 1901.

TABLE 12—*Sex-ratio (From 1901 to 1971) Delhi*

Year	Sex Ratio
1901	862
1911	792
1921	733
1931	722
1941	715
1951	768
1961	783
1971	801

In the 1971 Census, only in Kerala and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, females outnumbered males and their respective sex ratios were (1016) and (1007). The deficiency of females is a universal phenomenon. At the all India level as per the 1971 Census count, there were 930 females per every 1000 males.

The most probable explanation for this marked deficiency of females in Delhi can be due to the large scale made selective in migration.

The pre-ponderance of males over females in all the broad age-groups is also evident from the table given below :—

TABLE 13—*Sex-ratio by age-groups (1971)*

Age-Group	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
0—14	8,29,817	7,41,063	893
15—19	2,34,308	1,85,147	790
20—24	2,31,397	1,82,126	787
25—29	1,99,023	1,53,992	774
30—39	3,14,505	2,38,026	757
40—49	2,25,081	1,49,311	663
50—59	1,26,223	80,423	637
60+	96,716	77,622	803
A.N.S	445	473	1,063
total	2,257,515	18,08,183	801

The sex-ratio is highest (893) in age-group 0—14 followed by the age-group 60+ for which it is 803*.

*It decreases constantly for age-groups 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59.

Workers by Industrial Categories

The 1971 census made a departure from the previous census in the concept of workers as the 1961 concept tended to inflate the number of workers by including those who were basically non-workers like housewives, students etc., even though this participation was marginal. At the 1971 census, every individual was required to declare himself what according to him was his main activity. If his answer indicated that he was an economically active worker, he was classified as a worker, as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at household industry etc. as the case may be. On the other hand if his answer indicated that he was mainly engaged in non-economical activity such as household work, student, begger, etc., he was classified as a non-worker.

Because of the aforementioned conceptual change the data of workers by industrial categories are not comparable for 1961 and 1971. The following table gives the participation in work of population in Delhi by sex and rural and urban areas separately for 1961 and 1971.

TABLE 14—*Participation ratio and Depending Ratios in 1961 and 1971*

Particulars	Yoar	Total		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Population	1961	14,89,378	11,69,234	1,61,992	1,37,212	13,27,386	10,32,022
	1971	2257515	1808183	229424	189251	2028091	1618932
No. of workers	1961	77,8282	76,169	77475	30,161	700,807	46,008
	1971	11,4434	85963	103,576	78,84	10,38858	78,079
No. of Non- workers	1961	711,096	10,93,065	84,517	10,7051	62,65,79	98,6014
	1971 ·	111,50,81	17,22,220	12,58,48	181,367	98,9233	154,0853
Work Participation Rates	1961	52·3	6·5	47·8	22·0	52·8	4·5
	1971	50·6	4·8	45·1	4·2	51·2	4·8
Dependency ratio (Non-workers per 100 workers)	1961	..	211·1	..	178·0	..	215·9
	1971	..	231·0	..	275·6	..	226·5

It is clear from the above table that work participation rates have generally gone down during the decade basically due to the conceptual change in the definition of a worker. Even it is heartening to see that work participation rate has gone up in case of females in the urban area. Conversely the dependency ratio has gone up, comparatively much more in rural areas as compared to that in the urban areas.

The distribution of workers disclosed by 1971 census is as follows :—

TABLE 15—*Distribution of Workers by categories of work 1971*

Category of Work	Delhi total	Delhi Urban	N.D.M.C.	Delhi cantt.	D.M.C.	Delhi Rural
I As Cultivators	32,196	51,76	100	195	4881	27,020
	(2·6)	(0·5)	(0·1)	(0·8)	(0·5)	(24·2)
II Agricultural labourer	152169	36,03	34	135	3434	11,666
	(1·2)	(0·3)	(0·0)	(0·5)	(0·4)	(10·5)
III livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting& plantations, Orchards etc.	103,27	89,89	791	146	80,52	13,38
	(0·8)	(0·8)	(0·7)	(0·6)	(0·8)	(1·2)
IV Mining & Quarrying	30,64	102	11	..	91	29,62
	(0·3)	(0·0)	(0·0)	..	(0·0)	(2·6)
V Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and repairs.						
(a) Household Industry	27,930	251,07	458	69	24,580	28,23
	(2·3)	(2·3)	(0·4)	(0·3)	(2·5)	(2·5)
(b) Other than Household industry.	26,3655	24,2733	7108	14,08	23,4217	20,922
	(21·5)	(21·7)	(6·6)	(5·8)	(23·8)	(18·8)
VI Construction	65,138	61,517	75,36	14,93	524,88	36,21
	(5·3)	(5·5)	(7·0)	(6·1)	(5·3)	(3·3)
VII Trade and Commerce	244,597	239,719	13,947	1,049	2,24,723	4,878
	(19·9)	(21·5)	(13·0)	(4·3)	(22·8)	(4·4)
VIII Transport, Storage. & Communications	114,976	107,324	75,32	11,72	98620	76,52
	(9·4)	(9·6)	(7·0)	(4·8)	(10·0)	(6·9)
IX Other services	451,245	422,667	69,863	187,97	334,007	28,578
	(36·7)	(37·8)	(65·1)	(76·8)	33·9	(25·6)
All workers	122,8397	111,96,37	107,380	244,64	98,5093	1,11,460
	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)

What strikes attention is the high percentage (26·3) of workers in Manufacturing, Processing & Servicing and Repairs in Delhi M.C. (urban)

This together with 33·9% against other services forms over 60% signifying that Delhi M.C. (urban) is now a service-cum-manufacturing city. It was, as also N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. are predominantly service towns previously.

Vital Statistics

Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in the Union Territory of Delhi even before the implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (18 of 1969). Registration work in the Municipal Corporatian area is being done according to the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. 1957, Sections 394—396 and bye-laws made thereunder. The registration within the limits of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is governed by Section 188(C) and sub-section (1) of Section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, while in the case of Delhi Cantonment Board, it was carried out under clause (i) of Section 281 of Cantonments Act 1924. In the rural area of the Corporation Statistics of the registration are collected under the Panchayat Raj Act 1959.

Administration of Registration Machinery

The Director of Health Services, Delhi Administration has been appointed as the Chief Registrar of births and deaths under the Act and is the Chief Executive authority in the Union Territory for the purpose.

For the purposes of registration of births and deaths, the Union Territory of Delhi is divided into four areas *viz.*, Delhi Municipal Corporation (urban), D.M. Corporation (rural), New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board.

Notification of Births & Deaths

The notification enforcing the births and deaths Act 1969, from 1st July 1970 in the Union Territory of Delhi was issued in the Gazetteer of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 3(1) dated the 29th June, 1970. The Delhi Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 were framed under the provisions of the Act and came into force with effect from 1st January, 1971.

According to the Act, it is the duty of the head of household or in his absence of the person who is so recognised to register the occurence of any child-birth, live-birth or still birth within seven days of occurence in the nearest Registration Centre for the purpose. Similarly, events of death are required to be registered within 3 days from the date of occurence.

Samyle Registeration Scheme:

The statutory registration is still quite deficient in coverage and quite some vital events are missed.

With a view to assess the birth and death rates the basic ingredients of growth most accurately the Registrar General, India, introduced a "Sample Registration Scheme". The "Sample Registration of Births and Deaths" primarily aims to provide accurately estimated statistics of birth and death rates, separately for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas of Delhi, presently the scheme is functioning in 40 units with effect from 1st August, 1967 while in another 40 units the scheme is in operation since 1st January 1968. Delhi Cantonment Board area is excluded from this scheme.

In rural areas, a teacher, (part-time enumerator) and in urban areas a full time enumerator maintains a continuous record of births and deaths as they occur to the usual residents is their sample units.

Once in every six months, the supervisory staff conducts a retrospective survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events in respect of the sample unit.

The enumerator's record and the results of the half yearly survey are matched on a unitary basis and un-matched and partially matched events are further verified in the field. Thereafter an unduplicated count of births and deaths is derived from which the vital rates are calculated.

In Delhi, the "Sample Registration Scheme" is being executed by the Director of Census Operations, Delhi.

Source :—Sample Registration Bulletin, Vol. VI No. January-March 1972. The Registrar General, India.

The following table summarises the vital rates in Delhi since 1931 on the basis of available information. It is clear that death rate has visibly come down drastically to about 8·0 while birth rate is rather very sluggishly coming down.

TABLE 16—*Birth & Death Rates in Delhi*

Death/ year	According to Census Actuary		Accordidng to statutary registration		According to sample Registration System	
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate..	Death Rate	Birth rate	Death Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921-30	38·7	29·2				
1931-40	38·5	22·5				
1941-50	29·9	14·1				
1951-60	29·7	89·4				
1961			29·1	8·2		
1966			28·7	7·5		
1967			28·7	7·5		
1968			26·7	7·1	34·2	8·0
1969			26·9	7·8	34·0	8·2
1970			25·6	7·5	31·5	7·9

Source :— Cols. 2-3 General Report 1951 Census Delhi.
Cols. 4-5 Statistical Handbook Delhi-1973 Bureaus of E & S Delhi.
Cols. 6-7 Sample Registration Bulletin, Rural & Urban Rates combined on the basis of Rural & Urban proportion of 10·3, 89·7 as per 1971 Census.

Tenure System

Administrative Developmental and miscellaneous activities :

In Delhi Union Territory, the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954 as amended in 1956, 1965 and 1969 applies. Under the Delhi Reforms Act, two types of tenurial status are in force the Bhumidar and the Assami. Their legal definitions are as follows :—

BHUMIDAR—A person who holds land directly and is liable to pay land revenue for that land to the State.

ASSAMI—Person who holds land from a tenure holder or Goan Sabha and is liable to pay the rent therefor to the tenure holder or Goan Sabha, as may be agreed upon between him and his land holder or Goan Sabha as the case may be, subject to the condition that it shall not exceed 1/5th of the produce of the land of four times the land revenue payable for the land held by the Assami whichever is less.

The distribution of holdings by size-groups as per latest available revenue records is as follows :—

Size of Holdings	No. of Households
Below 1 acre	29,830
1—1·9 acres	9,256
2—4·9 acres	10,550
5—9·9 acres	5,553
10—14·9 acres	1,565
15—24·9 acres	1,173
25 and above	524
	58,451

It is clear that around 51% holdings are of below 1 acre and 33·9% of size 1—1·49 acres. The rest bigger holdings are distributed among 15·1% households. With the enforcement of Delhi Land Holding (Ceiling) Act 1960, 20 holdings were affected resulting in the acquirement of 201 hectares of surplus land. For further details regarding land tenure system and distribution of holdings by size-groups in Delhi refer to table 6·102.

The consolidation of holdings started in 1965-66 and has till 1970-71 covered 20 villages, covering about 12,305 acres of land.

For further details regarding consolidation of holdings reference may be made to table 6·103.

Land Revenue

Land Revenue ranged from about Rs. 5·7 lakhs to Rs. 41·0 lakhs during 1961-62 to 1965-66. Whereafter the recovery has sagged down year after year to Rs. 13·61 lakhs in 1969-70. Against the demand of each year recovery has at the most been only about 1/3rd every year. The minimum recovery was 5·8% in 1964-65 and maximum of 36·4% in 1965-66, when the demand was also the highest during the decade. Table 6·101 gives the details of demand and recovery during each year of the decade.

Graddan & Ghoodans:

A land covering 301 acres in 58 villages was placed at the disposal of Gram Samities.

Food control & Rationing Measures:

Table 6·201 lists the measures enforced in this connection alongwith the year of instituting them. The main Statutes which were invoked are

the essential commodity Act 1955 and the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 in respect of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene, cement, salt and hydrogenated oils and tyres and Sec. 3 of the East Punjab Control of Bricks Supplies Act 1949 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi for bricks distribution, movement and prices.

For purposes of development, Delhi rural is divided into 5 Development Blocks—Alipur, Mehrauli, Shahdara, Kanjhawla and Najafgarh. They are all National Extension Service Blocks. Alipur was the first to be started in Oct. 1952. Then came Shahdara in October, 1955, Kanjhawla in October, 1958 and finally Mehrauli and Najafgarh in April 1961. Table 6·301 presents their particulars alongwith year-wise expenditure figures during the decade. It shows that the annual expenditure on each is around 1 lakh of rupees, irrespective of the population or area. Shahdara is the smallest block with 33,861 population and 16,259 acres of area and Najafgarh is the biggest with 118,588 population and 77,306 acres of area as per the 1971 Census figures. The expenditure on them during 1969-70 as, however, been quite equal viz. Rs. 1,01,087and Rs. 1,01,282 respectively.

Progress and Achievements of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme

Prior to the introduction of Community Development and Nationa Extension Service Programme, the activities connected with Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Panchayat Departments were under the administrative control of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

The First Five Year Plan laid great stress on rural development and with a view to affectively coordinate the activities of all the Development agencies working for the rural areas the Development Department as such came into existence under the Development Commissioner in 1953, who is also ex-office Secretary (Development) and is administratively responsible for the activities in the field of agriculture. animal husbandry, cooperation, scil conservation, afforestation, panchyats, sludge distribution etc. He has also to coordinate the activities of Industries, Education, Health, and Sanitation Deptt. etc. so far as working in rural area of Delhi is concerned.

Organisational Set-up:

With a view to streamline the activities of the Development Department, it was re-organised into the following four units to deal with the subjective shown against each.

(*a*) Unit I—Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Forests, Horticulture, Manure & Slunge distribution and Minor irrigation.

(*b*) Unit II—Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries.

(*c*) Unit III—Co-operation

(*d*) Unit IV—Administration including Panchayat.

After a while, with the creation of new post of Registrar, Co-operative Socities to work as the head and ex-officio Administrative Secretary of the Co-operative Deptt., it was separated from the Development Department in 1965. Except these changes the above set-up continues functioning upto this time. However, the Development Commissioner continues to be the Secretary (Co-operation).

UNIT IV :—This unit is headed by the Development Commissioner who is assisted by three Assistant Development Commissioners, Administration, Accounts and Panchayats.

Assistant Development Commissioner (administration

He co-ordinates all the activities of the subordinate offices so far as administration matters are concerned.

Asstt. Development Commissioner (Accounts)

He supervises the accounts and budget of all) the subordinate offices and is also responsible to Development Commissioner.

Assistant Development Commissioner (panchayat)

He is responsible for enforcing the Panchayat Raj Act., 1959 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

There are 195 panchayats and 23 circle panchayats in the Union Territory of Delhi. Goan panchayats have executive powers while circle panchayats have judicial powers. Assistant Development Commissioner (Panchayats) is also the Director of Panchayats and is assisted in his work by the Block Development Officers.

The election of Pradhans, members of Goan panchayats and Panch of Circle Panchayats is held directly by Goan Sabha. The Goan Panchayats raise their funds by leasing out the Goan Sabha land, ponds, sale of trees and dead animals. With a view to provide additional financial assistance to the panchayats, a scheme for creating remunerative assets has been formulated. This scheme aims at providing financial assistance to Goan Panchayats both in the shape of loan (50%) and

subsidy (50%) so as to enable them to create remunerative assets such as *Chakies*, shopping centres and tube-wells etc.

There are five Block Panchayat Samities in each of the five blocks. All the pradhans, councillors and members of Parliament of the Block are members of Block Development Samiti which is a non-statutory body.

UNIT I :—This unit is headed by Project Officer who is assisted at headquarters by a number of subjects matter specialists in agronomy, seed development, plant protection, fruit and vegetables, applied nutrition etc. Main functions and services rendered by this office are as under :—

(*a*) Imparting scientific knowledge to the farmers through demonstrations and organisations and organisations of farmers training camps.

(*b*) Production and distribution of improved seeds.

(*c*) Distribution of improved agricultural implements and imported tractors.

(*d*) Distribution of chemical fertilizers and sludge.

(*e*) Distribution of pesticides for control of crop pests, diseases and rodents.

(*f*) Conservation of soil erosion and control of soil alkanity and salanity.

(*g*) Afforestation of panchayats land, planting of trees on road sides and other pub lic places in the rural areas.

(*h*) Popularization of vegetable growing in the rural area and development of kitchen garden area.

(*i*) Implementation of applied nutrition programme.

(*j*) Conduct of crop cutting experiments to estimate the production of principal crops *viz.*, bajra and paddy in the kharif and wheat gram and barley in the rabi seasons.

Intensive Agricultural Development Programme has been further strengthened with the following additional programmes :—

(*i*) Crash programme for vegetable production.

(*ii*) High yielding varieties programme.

(*iii*) Multiple cropping programme.

(*iv*) Marginal farmers agricultural labourers development agency.

All the above mentioned programmes are executed through block agencies. There are five blocks headed by Block Development Officers. These B.D.O.'s are assisted in their field work by Extension Officer Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operative and Panchayats at Block headquarters and village level workers at village level.

Minor Irrigation

On account of great emphasis on irrigation, the activities of minor irrigation cell in the unit I were greatly enlarged and a full fledged Executive Engineer, (Minor Irrigation) was appointed to look after the maintenance and running of existing state tubewells and installation of new State tubewells. Executive Engineer (Minor irrigation) is assisted by a number of Asstt. Engineer and Section Officers in his work. Major activities of this unit are maintenance of existing tubewell, sinking of new tubewells, maintenance and extension of fluent irrigation from the sewage plants and maintenance and repairs of existing bunds and construction of new bunds to stop soil erosion.

This unit has so far installed 46 State tubewells and work on another 60 tubewells is in progress which is likely to be completed soon.

TABLE 1—*Net and Gross area sown and irrigated (acres)*

Year	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped areas	Net irrigated	Gross area Irrigated
1966–67 . . .	1,99,156	63,307	2,62,463	89,097	1,06,664
1967–68 . . .	2,03,143	84,462	2,87,605	62,463	77,323
1968–69 . . .	1,90,854	56,293	2,47,147	105,178	1,33,604
1969–70 . . .	1,97,650	75,578	2,73,228	115,287	1,41,920

M/P(N)4DCO Delhi—4

TABLE 2—*Cropwise area in Delhi (in acres)*

Year	Wheat	Gram	Bajra	Rice	Others
1966—67	80,920	27,885	41,901	3543	41,139
1967—68	93,739	39,626	49,699	5021	48,228
1968—69	1,03,395	11,428	47,271	7754	29,289
1969—70	1,10,599	14,174	51,299	6880	29,566
1970—71	1,12,371	24,560	58,378	5877	33,857

TABLE 3—*Area under High Yielding varieties (in acres)*

Year	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Paddy
1966-67	3,209	750	400	160
1967-68	12,577	8,335	540	437
1968-69	67,358	10,970	720	4,186
1969-70	75,347	22,276	1,835	6,730
1970-71	91,819	33,622	1,457	4,806

TABLE 4—*Area under vegetables (in acres)*

Year	Area
1966-67	27,911
1967-68	29,016
1968-69	36,534
1969-70	40,060
1970-71	44,566

TABLE 5—*Area, Production and yield rate of Principal crops*
(Area in hectares, production in metric tonnes, yield rates: in Kgs/hect.)

Year	Wheat			Bajra			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield rate	Area	Production	Yield rate	Area	Production	Yield rate
1963-64	32,507	32,514	1,000	14,942	7,156	479	3,073	458	149
1964-65	31,868	38,608	1,212	16,133	3,321	206	3,489	521	149
1965-66	29,676	40,081	1,351	17,421	8,128	467	3,282	636	194
1966-67	32,747	47,000	1,435	16,957	11,240	663	4,919	1,192	242
1967-68	37,935	73,835	1,967	20,112	5,765	287	6,128	1,115	182
1968-69	41,842	68,967	1,648	19,130	13,992	731	2,456	2,015	820
1969-70	44,758	75,417	1,685	20,760	17,596	848	2,714	1,908	703
1970-71	45,475	87,903	1,933	23,625	23,153	980	2,050	1,933	943

Year	Gram			Rice		
	Area	Production	Yield rate	Area	Production	Yield rate
1963-64	25,867	11,176	432	719	453	630
1964-65	16,644	11,176	671	1,089	415	381
1965-66	11,456	5,893	510	1,066	452	424
1966-67	11,285	5,000	443	1,434	1,003	699
1967-68	16,036	19,139	1,194	2,032	2,777	*1,367
1968-69	4,625	2,687	581	3,138	3,395	*1,082
1969-70	5,736	4,201	701	2,784	4,066	*1,460
1970-71	9,939	5,685	572	2,378	2,359	992

* Production in terms of paddy.

TABLE 6—*Distribution of Fertilizers (in tonnes)*

Year	Nitrogeneous	Phosphatic	Pottasic
1966-67	4,546	520	..
1967-68	6,496	961	42
1968-69	10,470	1,555	79
1969-70	10,752	1,232	126
1970-71	12,588	2,069	241

TABLE 7—*No. of Tractors distributed*

Year	Nos.
1967-68	—
1968-69	30
1969-70	10
1970-71	25

TABLE 8—*No. of Tube-wells and area irrigated*

Year	No. of Tubewells	Additional area irrigated
		(in acres)
1967-68	114	913
1968-69	287	2456·5
1969-70	614	52·9
1970-71	285	2452

TABLE 9—*Electric Connections sanctioned*

Year	Nos.
1967	..
1968	10
1969	1
1970	10
1971	8

Unit II, Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries:

This office is headed by Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry who at his headquarters is assisted by a number of specialists such as—

1. Rinderpest Officers
2. Livestock Officer
3. Officer Incharge of Semen Bank
4. Animal Husbandry-cum-Poultry specialist
5. Asstt. Research Officer, Poultry.

The Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) is assisted by a Farm Superintendent in the poultry development programme and Deputy Warden (Fisheries) in the fisheries development programme.

Main functions and services rendered by this department are—

1. To control and eradicate contagious diseases of live-stock by prophylacted vaccination.
2. To treat sick livestock.
3. To improve breed of livestock.
4. To tackle the problem of stray and infirm cattle.
5. To help production of protein rich food like milk, eggs and fish.
6. To produce and to supply good quality breeding chicks to poultry farm.
7. To render all extension services like control of poultry diseases by preventing inocculation against R.K.D. and Fowl prox.
8. To impart poultry training and technical know-how to poultry farmers.
9. To give technical advice in poultry farming.
10. To improve socio-economic conditions of fishermen.
11. To produce and to supply good quality fish seed.
12. To enable people to earn their livelihood through dairy, poultry and fisheries.

Unit III, Co-operative Societies:

In 1970-71, there were 2285 co-operative societies running with a membership of about 4·80 lakhs. They had about Rs. 42 crores as working capital, Rs. 5 crores as share capital and assets worth Rs. 25 crores.

For agricultural development, loans amounting to Rs. 74 lakhs were distributed by the cooperative during 1970-71 itself. In all a sum of Rs. 1 crore is loaned out presently. The Delhi State Cooperative Bank has distributed so far long term loans amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs to farmers.

The annual consumption of manures sold by the 145 manure selling centres of the Delhi State Cooperative Marketing Federation now touches the figures of Rs. 40 lakhs. Besides, the federation also arranges for improved seeds and

implements. Further, the federation also sold consumer goods worth Rs. 11 lakhs during 1969-70, through its 280 cooperative stores. In 1969-70, 2 big fair price consumer stores were opened to supply basic-necessity goods.

A Central Credit Federation was set-up to extend loans to members of 270 primary house-building societies of the territory.

Two emporiums, one at Chandni Chowk and the other at Connaught Place were opened to sell the products of 349 small scale industrial cooperative societies of the territory.

In order to provide relief to weaker sections, two cooperative societies each of bullock cart drivers and tonga drivers were set up. A sizeable number, 112 tonga drivers have joined these societies raising a share capital of Rs. 6,970. Government will advance loans to these societies, for the purchase of horses and tongas.

Table No. 6·303 gives a complete picture of cooperative societies during the decade.

Family Planning

There are now 72 family planning clinics in Delhi excluding two mobile clinics. They are dispersed throughout the territory. This number is more than double the number of 30 in 1960-61. These clinics have been responsible for covering 37,148 females with I.U.C.D. and 29,236 sterilisations. Table 6·401 gives the performance of each of the clinics during 1970-71. These clinics are working under different agencies which are autonomous bodies, Defence Organisations, Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi Administration, Director General of Health Services, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and voluntary Organisations. The two mobile units are managed by Central Family Planning Institute and New Delhi Family Planning Association.

Crimes and Justice

With the fast increase in population, incidence of crimes is also mounting up. As against 55 murder cases registered in 1960, as many as 123 cases were registered in 1970. The trend over the years is an increasing one. Similarly cases of dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft and attempt to murder also show an increasing trend. Table 6·510 gives the details of the incidence of crimes in Delhi during the decade. Table 6·502 gives the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted or convicted during each year of the decade under different offences in the different police districts of Delhi; table 6·503 gives the distribution of convicts by age-group, sex and nature of crime, and table 6·504, gives the distribution of convicts by the nature of punishment awarded.

Maintenance of Law and Order

To improve the law and order machinery and administrative conditions in Delhi, a new district is created and a women magistrate is designated as its head. The new district brings the total number of districts in the Union Territory of Delhi to five. It will consist of police station areas of Chanakya Puri, Connaught Place, Parliament Street, Tilak Marg and Tughlak Road.

Till the end of last decade (1970-71) there were four districts i.e. North, South, Central and New Delhi. These were divided into 12 sub-divisions or police circles. There were in all 43 police stations with a total police strength of 6,328 upto constable level. There were 7 Offices of Superintendent of Police and higher ranks, 20 Deputy-Assistant Superintendents, 54 Inspectors, 425 Sub-inspectors, 833 head constables and 4,655 Constables. Table 6·702 gives the strength of the police force in Delhi since 1961. These figures as presented in table 6·702 pertain to the four police districts. Besides, there are the investigation, traffic, crime and railways, Security, Communication and transport and foreigners regional registration branches under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Delhi. Further there is also a sizeable Armed Police force corresponding to four battalions. The police force is fast expanding and acquiring modern instruments to increase it effectiveness. There is one central control station keeping a round-the-clock watch through telephones, and 36 wireless fitted vans which continuously going round the territory. The cost of wireless equipments purchased amounted to over Rs. 4·5 lakhs and teleprinter machines have been installed at 5 places.

Jails in Delhi

There is one central Tihar Jail in Delhi with proposals to set up another at Ghonda Village near Timarpur and a sub-jail at Kalkaji. The average number of prisoners in Tihar Jail ranges around 2,000. The Tihar jail has a farm attached to it which extends over 84 acres of which 59 acres are under the plough. In 1970-71 the cost of production was about Rs. 1 lakh. Besides, prisoners are imparted training in Cottage and small scale industries to enable them to earn their bread with dignity after release. These industries earned over Rs. 4 lakhs during 1970-71. Books and periodicals are provided from Delhi Public Library. Besides, there is a provision

for teaching illiterate prisoners. For their entertainment, the jail has a television set and arranges for cultural programmes and movie shows. The jail has a band of its own which is played every evening.

Working of Untouchability Act

There were quite a negligible reporting of cases registered under sections 3 to 7 of the untouchability Act during the decade as not more than 4 cases were reported in any of the 10 years. In all 25 cases were reported during the decade, of which 5 were cancelled and proceedings instituted in the remaining 20 cases. Conviction took place in only 4 cases, as 13 cases got acquitted, the party was untraceable in one case and two cases remained under trial. Table 6·704 gives the full picture of the decade.

Excise and Motor Tax receipts

Table 6·901 presents the year-wise receipts from these duties and taxes during the decade. Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classified as foreign liquor fetch the highest duty which stood at about Rs. 2·7 crores in 1969-70. It is followed by duty on distillery spirit which fetched over Rs. 75 lakhs during 1969-70. Next come the receipt from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines, Rs. 13·9 lakhs, duties on medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol, opium etc. Rs. 6·4 lakhs, licence fee duty from hemp drugs, Rs. 4·3 lakhs, receipts from motor spirit Rs. 3·7 lakhs and duty on opium Rs. 60 thousand during 1969-70.

Sales-tax, Entertainment-tax, Stamps and land Revenue

The realisation of Sales Tax reached a figure of over Rs. 22·6 crores in 1969-70 as against only Rs. 5·9 crores in 1961-62. This includes both local and central sales tax realisations. The number of dealers registered under local Act, ranged from 16616 in 1960-61 to 35,947 in 1969-70. While under central Act the figure ranged from 12391 in 1960-61 to 28,798 in 1969-70. Next comes Stamp duty which fetched slightly over Rs. 2 crores in 1969-70 as against about Rs. 1 crore in 1961-62. Entertainment tax also reached a sum of over Rs. 2 crores in 1969-70 from about Rs. 54 lakhs in 1961-62. Recoveries from Land revenue ranged from Rs. 1·4 lakhs to Rs. 3·8 lakhs during the decade.

Table 6·902 summaries these receipts from year to year from 1961-62 to 1969-70.

Registered documents and value of properties transferred

Registration of documents has consistently been going up. The number of compulsory registrations of immovable properties rose to 37,449 in 1970 as against 23,535 in 1961 and similarly of optional registrations from 496 in 1961 to 6,205 in 1970. Registration of moveable property has been fluctuating. The transference of immovable property through registered documents in terms of aggregate value was of about Rs. 335 crores and of movable property of about Rs. 37 lakhs during the decade netting total receipts of little over one crore of rupees. Table 6·903 gives the details of registered documents and value of properties transferred.

CHAPTER VII

Organs of Democratic Decentralization

The Union Territory of Delhi has a manifold administrative set-up. The Census of 1941 saw Delhi still as the Chief Commissioner's Province with no change in its areas or boundaries. The position continued to be so even after the advent of independence and partition. On January 26th, 1950, when the new Constitution of India came into force and India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, Delhi attained the status of a Part 'C' State, with a separate Vidhan Sabha of its own. The Chief Commissioner's office remained intact, but he became a mere figure-head, the real power being transferred to the Chief Minister and his Cabinet.

In accordance with the provisions of the State Reorganisation Act 1956 and the Constitution Seventh Amendment Act 1956, the Part 'C' states were abolished and Delhi became a Union Territory in 1956 to be administered by the President and its Vidhan Sabha was dissolved.

A radical change ensued in the administrative set-up in 1958 when the Municipal Corporation Act came into force and the Municipal Corporation for Delhi came into being with the result that all the minor local bodies functioning in Delhi excepting the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt., merged with the Municipal Corporation to form one large body which covered all the remaining urban and rural areas of Delhi. The area covering Connaught Place and Central Secretariat fell within the purview of the NDMC and the rest of the area of Delhi under D.M.C. Except a small area of Cantonment which fell under the jurisdiction of the Cantt. Board.

The functions which were previously within the jurisdiction of the 10 local bodies existing prior to the formation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, were taken over by Delhi Municipal Corporation. Moreover, functions pertaining to health, education and local-self Govt. were taken over by D.M.C. from the Chief Commissioner.

To come back to the administrative set up of Delhi, we find therefore, that on top of the hierarchy is the Central Govt. followed by Delhi Administration which is comprised of a number of departments dealing with education, health industries etc. of Delhi. The Delhi Administration is headed by the Lt. Governor. The local bodies namely the NDMC, DMC and Cantt. Board constitute the lowest wing of the hierarchy. Further with the enactment of the Delhi Development Act 1957 (61 of 1957), there came into being the Delhi Development Authority for the development of Delhi according to plan and for matters ancilliary thereto.

The Metropolitan Council is more or less a body with no legislative powers but it is nonetheless a decision making body. However, the executive council is the more important one and the Lt. Governor is on the head of these two Councils. The members of Metropolitan Council, DMC and Cantt. Board are elected but membership to NDMC is through nomination.

On the 5th of March 1971 the Lok Sabha elections took place and on the 11th of March results of the elected candidates for 7 seats of Delhi Lok Sabha were announced.

A brief survey of the elections of the local bodies and Panchayats (Table 7·102) reveals that in the Cantt. Board elections during 1961, 1966 and 1970 the number of seats remained the same with no increase or decrease i.e. 14 seats out of which one was reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates.

However, a survey of the Gram Panchayat Elections shows that the number of seats in 1961 was 1638 and increased by 91 seats in 1966 and decreased by 576 seats in 1970 and the no. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes was 314 in 1961, increasing by 26 seats in 1966 and decreased by 30 seats in 1970.

When we take into account the rural sector of Delhi the organs of decentralization are the Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj Act came into force in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act in 1954. The first Gaon Panchayat Elections were held in Dec. 1959.

The rural area of the Union Territory of Delhi is segregated into 204 Gaon Sabha areas and each area has an executive body known as the Gaon Panchayat. The Gaon Panchayat has a Pradhan and members all elected on the basis of adult franchise.

All cultivable land and other items of public amenities like tanks, ponds, water channel or any bazar or mela organized vests with the Panchayats or Gaon Sabha.

Amongst the main duties entrusted to the Gaon Sabhas are the development and improvement of agriculture animal husbandry and horticulture consolidation of holdings development of cottage industries and other such similar duties.

Circle Panchayat

The 204 Gaon Sabha areas have been grouped into 23 circles each with a circle Panchayat consisting of 2 Panches for a population of 1,000 and 3 Panches for a Population of more than 1,000 elected by the Constituent Gaon Sabha. The Panches in turn choose their own circle sarpanch and Naib Sarpanch.

Two principal duties are entrusted to the Circle Panchayats namely the development of the villages within their jurisdiction and the work that supersedes the Gaon Sabhas.

Panchayati adalats

Apart from the above-mentioned duties of the circle Panchayats they also provide Panches for the Panchayati Adalats which imposes fine on the defaulter, but it cannot award punishment of imprisonment. The Senior Sub-Judge, Revenue Collector and the ADM are competent to dead with Revisions and Petitions depending on whether the suit is civil or revenue or criminals. Expenses on and income from circle Panchayats are charged from and distributed to the Goan Sabha of the Circle in equal proportions.

Block Panchayat Samiti

A Block Panchayat Samiti has been set up through executive orders to fill up the gap in the tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions in Delhi. There is a Block Panchayat Samiti for each of the five blocks namely Alipur, Khaniawala,Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. These Samities comprises of members of Parliament, Members of Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Councillors from respective blocks with B.D.O. as its member-Secretary and the Samities elect their own chairman. The term of the Block Panchayat Samiti is one year.

The Samiti advices the administration regarding development schemes and disbursement of loans and advances to Gram Panchayat.

Receipts and expenditure of Gram Panchayat is given in table 7·106.

CHAPTER VIII

The over-all View of Union Territory of Delhi

Delhi is the seat of Central Government, a centre for educational and cultural activities and the biggest trading centre in northern India. It is also coming up fast in industrial development with a predominance of small-scale industries which are employment oriented. The last decade saw the emergence of Delhi as the nerve centre of small scale industries which have been spilt over to a few peripheral towns viz. Sonepat, Ballabgarh, Faridabad and Ghaziabad of adjoining states of Haryana and U.P.

Condition of Life

The first spurt in population came just at the wake of independence in 1947 itself. The influx of refugees formed nearly 61% of total increase of population of about 741 thousand during 1941—51 and that too in a short span of 1-2 years. The enormous proliferation of governmental activities after independence also ensued since 1947. The momentum thus setting in, the urban area of Delhi started expanding in a most uncontrolled manner, the old areas densifying and the new colonies coming up. The population of Delhi urban was 14,37,134 in 1951 which rose to 23,59,408 in 1961 and to 36,47,023 in 1971. Amongst the top four urban agglomerations of India, Delhi Urban agglomeration comes next to Madras Urban agglomeration in growth of population during 1961—71. In density, however, it comes after Calcutta U.A. and Bombay U.A. However, the density varies from zone to zone in Delhi U.A. The city Sadar-Paharganj area being most densely populated with a mere 4% of the area housed 30% of Delhi population in 1961 and the density was estimated at 55,000 persons per km^2. The densities of small areas like Mori gate (193,279 per km^2). Bazar Sita Ram (188,792 per km^2) and Suiwalan (180,390 per km^2) were comparable to the highest in world*. These areas have further densified during the last decade. Besides, the tran syamuna area has shown, quick densification and numerous unauthorised colonies have come up like mushroom growths. One can well imagine the serial socio-economic problems arising out of such dense localities. On the other hand, New Delhi Municipal Committee remained 'The most planned and beautiful city to the east of Suez'. The expansions in the south and west of Delhi were quite planned in the beginning but their growth is also getting marred by pockets of unauthorised areas and colonies coming up. The number of squatters which was estimated at 2·56 lakhs in 1956 at the time of formulation of the Master Plan, is estimated to have increased to about 5 lakhs in 1971 as per information collected by the Election Commission of India. This population living in juggis, tents and similar improvised structure, is obviously devoid of the basic services and amenities. The thousands of houseless who work during the day mostly as casual labourers, rickshaw pullers, attendants in tea stalls, small restaurants etc. and sleep on pavements during the night, also highlight the melodrama.

Basic Economy

The basic economy of the urban areas is based mainly on services, industries and trade and commerce, the three engaging 37·8%, 24·0% and 21·5% of all workers as per the 1971 census. The remaining 16·7% of workers are distributed amongst activities Transport, Storage and Communications 9·6% construction, 5·5%, Livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 0·8% and agriculture 0·8%. The N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. are highly service oriented with 65·1% and 76·8% of workers engaged in service while trade and commerce accounts for 13·0% and 4·3% of workers respectively and industries 7·0% and 6·1% of workers respectively. Delhi M.C. (urban) has only 33·9% of workers in services, 26·3% in industries and 22·8% in trade and commerce. It has, therefore, come up with service-cum-manufacturing as its functional classification as per the 1971 census. The rural areas of Delhi which are diminishing in areas due to continuous urbanisation comprise only about 10% of Delhi U.T's population. Agriculture which should have been the main stay of their economy, now accounts for only 34·7% of workers while services and manufacturing account for 25·6% and 21·3% of workers respectively.

Delhi has the highest per capita income in the country—Rs. 1428 at current prices 1970-71. It towers high up Punjab which comes next with a per capita income of Rs. 945 only. According to the figures of State income of Delhi by industrial origin at current prices major share, Rs. 13,848 lakhs, is contributed by manufacturing, followed by public administration Rs. 95,06 lakhs, trade, storage, hotels and restaurants Rs. 8,694 lakhs,

*Techno-economic Survey of Delhi (NCAEB).

other services Rs. 6,033 lakhs and transport and communication Rs. 5,224 lakhs. The contribution of other sectors of economy is way down at Rs. 5,412 lakhs from real estate and owner-ship of dwellings, Rs. 3,061 lakhs from banking and insurance, Rs. 3,258 lakhs from agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing Rs. 2,753 lakhs from construction, Rs, 1,001 lakhs from electricity and water supply and Rs. 41 lakhs from mining and quarrying. The following table summarises the net value added by different sectors of economy to the State Income during the end years of the decade :—

TABLE 1—*State Income of Delhi Rs. (in lakhs)*

Sector	Net State income 1960-61	State Income 1970-71		
		At current prices	At 1960-61 prices	Growth rate 1960—70 (Col. 2 & 4)
1	2	3	4	5
(*i*) Agriculture, Forestry, Logging & Fishing . .	1,233 (6·2)	3,258 (5·7)	1,544 (4·7)	25·2
(*ii*) Mining, Manufacturing, construction, electricity, Gas & Water Supply .	7,429 (37·4)	17,643 (31·1)	10,476 (32·2)	41·0
(*iii*) Transport, Commerce, Trade Storage & Hotels . .	3,654 (18·4)	13,918 (24·5)	7,995 (24·5)	118·8
(*iv*) Other Services including Public Administration Banking, insurance and Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings . .	7,562 (38·0)	22,012 (38·7)	12,560 (38·6)	66·1
Total .	19,878 (100·0)	56,831 (100·0)	32,575 (100·0)	63·9

Source—Delhi Statistical Handbook 1973 Bureau of E & S, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

It is clear from the above table that the agriculture sector is going down in relative importance. Its rate of growth during the decade has also been the lowest, about 2·5% per annum. The maximum growth (11·7% per annum) has been affected by transport, commerce, trade, storage and hotels. Its share in the State income has also gone up from 18·4% to 24·5% during the decade. It is note-worthy that both of its constituent activities transport and communications, and trade, storage, hotels and restaurants have more than doubled the absolute income during the decade. Next comes the fourth sector of services etc. which has registered an average growth of 6·6% per annum during the decade and its contribution in the State income has also increased to 38·6% from 38·.0%. It may be noted here that the share of Banking and Insurance to State income doubled and that of the other three constituent activities-real estate, public administration and other services of this sector also consistently increased. In the second sector mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply, the overall growth has been of 4·1% per annum. But its share in the State income has gone down from 37·4% in 1960-61 to 32·2% in 1970-71. It is due to a decrease in construction activities in real and comparative terms during 1970-71 as compared to other activities. The most note-worthy achievement was, however, made by manufacturing in the unregistered sector which touched Rs. 5,396 lakhs in 1970-71, as against a mere Rs. 824 lakh in 1960-61. The registered sector of manufacturing only increased from Rs. 1,965 lakhs (1960-61) to Rs. 3,156 lakhs in 1970-71. The over-all increase in State income in 1970-71 as compared to 1960-61 has been 63·9%.

If we see the State income figures by industrial origin (at 1960-61 prices) during the different years starting from 1960-61, we find that all sectors except forestry and fishery, mining and quarrying, construction have consistently been developing from year to year. Forestry and fishing has been constant. Mining and Quarrying touched a high mark of Rs. 32 lakhs in 1964-65 and thereafter has more or less been on the decline and construction also declining after touching the mark of Rs. 1,782 lakhs in 1964-65.

Techno-economic Potentialities

An assessment of Delhi's techno-economic potentials shows that Delhi today can be single out for :—

(*i*) A high tertiary sector with relatively high income levels. It contributes 63% to the State income. With the expansion of government machinary, trade and commercial establishments and industries, this sector will continue to grow. Delhi will have to increase its production capacity to meet their growing demands.

(*ii*) A well developed trade which not only meets the requirements of growing Delhi but also distributes the imports and

local production not only to the whole of north India but also other far off places and even entered the export market.

A well deveioped industrial base which largely consists of medium and small manufacturing and servicing units. They not only meet the growing needs of Delhi but now specialise in producing machine and automobile parts, electronic components, electrical and non-electrical equipments, sports goods, chemicals etc. for outside markets also.

(*iv*) A well developed agriculture with high yields commensurate with the adjoining Haryana and Punjab intensity of cropping, however, requires concerted efforts to make Delhi at least self sufficient for its own needs.

(*v*) A focal point of five national highway to Agra, to Bombay, to Pakistan border, to Amritsar and to Lucknow. Similarly it is a focal point for rail and air routes.

(*vi*) A highly developed educational base with high quality of primary, secondary and higher education and the all India institute of research in different arts, scientific technology and commercial subjects. This contributes towards the production of highly skilled and productive manpower for proper utilization.

(*vii*) Being the metropolis of India it draws the best know-how and brains of the country.

As Delhi is a small territory with negligible raw-material of its own, the above are the main potentialities which need to be exploited for a fuller development of this metropolis for the benefit of the nation.

Social relations based on ideals of equalitarian social structure

Delhi being the seat of central government, all planning and development policies originate here. The Indian Constitution is wedded to social, economic and political justice, equality of status and opportunity, liberty of thought expression, faith and worship, and assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation. The policies of Government are oriented towards achieving these. For the depressed classes, there are special privileges provided in the services whereunder, vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There are however, no scheduled tribes notified for Delhi. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the total population is 15·6% as per the 1971 census. Accommodation for Government servants has a quota reserved for the scheduled caste employees. The Delhi Development Authority also reserved adequate quota for them for allotment of flats and land. Besides, for the low paid the squatters and houseless, development of jhuggi jhopri colonies, the low-income group housing, night shelters etc. are catering to meet their needs as best as the finances permit. Rationing of food articles and the Delhi Milk Scheme are geared to provide these basic necessities at subsidised rates to all irrespective of status, caste, creed etc. Delhi has the main headquarters of Welfare Association for the depressed and backward classes, *viz.* All India Depressed Classes League, Delhi State Welfare Association of the most backward classes, Delhi State Dhobi Mahasabha etc. which look after their interests. Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe seats in the house of the people and legislative assembly of the State. In the present Lok Sabha, Delhi has one Scheduled Caste member. In the 56 member Metropolitan Council of Delhi, elections 1966, there were 6 seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. Further, in each Ministry/Deptt. the Deputy Secretary incharge of administration (or another officer designated for the purpose) acts as a liaison officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes and tribes in all establishments and services under the administrative control of the Ministry/Department. A close watch is kept on safeguarding their privileges by the commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and offices under his control. In Delhi the Jagjiwan Vidya Bhawan organises special classes for preparing the backward class candidates for all India Services. The different educational institutions too have reserved quota for the Scheduled Castes and tribes. All the facilities and previliges enumerated above in respect of backward classes and under privileged are without doubt catering to the emergence of a new social order based on ideals of equalitarian social structure.

Distributive Social Justice and integration of individual in Society

Soon after independence, the Government took to planning through successive five year plans formulated with the basic objective of providing

the masses with opportunities to lead a good life and to combat the course of poverty through sustained economic growth and social controls for increasing opportunities for gainful employment and improve the living standards and working conditions of the masses. The development of Delhi's economy does show the achievements made. But the fast growth of population has somewhat adversely affected a proper development. The town planners of Delhi came up with an interim plan in 1956 and then a comprehensive Master Plan in 1958 which was based on a comprehensive study of Delhi's economy and its linkages, urban problems and prospects and by adopting an inter-disciplinary approach. The major assumption was that the population of Delhi U.T. will be about 5·5 million in 1981, and Delhi was sought to be planned for 46 lakhs by 1981, the additional population to be decanted into the ring towns. A population of 4·04 million in 1971 has discounted these assumptions and the revised projections forecast the population to touch 5·9 million mark by 1981. Obviously the Master Plan has not been able to make much dent into these problems. The price of land is multiplying. There are mushroom growth of slum areas, squatters' colonies and houseless persons. Traffic congestions are noticeable at many strategic points. The old areas are slumming up. Persons going to new areas are facing tranprort problems. The trade and commercial areas have become extremely congested and naturally face transport bottlenecks. Slumming is creating social imbalances. Pollution is moving up. The commercial houses and industries in congested areas are shy of moving out and one cannot be critical about it for who would like to de-establish. In this connection some indicators need be studied to throw light on these aspects.

Crimes have shown an upward trend during the last decade. The following table condenses the position in this regard.

TABLE 2

Crimes in Delhi

Description of crime	1960	1965	1970	% Growth rate 1960—70
Murder	55	73	123	124
Dacoity	4	12	29	625
Robbery	25	49	363	1,352
Burglary	1,132	1,561	3,347	196
Theft	5,531	10,417	18,007	226
Attempts to murder	38	76	134	253
Arson	9	24	16	78
Local & Special laws	4,608	7,029	6,031	31
Misc. I.P.C. cases	3,516	5,001	9,238	163
Total	14,918	24,242	37,288	150

The spurt in crimes during 1960—70 highlights robberies (1,350%) followed by dacoity (625%), attempts to murder (253%), thefts (256%) burglary (196%), miscellaneous I. P. C. cases (163%) and even murders (124%). This naturally looks ominous and reflects on the social conditions brewing up. Crimes are said to increase with a fast rise in population and slum conditions. The two have increased but simultaneously police strength has also increased so much so that in 1971 there was a policeman per 228 persons as against a policeman per 234 persons in 1960. The mobility of police force has also increased. The increase in the incidence of murders and attempts to murder, thefts and miscellaneous I.P.C. is also noticeable. Cases can be linked largely to slumming and congestion. But huge spurt in robbery and dacoity leave a question mark. Are these due to the coming up of far fetched colonies which remain for some time in the beginning away from the arm of the police force or along with in migrants seeking work in Delhi some nefarious characters are also coming in or the inequality of incomes is widening ? No guess about these can be made unless an intensive study on these aspects is made.

Another important indicator of social conditions is how labour in industries is behaving. It is seen that trade unions are multiplying. As against 372 registered trade unions in 1960, the number increased to 642 at the end of 1970. But on the other hand, industrial disputes have also been increasing. The year 1960 saw 29 disputes which involved 2041 workers directly or indirectly and 10,538 man-days were lost. The situation worsened in 1965 with an increase in the number of disputes to 45 which involved 19,043 workers directly or indirectly and resulted in the loss of 134,334 man-days. The year 1968, 1969 and 1970 have been worst as they were handicapped due to loss of over 2·36 lakh man-days on an average every year.

The third indicator is unemployment. As full information is not available, the trend can be seen from the figures of employment exchanges. They show that there were 64,502 persons of different skills and trades on the live registers in 1961. The number has constantly been increasing and more than doubled in 1970 and amounted to 132,721.

Lastly the consumer price indices are also mounting up. The following table shows this trend of consumer price index for industrial workers, and for urban non-manual employees in Delhi.

TABLE 3

Consumer Price Index in Delhi
(Base 1960-100)

Index	1961	1965	1969	1970
(*i*) For Industrial workers	103	134	182	195
(*ii*) For urban non-manual workers	104	139	166	173

Source : Statistical Abstract India 1970, Central Statistical Organisation.

Both the indices show that cost of living has been rising, But this is all India phenomenon. At the same time Delhi's growing State income must be mitigating the ill-effects of rise in cost of living, but to a limited extent as the index of per capita income rose to 107 in 1970-71, over 1960-61 at constant prices.

Conclusion

From the foregoing pages it may be seen that Delhi has made an all-round progress but still there are fields in which work is to be done. Urbanization breeds evils like slums and unauthorised constructions. Delhi is not an exception to it. At the same time urbanization is an indicator of progress; there has been a marked proliferation of industries during the last decade with the setting up of 13,118 units (55·8% of all units) although the pace of development in new areas meant for industries was rather low. The generation of electricity has mounted up from 453·4 million kw hours in 1960-61 to 1389·2 million kw hours in 1970-71 but break downs and failures are also noticeable and the loss in generation rose from 58·5 million kw hours in 1960-61 to 230·3 million kw hours in 1970-71. Widening of roads, in Delhi is a usual phenomenon. Although there is an improvement in roads and traffic islands, the congestion at peak hours is a matter of concern to the authorities at present. The Master Plan envisaged self-contained planning divisions to decentralise economic activities and ease congestion in commercial and other areas but congestions still exist due to abnormal increase in population. The construction of houses by D.D.A. and private constructions are going on a considerable scale but the housing deficit is increasing at least for low and middle income groups. Though Delhi has a vast net-work of metalled roads and a sizeable transport system but long queues, over-crowding and pollution are also common. The educational facilities are increasing rapidly as may be observed from the foregoing pages, but pace is to be kept with the demand and jobs are to be provided to the educated youths. Although considerable economic growth is taking place (as mentioned in the previous chapters), yet the gap remains to be filled. The growth of police force in number and mobility has been keeping pace with the growth of population but increase in the number of crimes is unabated. All these suggest for strict enforcement. The grouse of the town planners that simultaneous development of ring towns is not taking place as envisaged in the Master Plan needs to be removed at the earliest or the Plan suitably modified and made effective basing it on the extents of the Union Territory only. As is well known India's development plans are said to have fumbled on the anvil of unexpected growth of population. This clearly suggests that the planning should be based on optimum population projections rather than the low or medium ones.

Further, a well thought out and comprehensive policy to decant the densifying population and establishments from over flooded areas to new ones should be evolved with utmost urgency and a close eye kept on future densification of areas. This has already come to be appreciated. Shri Jagmohan, the Vice Chairman of Delhi Development Authority, has desparately called the Old Delhi (Shahjahanabad) 'shattered city, sick and over burdened.....a cultural desert' which was not very long ago the heart of Delhi's culture its trade and commerce and the residence of its elite. It is, however, heartening that he has recommended "Notwithstanding its deficiency and recent deterioration, Shahjahanabad is certainly not an albatross of the past around our neck. We must preserve its essential historic character—the character that is engrained not only in the monumental buildings but also in its skyline, its street pattern, its way of life, its ease and elegence, its balance and harmony and its social compactness and cohesion. We must rule out any large-scale destruction and construction either in the name of modern requirements or under the pressure of speculators and profiteers. At the same time, we must relieve 'Shahjahanabad' of its extra weight. We must heal the wounds which history has inflicted upon it. We must provide a proper recreational base to the city and restores its life-nurturing functions. We must stimulate it intellectually and create in its narrow lanes and by-lanes, a new culture which widens the horizons of the mind and lights the path of reform and regeneration". The growing inequalities in urban areas of Delhi *i.e.*, beautiful, magnificient and spacious areas on the one hand and heavily overburdened and slummy areas on the other, have also to be evened out.

Note on

A DECADE OF PLANNED URBAN GROWTH IN DELHI

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A decade of planned urban growth in Delhi

The initiation of planned urban growth of Delhi owes its genesis to the large scale influx of refugees, immediately after partition of the country. Delhi started sprawling in a most disorganised way in whatever direction it could expand. Relatively older settlements turned into slums and the prevailing slums became further belighted due to over-congestion. These immensely strained the city service systems. Delhi became a city of blight, squatters, and epidemics. Delhi by virtue of becoming the seat of national government, attracted foreign missions, trade consulates, business houses and several councils and institutes which further aggravated the problems of Delhi. The metropolis of Delhi landed in a most traumatic condition.

It was at this juncture that the planned development for future and correction of haphazard growth of the past was mooted out. In the first instance an interim General Plan was prepared and submitted in October, 1956 by the erstwhile Town Planning Organisation set up in 1955. The preperation of Interior-Plan was itself a pointer of the seriousness of the problem. Later on, in 1958, comprehensive Master Plan was prepared by the same Organisation on behalf of the Delhi Development Authority and submitted in the same year. The Plan was itself prepared after a comprehensive study of Delhi's economy and its linkages, urban problems and prospects and by adopting an inter-disciplinary approach. The Plan was approved by the Central Govt. and acquired legal status in 1962.

The Master Plan for Delhi attempted a comprehensive approach to the development of the national capital and its environs. It took a long perspective of Delhi's growth and oriented its proposals and recommendation towards 1981. It was thought that Delhi, and for that matter any city or town, could not be planned in isolation of its regional affiliations. Planning of Delhi was, therefore, conceived in a regional context wherein urban Delhi formed the 'Core' of larger metropolitan region. The planning extend to much beyond the Union Territory of Delhi. With the development of Delhi, it was intended to develop simultaneously the 'Ring Towns' of Faridabad,, Ghaziabad, Balladhgarh, Gurgaon and Loni; development of ring towns was thought to be essential for promoting a balanced and decentralised development of the region. Delhi was proposed to be planned for a population of 46 lakhs (by 1981), the additional population was proposed to be decanted into the ring town.

For urban Delhi, the plan formulated a comprehensive land-use plan to promote positive relationship between places of work and housing. The land use plan conceived Delhi into eight 'Planning Divisions' self-contained in matters of employment, residential plans, recreational areas, shopping and other requirements. Population was envisaged to be distributed in the Planning divisions more rationally through densification of old and congested parts of the city and re-densification of sparesly populated areas in New Delhi. It was proposed to deconcentrate and decentralise employment particularly in federal Government and locate them in proper relation with residential areas so as to ensure balanced development and minimise the journey to work. One of the most important recommendations of the plan was the acquisition and development of most areas within the urbanisable limits (excluding already developed) and to be made available to the public on lease basis. The Plan also mentioned the stages of development of land for various uses and provided a policy frame work for proper administration of the plan.

The Achievements

The Plan has been in operation for a decade. In the first decade of plan-implementation, the development of Delhi has been proceeding generally in accordance with the frame-work provided by the Master Plan. There have been some departures also but they are few, some of them resulting from the changed conditions and other because of administrative difficulties. But looking back at the conditions prevailing at the time of formulation of the Master Plan and introspecting a decade of planned urban growth of Delhi brings out the fact that the growth has since, then been properly channelised and positive results of planning are clearly evident. Life in the national capital has become far more varied, wholesome, rich and sophisticated. The metropolis looks clean, green and spacious with its widened roads and alleys. The city has been expanded further and new neighbourhoods have come up which are functionally efficient and pleasant for living. The Palam Airport has been separated from defence operations and its administration handed over to the Civil International Airport Authority. Housing situation has improved to great extent. Most of the squalid areas have been cleared and beautified. The utilities and service systems which were immensely strained during the pre-plan period have considerably improved. Community facilities have also been augmented to a great extent; there have been marked achievements of town planning in the national capital.

Acquisition and deve'opment of land

Achievements of town planning can be better appreciated by looking at some of the important prospects individually. A major accomplishment of the Plan as the initiation of certain policies by the Government of India for the first time in the history of urban development in this country. It was decided to acquire all the land within the urbanisable limits (excluding those already urbanised) and to initiate a large scale development and disposal. This was further geared to the practical decision-making process. A Revolving Fund of Rs. 5 crores was raised by the Government to facilitate the large scale development of acquired and for various houses.

The Plan proposed to acquire and develop the land in two stages, in the first stage till the end of 1971, 28,070 acres of land had to be acquired and another 34,130 acres by the year 1981. The Delhi Administration, consequenlty, acquired about 33,130 acres of land out of 66,750 acres notified for acquistion, till March 1970. However 3,620 acres of land could not be acquired because of litigation. Hence 29,510 acres could be actually acquired for its onward development. The Plan recommendation regarding the acquisition of land in the first stage has, thus, fully been followed in actual practice. Out of the total acquired land, about 21,874 acres was distributed among various agencies for development. The Delhi Development Authority got 13,034 acres, the co-operative societies 3,800 acres, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi about 2,800 arcres, the C.P.W.D. about 1,700 acres and the remaining was distributed to other miscellaneous agencies and institutions.

Out of the total land allotted (13,034 acres) to D.D.A., it has developed about 9,485·98 acres upto June, 1972. This constituted 4,496·44 acres developed for residential use, 1,757·42 acres for industrial use, 226·12 acres for commercial use, 191 acres for institutional use and 2,615 acres for District and Regional Parks. The D.D.A. was able to develop about 73 per cent of land. 2,800 acres of land allotted to the M.C.D. appears to be fully developed and cooperative societies are found to have developed about 2,466 acres of land. Details about other agencies are not yet known. The D.D.A. developed about 25,000 plots (15,000 residential, 5,000 commercial and over 4,500 industrial). The Revolving Fund initially set up with a sum of Rs. 5 crores has now a turnover of about Rs. 74 crores.

Large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land proved to be effective in mopping up of speculation in land values in Delhi. This has resulted in the coming up of well laid out and beautiful residential colonies like Ashok Vihar, Pashchim Puri, Safdarjung, Tagore Garden, Naraina, East of Kailash, Janakpuri and many others. Development of substantial colonies in the peripheries of already build up areas led to the crashing of rental values in the areas abutting these peripheral colonies. Some of these residential neighbourhoods can be well compared with the best anywhere in India.

Housing

Delhi, before formulation of the Plan, had accumulated a huge housing deficit and the other existing dwellings were sorely deficient in basic urban amenities. The Plan, therefore, set an objective of gradual elimination of slums and squatting and provision of adequate housing in proper relation to community facilities. It gave particular emphasis on the need for housing for low income families. The Plan, therefore, framed a long term housing programme and, in order to ensure healthy environment, it suggested a new community pattern based on the concept of neighbourhood where the scale of community facilities could be varied according to residential composition. The concept of neighbourhood consisted of housing cluster at the lowest and Planning division at the apex, of the Planning heirarchy. Residential unit, residential planning area, community centre and district centre formed the subsequent tiers of the heirarchy.

Besides the development and disposal of land, the action agencies directly participated in the construction of houses and tenements. After a decade of planned development, Delhi has a substantial number of new houses which has to a great extent, eased the housing situation. According to a study conducted in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, about, 1,61,000 units of houses were constructed up to 1971,* which included the houses constructed by the Government agencies, central, state and local, private housing and the low cost houses constructed exclusively for squatters. In order to augment the construction of private houses the primary objective was to help the people of low and middle income group by advancing loans for house construction and also by the direct construction of flats. The D.D.A. itself constructed about 14,337 dwelling units for these income groups. Out of the total number of houses constructed during the last decade, private housing was about 89,000 which of course, included the D.D.A.'s constribution, low cost and squatters' housing about

*Master plan Review– Evaluation Report—Housing.

50,000 and the number of houses constructed by the Government agencies including the central, state and local came to about 22,000. The Plan recommended to construct about 3,08,000 units during 1960—71. Government agencies were expected to build 63,000 units, 60,000 dwelling units were proposed to be constructed for the squatter and slum dwellers; and 1,85,000 dwelling units were to be constructed in the field of private housing. The actual number of houses constructed in each category, except the low-cost and squatter housing, does not compare with the envisaged programme. Housing Programme, though not in line with the Plan's programme resulted in substantial number of houses of various type.

Squatters and their Relocation

At the time of formulation of the Master Plan, squatters posed a serious problem for the planners. The number of squatters, as estimated by the Plan was about 2·56 lakhs in 1956. They were living in Jhuggis, tents and in other similar temporary structures scattered all over Delhi. According to field enquiry and information collected from the Election Commission of India their number is estimated to have increased to about 5 lakhs in 1971. The clusters of squatters are, by all standards, devoid of even basic services and amenities. For the abatement of squatters' problem, the plan envisaged to earmark suitable areas for them so that they may be able to put up in-expensive dwellings according to proper lay-outs. The areas reserved for squatters were recommended to form an integral part of the neighbourhood.

In order to clear the squatters' busties and to relocate them, a comprehensive jhuggi-jhopri scheme was initiated and carried out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authorities, the former executed the programme up to 1968 when the programme was transferred to the D.D.A. The scheme envisaged to provide three types of accommodation, viz., 25 sq. yds. plots on an interim basis, 80 sq. yds. open developed plots and two-room tenements on permanent basis.

The action agencies were able to develop 16 colonies under the jhuggi-jhopri Scheme. According to information collected from the concerned agencies, about 52,983 plots of above mentioned sizes were developed in J.J. Colonies. Beside these plots, a total of 3,240 tenements were also constructed for the relocation of squatters. However, about 51,562 developed plots and about 2,105 tenements were actually allotted to the squatters so far. About 45,000 squatter families were relocated in these schemes which covered a population of sbout 2·13 lakhs. The J. J. Colonies have been planned as self contained neighbourhood to promote integrated community living. They are thriving with adequate community facilities. The J. J. Scheme has helped considerably to clear the ugly and sub-human clusters from public land. Clearance of problematic and huge slum of Yamuna Bazar can be cited as an example. Development of cleared sites into greeneries and open spaces has further made the city of Delhi pleasant. The problem of squatters and its magnitude still remains tough, however, relocating a population of 2—13 lakh persons is not a small achievement. The problem still persists largely because of increasing immigration of low income, low skilled people in Delhi. The immigration of squatters still remains unabated.

Slums and urban renewal

With respect to slum and urban renewal, the overall approach of the plan was to bring about a restructuring of urban environment in a manner that living conditions and community facilities are progressively equalized in different areas of the city. In order to identify the slums in Delhi, the plan classified the entire affected area into 'Conservation', 'rehabilitation' and 'redevelopment' areas on the basis of deterioration and functional obsolescent. As a matter of policy clearance was to be resorted only on a minimum scale even in redevelopment areas. The emphasis was more on the improvement of slums. The plan recommended to relocate places for trade and noxious industries, provisions of community facilities and services in the slums and enforcement of minimum planning standards and housing codes in the conservation areas, and opening up of congested areas by judicious use of land released through demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation.

Achievements in the sphere of 'slum clearance and improvements' could not be substantial. Though a large number of schemes were undertaken by the M. C. D., these were not on a sufficiently large scale to make a dent on the problem. However, the schemes undertaken by the M. C. D. covered 48 clearance areas as designated by the Corporation itself and 1,775 'Katras'. The M. C. D. also undertook the construction of slum tenements, sweepers' dwellings, transit accommodation, night shelters and slum improvement including provision of some basic amenities. The M. C. D. acquired 4,000 evacuee properties from the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the provision of necessary community facilities. Pending their final clearance, inhabitants of these dwellings are being

provided with minimum basic amenities. About 1,800 of these properties have, so far, been improved. Besides, the improvement of privately owned 'Katras' were also undertaken and 146 such 'Katras' were provided with amenities like paved courtyards, lanes, water hydrants, water borne latrines etc. To deal with the problem of pavement dwellers, apart from temporary night shelters already put up, a scheme has recently been finalised for the construction of multi-storey permanent night shelter equipped with cupboards, baths and kitchen blocks and some recreation facilities.

The programme of slum clearance and improvement could not make much headway. These schemes could cover a population of 3·05 lakhs only. Total population living in slums in Delhi was estimated to be about a million in 1971.

Educational facilities :

The plan intended to provide adequate educational facilities which were grossly in-adequate for the relevant age-group of 17—21 yrs. In order to economise the consumption of land, the plan recommended to integrate middle schools either with Primary schools or higher schools or both. Consequently, the Delhi Administration took over 413 middle schools from the M. C. D. and 60 of these were merged with the nearby higher secondary schools. The merger has been slow, though. As regards the higher secondary schools, the plan recommended to set up two higher secondary schools one for the boys and the other for the girls, for two residential neighbourhoods of 15,000 population each. Alternatively, the higher secondary schools in each residential planning area should have a common playground for boys and girls but separate classes and administrative buildings. These standards generally have been followed by the concerned action agencies. However, only 4 acres of land has been alloted for 'boys and girls' higher secondary schools, the Plan proposed a standard ranging from 5 to 10 acres.

Facilities for higher education i.e. college and university education has, interestingly enough, exceeded the plan proposals. There were 26 colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi before the adoption of the plan. It was recommended to decentralise educational facilities, in urban Delhi by setting up another campus in South Delhi. While a new campus has been established in South Delhi recently (in 1973), the number of colleges in the city has far exceeded the plan proposals. There have already come up as many as 53 colleges as against 48 envisaged in the plan upto 1981. The actual enrolment is also much higher than that assumed by the plan. This is mainly because of the plan assumption of enrolment for university education could not holdgood. It was anticipated that the enrolment would not be more than 10 per cent of the population in the age-group of 17—21 years. It has actually gone up to 7 per cent now. The educational facilities have been substantially enlarged in Delhi.

Traffic Circulation :

Roads and streets in Delhi are now much wider and cleaner than they were at the time of formulation of the plan. Many important roads have been widened and some key intersections have been improved upon. Widening of as congested a road as the one in front of Delhi Main Railway Station is one example; widening of Subhash Road is another. In order to link the trans-Yamuna areas with the city of Delhi four new bridges (out of the proposed 8 bridges) were constructed across the river Yamuna. The Ring Road (middle) of the intra-urban network, proposed to be constructed in five stages, reached the third phase and the construction of inner and outer Ring Roads is well on its way to be started. Over bridge at Patel Road is already complete and three others at Safderjung, Defence Colony and Sarai Rohilla are in various stages of completion. An interstate bus terminal is progressing fast towards its completion.The project, when completed, would be a unique bus terminal not only in India but in the whole of Asia. As regards goods terminals, two roads transport terminals, one each at Azadpur and Daya Basti, were developed in Azadpur, the D.D.A. decided to develop a full fledged goods terminal instead of a mere idle truck parking at was proposed in the plan. Another terminal as Okhla is under implementation and the one at Shahdara is in the planning stage.

Due to rapid population growth and proliferation of economic activities, volume of traffic has increased tremendously. The existing mass transport system, despite its expansion during the years, is finding it increasingly difficult to cope with this increase. Proposals for developing a suitable transit system, therefore, is currently under active investigation. The metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) in co-operation with the Town & Country Planning Organisation has already taken up the feasibility studies.

Utilities and services :

Utilities and services have been substantially augmented in Delhi. Water Supply of 107 mg. in 1962 increased to 186 mg. in 1971. Likewise the water treatment capacity has been raised from

96 mg. to 190 mg. Under augmentation and, improvement of the water distribution system an underground balancing reservoir of 5 mg. capacity is about to be completed at Ramlila Ground. Another one of 4·5 mg. has been built at Rajouri Garden. Compared to 1962, almost two-third of the developed urban area has now been covered by sewers. Sewerage treatment capacity has expanded from less than 50 mg. to 90 mg. in 1972.

Achievements in spheres of industries and flatted factories, government offices and the development of ring towns, however, could not be on a scale as envisaged in the plan. Plan proposals for industries pertained to specific types of industries, viz. extensive manufacturing light and service industries, special industries, industrial cum-work centres, mining, potteries etc. The plan earmarked 5,800 acres of land in urban Delhi for establishment of new industries till 1981 including relocation of industries operating in non-conforming areas. Of this, less than 1,000 acres already existed at the time of formulation of the Master Plan. The D.D.A. developed and auctioned 1,747 acres of land for industries till 1981 including relocation of industries operating in non-conforming areas. Of this, less than 1,000 acres already existed at the time of formulation of the Master Plan. The D.D.A. developed and auctioned 1,747 acres of land for industries carved out in 5,400 plots. Though the last decade witnessed the most vigorous phase of industrial development in Delhi (out of the total of 23,496 units counted in 1968-69, by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, 56 per cent of 13,118 were established in a span of seven years 1961—1968), the pace of development in new areas meant for industries was rather slow. Out of the total developed plots in the last decade, industries were in operation, actually, only on 450 plots covering less than 300 acres. Development of flatted factories has also been on a very small scale.

Overall achievements of town Planning has been, however, significant. There has been far reaching improvements in various spheres. The city now looks clean and spacious with its widened roads and streets, gardens and greenaries, and newly developed and improved commercial centres and residential neighbourhood. Multi-storey buildings and sky-scrapers have changed the sky line of the city. Improved road roundabouts and several other beautification schemes have made New Delhi a 'City of flowers and fountains'. These achievements not withstanding this cannot be denied that there have been failures also. These were because some of the assumptions of the plan proved to be unrealistic as also the administrative machinery could not be geared to the goal attainments according to the framework of the plan. Equally important is the reasons that some of the basic issues were not geared to the practical decision making process.

One of the important objectives of the Plan was to promote decentralisation of economic activities within urban Delhi so as to keep residence and the place of work in close relation with each other. The concept of 'self-contained' Planning divisions could not articulate in actual practice. Considerable delay in developing the Central Business District, Sub. C.B.D. District Centres and Sub-D. Cs. which received high priorities in the Master Plan has resulted in increasing congestion in the existing commercial centres. The objective of decentralisation of government offices in the region and deconcentration in urban Delhi could not materialise. This has, to a large extend, resulted in overcrowding in existing office complexes, longer bus queues and longer journeys to the places of work. Perhaps the greatest set back to the plan has stemmed from non-synchronous development of Ring Towns. This has upset certain critical checks and balances contemplated in the plan to mitigate excessive pressure of population of urban Delhi. The 'high power board' was set up in 1962 to promote the growth of 'Ring Towns' around Delhi and to coordinate the town and regional planning activities of the concerned action agencies in the region, it could not be able to bring about an effective-coordination. Psychological fear, among the State Governments of the metropolitan area region, of loosing their territorial sovereignty further hampered the growth of these towns.

Simultaneous development of ring towns was a basic assumption of the Plan. The 'Ring Towns' were expected to grow and attract much of activities from Delhi proper. Had the 'Ring Towns' developed according to the envisaged programme much of Delhi existing problems would have been solved in the late sixties itself. But then some of the estimates and standards of the plan itself could not hold good. Population is an example in this regard. Whereas Delhi as recommended to be planned for 46 lakh population upto 1981, the growth has been higher in fact. There is almost unanimity now to plan Delhi for 5.3 million by 1981. Increase in population has placed additional demand on housing stock, community facilities and service system. Likewise, the plan standard of one shop for every 150 persons has, according to the plan Review Studies, proved to be rather on the lower side ; the existing shop-person ratio is already more than the plan standard for 1981,

As mentioned earlier, one of the important reasons for certain lapses are administrative. Proper administration of a plan essentially requires an effective co-ordination among the plan implementing agencies. This becomes critically urgent particularly in a situation like Delhi where apart from the D.D.A. the Delhi Administration, and the local bodies, several central ministries are also involved in the implementation of the Plan. Intra-coordination among the various organs of these agencies as also inter-coordination among them could not be properly promoted.

It may be concluded that there have been marked achievements in the field of town planning but there have been conspicuous failure also. In a decade of planned urban growth significant improvements have been brought about. The time horizon of the plan happens to be 1981. The targets can be well achieved with a proper administrative machinery. However, certain estimates and assumptions of the plan have proved to be incorrect. The plan has already been reviewed by the Town & Country Planning Organisation and the findings of review are under active consideration at the decision making level. Success of the plan inevitably depends upon the synchronous development of the environs of Delhi as visualised by the Plan.

SECTION—B

List of missing tables which were dropped or found not applicable as also those for which information was not available

Sl. No.	Table No.	Heading
1	1·03	Areas where large-scale settlement of the population have been made.
2	3·104	Name and length of village roads.
3	3·105	Particulars of water ways.
4	3·106	Polymetric table of distances (in kms.) of towns, markets and other important places on the national highway.
5	3·107	Polymetric table of distances (in km.) of towns, markets and other important places on the district roads.
6	3·202	Irrigation projects with particulars of capacity and water spread areas.
7	3·402	Liabilities and Assets of all Banks in the district.
8	3·502	Medical and Paramedical personnel.
9	3·505	Rural Sanitation.
10	3·604	Particulars of libraries and reading room facilities.
11	3·702	Theatre and other public entertainment halls.
12	3·703	Radio Listeners' Forum.
13	3·705	The metric classification of films shown during 1970.
14	3·708	Printing Press.
15	4·402—4·405	Management of forests and afforestation.
16	4·408	Rights and concessions enjoyed by the various categories of population (*i.e.*, tribes craftsmen etc).
17	4·409	Medicinal herbs and plants cultivated/grown.
18	4·503	Plantation.
19	4·609	Work stoppages by causes.
20	4·701	Three most important commodities imported and exported.
21	6·104	Survey and settlement operations during the decade.
22	6·107	Land occupations and their agrarian movements.
23	6·302	Progress and achievements of community development / national extension homes upto the year ending 31-3-1970.
24	6·801	Relief and rehabilitation.
25	7·103	Receipt and expenditure of Zila Parishad District Board.
26	7·104	Year-wise receipt and expenditure of Panchayat Samities (1961—70).
27	7·105	Receipt and expenditure of Panchayat Samities in 1970.

A-I—Area, Houses and Population

Union Territory/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km.²	Population per Kms.²	Number of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI UNION TERRITORY	Total	1,485·0@	2,738	243	15	3	664,647	797,740	4,065,698	2257,515	1,808,183
	Rural	1,038·7	403	243	15	..	65,289	68,815	418,675	229,424	189,251
	Urban	446·3	8,172	..	..	3	599,358	728,925	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932
Delhi Urban Agglomeration	Urban	446·26	8,172	..	..	3	599,358	728,925	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932
(*a*) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	42·74	7,061	..	..	1	58,209	67,705	301,801	172,400	129,401
(*b*) Delhi Cantt. . . .	Urban	42·97	1,334	..	..	1	10,740	11,359	57,339	35,562	21,777
(*c*) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Urban	360·55	9,119	..	..	1	530,409	649,861	3,287,883	1,820,129	1,467,754
(*i*) Delhi Tehsil . . .	Rural	607·8	375	146	10	..	33,573	35,395	288,071	124,028	104,043
(*ii*) Mehrauli Tehsil . .	Rural	417·2	457	97	5	..	31,716	33,420	190,604	105,396	85,208

NOTE : 1. Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Against Delhi Tehsil and Mehrauli Tehsil only rural areas are shown the details of the Urban constituents being not available.

2. These figures do not include number of houses occupied by Indian Nationals and their families in our missions abroad.

3. @These represent 'provisional' geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. have been supplied by the Local Bodies. Figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) have been calculated after adding the area figures of urbanised villages to the 1961 area figures of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). The total urban area of Delhi is thus the total area of the three towns. The area figures for rural has been derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the union territory. The total rural area of the two tehsils does not tally with the rural area of the union territory as the former represents land use area calculated by adding the area figures of all the villages as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

4. The density figures per Km.² shown under Col. 4 for Urban Area of Union Territory are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual towns and not using the area figures given in the table. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

B-I Part B—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by Marital Status and Age Groups

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Marital Status	Age-Group	Total Population	Total workers	WORKERS I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	IV Mining & Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage & Communications	IX Other services	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delhi	Total	All Marital Status	**Total**	**1,808,183**	**85,963**	**749**	**1757**	**251**	**382**	**1705**	**9197**	**5722**	**6083**	**2574**	**57,543**	**1,722,220**
			0– 14	741,063	2,170	42	195	8	40	116	560	191	64	15	939	738,893
			15– 19	185,147	5,198	73	234	9	54	216	1,194	728	279	109	2,302	179,949
			20– 24	182,126	16,576	79	189	19	54	207	1,836	1,061	1,461	701	10,967	165,550
			25– 29	153,992	17,157	70	158	29	73	193	1,299	1,038	1,038	625	12,634	136,835
			30– 39	238,026	24,046	145	380	82	93	416	2,205	1,498	1,365	718	17,144	213,980
			40—49	149,311	12,761	161	315	52	43	321	1,307	831	954	313	8,464	136,550
			50—59	80,423	5,595	101	182	28	18	145	540	294	544	76	3,667	74,828
			60+	77,622	2,452	78	104	24	6	91	253	81	378	17	1,420	75,170
			A.N.S.	473	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	465
		Never Married	**Total**	**925,191**	**19,450**	**58**	**232**	**17**	**31**	**278**	**2106**	**278**	**1630**	**729**	**14,091**	**905,741**
			0—14	735,302	1,793	32	161	7	23	108	473	90	56	8	835	733,509
			15—19	132,344	2,610	23	59	5	8	113	633	86	197	65	1,421	129,734
			20—24	45,874	8,890	2	7	3	..	42	767	78	995	446	6,550	36,984
			25—29	7,034	3,716	..	1	1	..	9	166	14	287	124	3,114	3,318
			30—39	2,796	1,626	1	3	..	..	6	52	8	75	61	1,420	1,170
			40—49	904	559	..	..	1	..	..	11	2	13	22	510	345
			50—59	876	207	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	196	169
			60+	268	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	44	220
			A.N.S.	293	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	292
		Married	**Total**	**790,052**	**55,008**	**487**	**1124**	**139**	**329**	**1061**	**5871**	**4931**	**3219**	**1574**	**36,273**	**735,044**
			0—14	5,664	374	10	34	1	17	7	87	100	8	7	103	5,290
			15—19	52,533	2,551	47	170	4	45	100	553	637	81	44	870	49,982
			20—24	135,483	7,489	76	168	15	54	157	1,050	974	444	248	4,303	127,994
			25– 29	145,661	12,964	66	141	25	72	170	1,073	1,010	716	486	9,205	132,697
			30– 39	228,809	19,801	108	293	59	87	318	1,818	1,368	1,057	560	14,133	209,008
			40– 49	133,840	8,522	113	197	21	39	194	921	647	585	194	5,611	125,318
			50—59	57,659	2,652	44	89	9	9	85	282	169	239	32	1,694	55,007
			60+	30,333	648	23	32	5	5	30	86	26	89	3	349	29,685
			A.N.S.	70	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	63

B I Part B—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by Matrial Status and Age Group

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Widowed	**Total**	**91,319**	**11,068**	**204**	**399**	**95**	**20**	**334**	**1,170**	**508**	**1,201**	**261**	**6,876**	**80,251**
			0—14	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
			15—19	146	26	3	5	..	1	2	4	5	..	..	6	120
			20—24	544	141	1	14	1	..	5	13	9	13	6	79	403
			25—29	1,107	410	4	15	3	..	11	51	13	34	15	264	697
			30—39	6,054	2,475	36	83	23	6	82	319	121	225	90	1,490	3,579
			40—49	14,262	3,581	48	118	30	4	120	364	180	347	96	2,274	10,681
			50—59	22,250	2,696	57	92	19	8	57	254	125	297	40	1,747	19,554
			60+	46,940	1,738	55	72	19	1	57	165	54	285	14	1,016	45,202
			A.N.S.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Divorced or	**Total**	**1,256**	**403**	..	**2**	..	**2**	**31**	**39**	**5**	**29**	**8**	**287**	**853**
															1	1
		Separated	0—14	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	70
			15—19	77	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..		
			20—24	190	44	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	7	..	29	146
			25—29	178	61	..	1	..	1	3	8	1	1	..	46	117
			30—39	359	140	..	1	..	..	10	14	1	8	7	99	219
			40—49	246	94	..	..	..	..	7	8	2	8	..	69	152
			50—59	130	38	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	3	1	29	92
			60+	73	17	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	11	56
			A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
		Unspecified	**Total**	**365**	**34**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**11**	**4**	..	**2**	**16**	**331**
			0—14	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
			15—19	47	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	43
			20—24	35	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	6	23
			25—29	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6
			30—39	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
			40—49	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	54
			50—59	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
			60+	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
			A.N.S.	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Delhi	**Rural**	All Marital	**Total**	**189,251**	**7,884**	**657**	**1,440**	**42**	**374**	**120**	**3,668**	**236**	**115**	**31**	**1,201**	**181,367**
		Status	0—14	86,815	704	38	180	5	40	7	413	7	..	3	11	86,111
			15—19	18,056	938	66	211	2	53	15	512	35	2	..	42	17,118
			20—24	16,472	1,157	74	150	4	52	16	619	41	5	5	191	15,315
			25—29	13,997	1,133	60	125	1	72	10	575	36	11	4	239	12,864
			30—39	21,569	1,869	131	292	12	91	35	857	59	23	10	359	19,700
			40—49	14,875	1,219	139	243	8	42	23	480	34	34	5	211	13,656
			50—59	9,012	572	81	153	4	18	8	160	19	21	4	104	8,440
			60+	8,403	290	68	86	6	5	6	51	5	19	..	44	8,113
			A.N.S.	52	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	50

Never Married	**Total**	**93,495**	**873**	**50**	**210**	**5**	**31**	**14**	**418**	**15**	**5**	**4**	**91**	**92,622**
	0—14	84,715	563	30	149	4	23	5	336	4	..	3	9	84,152
	15—19	6,814	210	18	52	1	8	5	104	9	1	..	12	6,604
	20—24	1,821	62	1	5	..	..	2	8	2	3	1	40	1,759
	25—29	41	22	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	19
	30—39	37	12	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	25
	40—49	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	50—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	60+	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
	A.N.S.	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Married	**Total**	**87,608**	**5,997**	**429**	**898**	**17**	**322**	**81**	**3,088**	**189**	**66**	**19**	**888**	**81,511**
	0—14	2,051	140	8	31	1	17	1	77	3	..	..	2	1,911
	15—19	11,210	716	45	154	1	44	10	405	26	1	..	36	10,494
	20—24	14,583	1,073	72	133	4	52	14	609	38	2	4	145	13,510
	25—29	13,840	1,075	56	113	1	71	7	572	36	10	84	205	12,765
	30—39	20,933	1,648	99	218	8	85	26	835	53	17	8	299	19,285
	40—49	13,685	927	97	149	1	39	15	439	23	19	3	142	12,758
	50—59	7,053	319	34	76	..	9	7	120	9	11	..	53	6,734
	60+	4,144	97	18	24	1	4	1	30	1	6	..	12	4,047
	A.N.S.	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Widowed	**Total**	**8,114**	**977**	**178**	**332**	**20**	**19**	**8**	**125**	**31**	**44**	**7**	**213**	**7,137**
	0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15—19	27	11	3	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	16
	20—24	59	18	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	41
	25—29	100	31	4	11	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	13	69
	30—39	583	199	31	71	4	6	3	22	6	5	2	49	384
	40—49	1,167	280	42	94	7	3	4	39	10	15	1	65	887
	50—59	1,950	251	47	77	4	8	..	40	10	10	4	51	1,699
	60+	4,226	187	50	62	5	1	1	20	4	13	..	31	4,039
	A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Divorced or Separated	**Total**	**70**	**26**	..	..	..	**2**	**17**	..	**1**	..	..	**6**	**44**
	0—14	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	20—24	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
	25—29	9	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	30—39	16	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	6
	40—49	16	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	10
	50—59	7	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	60+	12	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	**Total**	**64**	**11**	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	..	..	**1**	**3**	**53**
	0—14	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	15—19	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	20—24	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
	25—29	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

B-I Part B—Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by Marital Status and Age Groups

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delhi	Urban	All Marital Status	**Total**	**16,18,932**	**78,079**	**92**	**317**	**209**	**8**	**1,585**	**5,529**	**5,486**	**5,968**	**2,543**	**56,342**	**15,40,853**
			0—14	654,248	1,466	4	15	3	..	109	147	184	64	12	928	6,52,782
			15—19	167,091	4,260	7	23	7	1	201	682	693	277	109	2,260	1,62,831
			20—24	165,654	15,419	5	39	15	2	191	1,219	1,020	1,456	696	10,776	1,50,235
			25—29	139,995	16,024	10	33	28	1	183	724	1,002	1,027	621	12,395	1,23,971
			30—39	216,457	22,177	14	88	70	2	381	1,348	1,439	1,342	708	16,785	1,94,280
			40—49	134,436	11,542	22	72	44	1	298	827	797	920	308	8,253	1,22,894
			50—59	71,411	5,023	20	29	24	..	137	380	275	523	72	3,563	66,388
			60+	69,219	2,162	10	18	18	1	85	202	76	359	17	1,376	67,057
			A.N.S.	421	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	415
		Never Married	**Total**	**8,31,696**	**18,577**	**8**	**22**	**12**	..	**264**	**1,658**	**263**	**1,625**	**725**	**14,000**	**813,119**
			0—14	650,587	1,230	2	12	3	..	103	137	86	56	5	826	649,357
			15—19	125,530	2,400	5	7	4	..	108	529	77	196	65	1,409	123,130
			20—24	44,053	8,828	1	2	3	..	40	759	76	992	445	6,510	35,225
			25—29	6,993	3,694	..	..	1	..	7	166	14	287	124	3,095	3,299
			30—39	2,759	1,614	..	..	..	..	6	52	8	74	61	1,413	1,145
			40—49	900	556	..	..	1	..	..	11	2	13	22	507	344
			50—59	374	207	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	196	167
			60+	248	47	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	43	201
			A.N.S.	252	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	251
		Married	**Total**	**7,02,544**	**49,011**	**58**	**226**	**122**	**7**	**980**	**2,783**	**4,742**	**3,153**	**1,555**	**35,385**	**6,53,533**
			0—14	3,613	234	2	3	..	..	6	10	97	8	7	101	3,379
			15—19	41,323	1,835	2	16	3	1	90	148	611	80	44	840	39,488
			20—24	120,900	6,416	4	35	11	2	143	441	936	442	244	4,158	1,14,484
			25—29	131,821	11,889	10	28	24	1	163	501	974	706	482	9,000	1,19,932
			30—39	207,876	18,153	9	75	51	2	292	983	1,315	1,040	552	13,834	1,89,723
			40—49	120,155	7,595	16	48	20	..	179	482	624	566	191	5,469	1,12,560
			50—59	50,606	2,333	10	13	9	..	78	162	160	228	32	1,641	48,273
			60+	26,189	551	5	8	4	1	29	56	25	83	3	337	25,638
			A.N.S.	61	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	56
		Widowed	**Total**	**83,205**	**10,091**	**26**	**67**	**75**	**1**	**326**	**1,045**	**477**	**1,157**	**254**	**6,663**	**73,114**
			0—14	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
			15—19	119	15	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	..	6	104
			20—24	485	123	..	2	1	..	5	13	8	13	6	75	362
			25—29	1,007	379	..	4	3	..	11	49	13	33	15	251	628
			30—39	5,471	2,276	5	12	19	..	79	297	115	220	88	1,441	3,195
			40—49	13,095	3,301	6	24	23	1	116	325	170	332	95	2,209	9,794
			50—59	20,300	2,445	10	15	15	..	57	214	115	287	36	1,696	17,855
			60+	42,714	1,551	5	10	14	..	56	145	50	272	14	985	41,163
			A.N.S.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Divorced or Separated	Total	1,186	377	..	2	..	..	14	39	4	29	8	281	809
	0—14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	15—19	74	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	3	67
	20—24	184	43	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	7	..	28	141
	25—29	169	59	..	1	..	..	2	8	1	1	..	46	110
	30—39	343	130	..	1	..	..	4	14	1	8	7	95	213
	40—49	230	88	..	..	..	..	3	8	1	8	..	68	142
	50—59	123	36	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	29	87
	60+	61	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	48
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	Total	301	23	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	1	13	278
	0—14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
	15—19	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	42
	20—24	32	9	..	..	..	..	1	..		2	1	5	23
	29—29	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	30—39	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
	40—49	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	54
	50—59	8	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
	60+	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	A.N.S.	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105

B-II—Workers and Non-workers in city and non-city areas according to main activity classified by sex and Age-group

Non-city/Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi Union Territory	**Total**	**3,647,023**	**2,028,091**	**1,618,932**	**1,038,858**	**78,079**	**5,084**	**92**	**3,286**	**317**	**8,780**	**209**
	0—14	1,382,884	728,636	654,248	13,280	1,466	55	4	38	15	85	3
	15—19	378,130	211,039	167,091	66,191	4,260	270	7	295	23	496	7
	20—24	378,287	212,633	165,654	159,156	15,419	531	5	452	39	1,058	15
	25—29	322,050	182,055	139,995	172,507	16,024	524	10	378	33	1,200	28
	30—39	505,157	288,700	216,457	281,917	22,177	1,012	14	738	88	2,277	70
	40—49	340,606	206,170	134,436	200,391	11,542	996	22	611	72	1,970	44
	50—59	185,318	113,907	71,411	103,088	5,023	834	20	454	29	1,093	24
	60+	153,739	84,520	69,219	42,264	2,162	862	10	320	18	600	18
	Age not Stated	852	431	421	64	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
N.D.M.C.	**Total**	**301,801**	**172,400**	**129,401**	**95,245**	**12,135**	**95**	**5**	**31**	**3**	**776**	**15**
	0—14	100,131	53,121	47,010	640	185	2	..	..	..	4	..
	15—19	33,963	18,930	153,033	4,475	517	3	..	2	..	42	2
	20—24	32,734	18,712	14,022	13,175	2,413	4	..	2	..	102	..
	25—29	25,957	15,254	10,703	14,384	2,285	16	1	3	..	98	3
	30—39	43,621	24,297	19,324	23,833	3,578	17	1	10	..	207	1
	40—49	38,266	24,230	14,036	23,965	2,112	19	1	6	3	216	5
	50—59	17,919	13,150	4,769	12,931	1,803	17	2	5	..	83	2
	60+	9,134	4,670	4,464	2,226	240	17	..	3	..	23	2
	Age not Stated	76	36	40	16	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi Cantt.	**Total**	**57,339**	**35,562**	**21,777**	**22,697**	**1,767**	**192**	**3**	**134**	**1**	**146**	..
	0—14	19,190	10,193	8,997	150	52	..	..	1	..	8	..
	15—19	5,153	2,950	2,203	1,285	158	7	..	17	..	9	..

	20—24	8,327	5,407	2,920	4,893	392	20	1	10	..	21	..
	25—29	7,995	5,850	2,145	5,767	311	32	1	18	..	16	..
	30—39	8,901	5,954	2,947	5,884	486	81	1	25	..	43	..
	40—49	4,706	3,280	1,426	3,235	244	23	..	19	1	22	..
	50—59	1,814	1,258	556	1,162	95	13	..	17	..	17	..
	60+	1,181	625	556	319	28	16	..	27	..	10	..
	Age not Stated	72	45	27	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.M.C.	**Total**	**3,287,883**	**1,820,129**	**1,467,754**	**920,916**	**64,177**	**4,797**	**84**	**3,121**	**313**	**7,858**	**44**
Urban	0—14	1,263,563	665,322	598,241	12,490	1,229	53	4	37	15	73	3
	15—19	339,014	189,159	149,855	60,431	3,585	260	7	276	23	445	5
	20—24	337,226	188,514	148,712	141,088	12,614	507	4	440	39	935	5
	25—29	288,098	160,951	127,147	152,356	13,428	476	8	357	33	1,086	5
	30—39	452,635	258,449	194,186	252,200	18,113	914	12	703	88	2,027	9
	40—49	297,634	178,660	118,974	173,191	9,186	954	21	586	68	1,732	9
	50—59	165,585	99,499	66,086	89,395	4,125	804	18	432	29	993	2
	60+	143,424	79,225	64,199	39,719	1,894	829	10	290	18	567	6
	Age not Stated	704	350	354	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-II—Workers and Non-Workers in city and non-city areas according to main activity classified by sex and Age-group

District/City/Non-City/Urban	Age group	IV Mining & Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Total	**94**	**8**	**23,522**	**1,585**	**237,204**	**5,529**	**56,031**	**5,486**	**233,751**	**5,968**	**104,781**	**2,543**	**366,325**	**56,342**	**189,233**	**1,540,853**
Delhi Union Territory	0—14	3	..	642	109	5,167	147	559	184	2,382	64	312	12	4,037	928	715,356	6,52,782
	15—19	7	1	2,192	201	23,622	682	3,808	693	14,210	277	3,928	109	17,366	2,260	144,848	162,831
	20—24	15	2	3,779	191	45,506	1,219	7,635	1,020	34,989	1,456	14,476	696	50,715	10,776	53,477	150,235
	25—29	12	1	3,383	183	41,321	724	9,039	1,002	35,470	1,027	18,247	621	62,933	12,396	9,548	123,971
	30—39	25	2	5,637	381	58,962	1,348	15,784	1,439	56,481	1,342	32,715	708	108,286	16,785	6,283	194,280
	40—49	22	1	3,996	298	36,689	827	11,148	797	45,184	920	23,571	308	76,204	8,253	5,779	122,894
	50—49	5	..	2,405	137	18,228	380	5,940	275	27,995	523	9,260	72	36,874	3,563	10,819	66,388
	60+	5	1	1,487	85	7,704	202	2,118	76	17,035	359	2,262	17	9,871	1,376	42,256	67,057
	Age not Stated	..	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	10	..	39	6	367	415
N.D.M.C.	**Total**	**10**	**1**	**438**	**20**	**6,853**	**255**	**6,687**	**849**	**13,239**	**708**	**7,123**	**404**	**59,988**	**9,875**	**77,155**	**117,266**
	0—14	..	..	7	..	80	4	58	25	122	2	10	1	357	153	52,481	46,825
	15—19	..	..	40	3	585	16	422	95	1,072	21	240	16	2,069	564	14,455	14,516
	20—24	1	..	63	1	1,506	84	849	175	2,365	212	1,171	117	7,112	1,824	5,537	11,609
	25—29	..	1	65	3	1,260	42	1,027	137	2,308	108	1,278	84	8,329	1,906	870	8,418
	30—39	2	..	118	6	1,603	65	1,767	237	3,159	164	1,984	111	14,966	2,993	464	15,746
	40—49	5	..	81	6	1,120	34	1,579	132	2,449	124	1,627	60	16,863	1,747	265	11,924
	50—59	2	..	34	..	509	8	863	42	1,215	46	723	12	9,080	691	619	3,966
	60+	..	..	30	1	190	2	121	6	549	31	94	3	1,199	195	2,444	4,224
	Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	13	2	20	38

Delhi Cantt.	**Total**	..	..	**62**	**7**	**1,110**	**298**	**1,190**	**303**	**1,016**	**33**	**1,141**	**31**	**17,706**	**1,091**	**12,865**	**20,010**
	0—14	..	..	1	..	31	12	3	11	15	..	14	..	77	29	10,043	8,945
	15—19	..	..	2	..	112	30	82	45	97	3	66	1	893	79	1,665	2,045
	20—24	..	..	16	2	196	69	202	60	181	10	188	11	4,059	239	514	2,528
	25—29	..	..	9	1	187	53	176	67	146	4	206	7	4,977	178	83	1,834
	30—39	..	..	10	3	258	80	310	78	214	11	317	10	4,626	303	70	2,461
	40—49	..	..	10	1	201	37	243	28	175	8	214	1	2,328	173	45	1,182
	50—59	..	..	7	..	90	12	142	8	121	..	116	1	639	74	96	461
	60+	..	..	7	..	35	5	32	6	67	2	19	..	106	15	306	528
	Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	43	26
D.M.C. Urban	**Total**	**84**	**7**	**23,022**	**1,558**	**229,241**	**4,976**	**48,154**	**4,334**	**219,496**	**5,227**	**96,512**	**2,108**	**288,631**	**45,376**	**899,218**	**1,403,577**
	0—14	3	..	634	109	5,056	131	498	148	2,245	62	288	11	3,603	746	652,832	597,012
	15—19	7	1	2,150	198	22,925	636	3,301	553	13,041	253	3,622	92	14,404	1,817	128,728	146,270
	20—24	14	2	3,700	188	43,804	1,066	6,584	785	32,443	1,234	13,117	568	39,544	8,713	47,426	136,098
	25—29	12	..	3,309	179	39,874	629	7,836	798	33,016	915	16,763	530	49,627	10,311	8,595	113,719
	30—39	23	2	5,509	372	57,101	1,203	13,707	1,124	53,108	1,167	30,414	587	88,694	13,489	6,249	176,073
	40—49	17	1	2,905	291	35,368	756	9,326	637	42,560	793	21,730	247	57,013	6,333	5,469	109,788
	50—59	3	..	2,364	137	17,629	360	4,935	225	26,659	477	8,421	59	27,155	2,798	10,104	61,661
	60+	5	1	1,450	84	7,479	195	1,965	64	16,419	326	2,149	14	8,566	1,166	39,506	62,305
	Age not Stated	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	8	..	25	3	304	351

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C-III Part (A)—Age, Sex and Education in All Are

Age-Group	Total Population			Literate		Literate (without Educational Level)		Educational Levels											
								Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduates and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All Ages	**4,065,698**	**2,257,515**	**1,808,183**	**819,247**	**944,846**	**345,285**	**251,501**	**293,314**	**211,654**	**267,817**	**153,283**	**382,066**	**180,827**	**1,374**	**4,385**	**6,338**	**1,533**	**142,074**	**60,154**
0—4	509,302	275,056	254,246	275,056	254,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	537,069	284,312	252,757	136,778	126,887	144,175	122,907	3,359	2,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	504,509	270,449	234,060	35,264	53,193	93,694	67,262	112,206	86,283	29,057	25,923	1,228	1,399	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	419,455	231,308	185,147	34,891	46,381	12,270	7,650	43,920	27,096	72,942	44,202	68,288	57,105	32	56	116	47	1,849	2,610
20—24	413,523	231,397	182,126	43,523	69,888	12,837	7,130	28,725	18,104	40,784	18,307	80,106	45,233	168	338	1,602	422	23,652	2,270
25—34	644,819	365,038	297,781	87,739	133,085	24,755	14,637	39,336	30,446	53,346	28,252	106,802	47,557	370	1,470	3,636	683	50,054	2,365
35+	1,016,103	596,510	419,593	205,612	260,789	58,533	31,864	65,761	46,745	71,685	36,591	125,622	29,522	804	3,521	1,982	381	66,511	11,180
Age not Stated	918	445	473	381	377	21	51	7	17	3	8	20	11	..	..	2	..	..	9

(Includes figures of Educational levels not classifiable.)

C-III Part (B)—Age, Sex and education in Urban Areas only

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Educational Levels							
								Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Ages	**3,647,023**	**2,028,091**	**1,618,932**	**702,236**	**794,872**	**306,003**	**232,675**	**265,008**	**199,249**	**247,306**	**149,011**	**360,017**	**177,412**	**1,316**	**4,326**
0—4	461,065	239,340	221,725	239,340	221,725	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	474,160	249,824	224,336	115,886	106,227	130,677	115,198	3,261	2,911	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	447,659	239,472	208,187	30,661	40,307	79,902	69,361	99,981	80,853	27,755	25,293	1,173	1,373	..	..
15—19	378,130	211,039	167,091	30,977	35,805	10,997	6,950	38,069	23,985	65,746	42,091	63,280	55,558	31	51
20—24	378,287	212,633	165,654	38,873	57,246	10,786	6,640	26,005	16,630	37,853	17,577	74,220	44,265	154	315
5—34	588,587	334,497	254,090	76,882	111,078	20,923	13,907	36,037	28,866	48,723	27,713	99,890	46,858	345	1,457
35+	918,283	540,855	377,428	169,295	222,156	52,697	29,570	61,648	45,988	67,226	36,329	121,436	29,347	786	2,503
Age not Stated	852	431	421	312	328	21	49	7	16	3	8	18	11	..	..

(Includes figures of Educational level not classifiable)

C-III Part (B)--Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas

Age-group	Educational Levels															
							Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree									
	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
All Ages	**6,284**	**1,460**	**90,025**	**35,619**	**32,096**	**12,731**	**9,102**	**216**	**4,115**	**1,921**	**221**	**10**	**4,266**	**9,396**	**96**	**34**
0–4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	116	47	1,646	2,434	63	66	79	19	20	35	3	1	10	44	2	5
20–24	1,590	381	18,277	15,942	2,575	3,818	1,644	70	397	476	18	1	231	2,286	10	7
25–34	2,607	655	29,639	11,516	12,265	6,039	3,822	78	1,518	876	117	5	1,697	5,032	32	10
35+	1,969	377	40,456	5,719	17,192	2,808	3,557	49	2,180	534	83	3	2,328	2,033	52	12
Age not Stated	2	..	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

(Includes figures of Educational levels not classifiable).

E-1—Distribution of Establishment by Broad Types

State/Distt./City	Total Rural Urban	(*a*) Govt. or Quasi Govt. (*b*) Private (*c*) Co-operative	Total No. of Establishment	Manufacturing, Processing or servicing establishments			Trade or Business establishment			Other establishments		
				Registered Factories	Un-registered workshop	Household Industry	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Educational Institutions	Public Health Institution	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	Total	(*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt.	4,768	54	51	—	20	219	480	1,325	421	2,198
		(*b*) Private	124,266	2,287	29,071	6,678	10,169	45,794	11,720	1,422	3,104	14,021
		(*c*) Co-operative	1,195	36	120	..	43	203	89	51	21	632
	Rural	(*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt.	586	1	3	..	..	12	17	327	50	176
		(*b*) Private	4,651	104	882	697	19	1,636	506	26	131	650
		(*c*) Co-operative	186	6	14	..	3	36	8	5	1	113
	Urban	(*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt.	4,182	53	48	..	20	207	463	998	371	2,022
		(*b*) Private	119,615	2,183	28,189	5,981	10,150	44,158	11,214	1,396	2,973	13,371
		(*c*) Co-operative	1,009	30	106	..	40	167	81	46	20	519
New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	(*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt.	812	7	14	..	3	43	111	110	74	450
		(*b*) Private	5,306	52	679	107	167	2,379	851	100	127	844
		(*c*) Co-operative	65	1	..	..	1	26	11	3	..	23
Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)		(*a*) Govt./Quasi Govt.	3,289	44	32	..	17	160	330	878	292	1,536
		(*b*) Private	113,810	2,128	27,412	5,857	9,980	41,534	10,314	1,291	2,833	12,461
		(*c*) Co-operative	941	29	106	..	39	139	69	43	20	496

H-I—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put

State/District/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-Listing	Occupied Census Houses used as: Residence	Shop cum-residence	Workshop cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses	Sarais, Shops, Houses Excluding Eating and Houses	Business Offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat-shops and eating Places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) Excluding places of workshop	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Delhi	Total	869,412	42,791	659,913	8,294	8,326	1889	49,212	7,592	29,359	6,611	796	1,916	52,713
	Rural	85,141	5,872	57,977	687	727	116	1,018	168	980	336	436	183	16,641
	Urban	784,271	36,919	601,936	7,607	7,599	1,773	48,194	7,424	28,379	6,275	360	1,733	36,072
Delhi, Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Urban	707,272	32,777	539,198	7,260	7,486	1,601	45,702	6,063	27,484	5,898	311	1,671	31,821
New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	67,361	3,228	54,942	298	100	139	2,274	1,280	788	340	48	49	3,875
Delhi Cantt	Urban	9,638	914	7,796	49	13	33	218	81	107	37	1	13	376

TABLE 1·01—*Minimum and Maximum temperature by month during 1961—71 at various stations of Union Territory of Delhi*

Station	Year	Temperature	All seasons	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW DELHI (Safdarjang)	1961	(*a*) Mean Daily Max. Temperature °C	30.5	21·4	21·2	30·5	35·7	39·2	38·7	35·5	32·2	34·0	31·6	26·0	20·0
	1962		31·3	20·3	23·8	29·3	37·0	39·9	39·9	35·8	34·4	32·9	32·2	28·1	22·4
	1963		31·4	21·3	26·5	29·8	35·2	38·3	39·0	37·6	32·4	32·8	33·6	28·4	21·6
	1964		31·1	19·2	24·3	32·1	36·9	38·4	40·0	33·0	33·6	32·3	32·7	27·7	22·4
	1965		31·6	22·6	23·8	29·5	33·3	38·4	40·8	35·9	34·2	34·2	33·3	29·8	23·2
	1966		31·8	23·3	26·2	30·5	36·1	39·2	38·1	36·9	32·8	33·7	33·5	28·0	22·9
	1967		30·8	21·2	26·9	28·0	34·6	39·2	40·3	34·7	32·3	32·3	32·4	27·0	20·9
	1968		31·3	19·2	21·7	29·4	35·4	39·1	39·8	34·1	34·1	36·3	33·3	28·9	23·7
	1969		32·1	22·1	25·1	32·7	36·8	37·9	40·7	35·1	34·0	33·3	34·1	29·3	24·0
	1970		31·3	21·6	22·3	28·8	36·7	39·9	36·0	36·3	33·1	34·2	34·0	28·4	24·2
	1961	(*b*) Highest Max Temperature °C	34·8	26·0	27·7	35·5	41·9	41·8	43·5	39·2	36·0	37·0	36·7	28·2	23·8
	1962		35·5	23·0	27·6	35·7	41·3	44·5	43·4	42·0	38·2	36·2	35·0	31·7	27·3
	1963		35·3	24·5	30·5	35·7	39·6	42·3	42·4	40·5	35·5	35·4	35·8	33·4	27·6
	1964		35·7	25·9	28·6	36·6	42·2	42·8	42·5	40·4	38·0	36·5	34·4	31·5	28·6
	1965		35·7	25·8	29·0	35·0	38·2	41·8	43·0	40·8	38·6	36·3	36·8	34·5	28·2
	1966		36·1	26·7	30·6	35·4	39·9	43·8	44·7	41·6	36·1	37·6	36·6	32·3	28·2
	1967		35·1	26·6	30·3	33·0	39·1	44·2	43·3	38·4	37·6	35·2	36·4	31·9	24·8
	1968		35·5	22·6	27·8	33·8	41·4	42·5	42·2	41·4	36·6	39·1	37·4	32·5	29·0
	1969		36·4	27·7	31·6	36·9	40·4	43·2	43·2	41·6	38·1	38·2	35·6	34·0	26·8
	1970		35·7	24·8	27·8	37·0	43·4	45·0	42·1	39·4	37·3	35·9	37·0	31·8	26·7
NEW DELHI (Safdarjang)		(*c*) Mean Daily (Min. Temperature													
	1961		18·4	8·3	9·0	15·4	20·6	25·8	28·3	26·5	25·0	25·1	19·1	11·5	5·6
	1962		18·5	5·6	11·5	15·5	22·5	26·0	28·7	27·0	26·0	23·7	16·9	11·9	7·2
	1963		18·4	4·5	10·5	14·7	21·0	24·3	27·1	27·6	25·3	23·3	20·1	14·9	7·8
	1964		17·8	5·4	9·1	16·2	22·0	23·5	28·0	24·5	25·2	23·0	18·1	10·6	7·8
	1965		18·1	8·6	9·6	14·0	19·3	24·1	29·2	26·4	24·9	22·9	19·3	12·8	6·1
	1966		18·3	6·3	12·0	14·4	21·6	25·4	26·9	27·5	25·7	23·4	19·1	12·0	5·8
	1967		18·4	4·3	10·7	14·7	20·3	25·0	29·0	26·6	25·2	23·8	18·5	12·8	9·9
	1968		18·2	7·6	8·9	14·8	19·9	25·2	28·5	26·4	25·1	24·5	18·3	12·1	7·4
	1969		19·0	6·7	9·8	15·7	22·0	24·8	29·0	26·6	26·4	24·5	20·3	14·0	7·5
	1970		19·0	8·3	9·9	15·1	22·4	26·6	27·1	27·5	26·1	25·1	20·0	12·0	7·6

TABLE—1·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
New Delhi (Safdarjang)		(*d*) Lowest Min. Temperature													
	1961		14·1	3·8	4·4	11·6	16·4	19·5	22·0	23·6	21·7	23·3	13·8	7·6	1·6
	1962		13·7	1·4	8·2	10·2	16·4	20·8	21·6	23·5	21·5	17·3	15·5	5·1	2·4
	1963		14·7	2·4	7·6	9·7	17·0	18·3	20·3	24·2	22·7	20·2	18·0	11·4	4·1
	1964		13·0	1·0	2·7	11·1	16·8	17·5	22·1	21·6	22·5	17·3	12·5	8·6	2·2
	1965		14·1	5·5	6·1	9·1	10·7	21·3	23·3	22·8	21·2	20·7	15·8	9·8	2·5
	1966		14·2	3·6	7·8	7·8	18·2	18·0	21·2	24·3	24·0	20·4	15·4	5·5	4·0
	1967		14·5	1·5	5·7	10·9	11·3	21·4	23·5	24·2	23·0	21·6	14·6	9·0	6·9
	1968		13·8	4·9	4·6	9·0	13·0	19·0	23·7	21·0	22·8	21·8	15·2	7·2	3·4
	1969		14·3	2·5	4·4	10·4	18·6	15·1	21·4	23·8	23·6	20·8	18·0	7·3	5·1
	1970		14·6	5·1	5·4	9·1	16·3	20·5	20·3	25·0	23·2	22·5	15·9	7·3	5·0
Palam (Aerodrome)		(*a*) Mean Daily Max. temperature °C													
	1961		30·8	21·4	21·3	30·9	36·6	40·3	39·9	35·8	32·0	33·5	31·6	25·8	19·8
	1962		32·6	..	23·7	29·5	37·7	40·8	41·1	36·0	34·3	32·7	32·3	28·2	22·3
	1963		31·9	21·2	26·7	31·5	36·1	39·6	39·9	38·3	32·1	32·5	33·7	28·6	22·2
	1964		31·4	19·0	24·6	32·9	37·8	39 9	41·1	33·5	33·7	32·3	32·8	27·4	22·2
	1965		31·8	21·7	24·2	29·8	34·0	39·2	41·8	36·5	34·4	34·1	33·3	29·7	22·8
	1966		32·2	23·2	25·9	30·7	37·1	40·4	41·9	37·4	32·7	34·1	33·5	27·6	22·4
	1967		30·9	20·5	27·1	28·4	35·3	40·3	41·1	34·3	32·0	32·1	32·6	26·9	20·5
	1968		31·2	18·8	21·7	29·3	35·7	39·6	39·9	34·1	33·7	36·4	32·9	28·8	23·6
	1969		32·1	21·9	25·3	33·0	37·1	38·2	41·2	34·9	33·5	33·0	33·8	29·3	23·9
	1970		31·8	21·6	22·4	29·0	38·5	43·1	38·3	36·8	32·9	34·0	34·3	28·7	24·2
		(*b*) Highest Max. Temperature °C													
	1961		36·6	26·3	29·0	36·2	43·4	43·3	44·7	40·0	35·4	36·1	39·6	28·3	..
	1962		(out of 11 months) 37·1	..	27·9	36·6	42·4	46·2	44·8	42·8	38·2	35·7	35·4	31·8	26·6
	1963		(out of 11 months) 36·1	25·4	31·0	37·0	41·6	43·9	44·2	41·4	36·2	36·1	36·0	33·5	27·0
	1964		36·1	25·6	28·5	37·8	43·0	46·5	43·0	40·6	38·0	35·7	34·8	30·7	28·8
	1965		36·1	25·6	28·9	35·5	39·2	43·0	44·1	42·2	38·8	36·4	36·7	34·9	28·0
	1966		36·8	26·6	30·4	36·7	41·2	46·9	45·9	43·2	36·7	37·4	37·5	32·0	27·2
	1967		35·3	26·2	33·4	33·6	39·6	45·6	44·6	39·0	35·8	35·4	36·0	29·9	24·1
	1968		35·5	21·4	27·1	33·0	41·4	43·0	42·9	41·0	36·8	39·2	37·3	33·0	30·0
	1969		36·4	27·3	31·4	36·8	41·2	43·6	43·7	40·6	38·0	38·8	35·0	34·0	26·4
	1970		36·2	24·5	28·0	37·5	45·3	47·0	44·0	40·0	36·7	35·7	36·7	32·0	26·8

Palam (Aerodrome)		(*c*) Mean Daily Min. Temperature °C.												
	1961	16·6	6·5	7·2	13·2	18·7	24·9	28·4	..	25·4	24·7	18·2	10·9	4·7
		(average of 11 months)												
	1962	17·4	4·5	9·7	13·2	21·3	24·5	28·0	27·0	25·7	23·3	15·5	10·0	6·4
	1963	17·9	3·2	9·0	14·3	20·4	23·6	27·3	27·8	25·8	22·9	19·0	14·7	7·0
	1964	17·2	4·3	7·8	14·4	21·0	22·6	28·3	25·3	25·7	23·3	16·9	9·2	7·7
	1965	17·4	8·0	8·4	12·7	18·1	23·3	28·1	26·5	24·8	22·2	18·8	12·8	5·2
	1966	17·0	6·2	11·7	13·1	19·0	23·3	25·5	26·5	24·5	21·7	17·5	10·5	4·0
	1967	17·0	2·0	8·5	12·7	18·2	23·0	27·8	26·4	25·0	22·9	17·0	11·8	9·1
	1968	16·7	6·3	6·8	12·6	18·6	22·9	27·8	25·6	24·3	22·7	17·1	10·3	5·9
	1969	17·0	4·8	7·9	14·2	20·1	23·0	27·3	25·3	24·6	22·5	17·9	11·5	5·4
	1970	17·3	5·6	7·4	12·3	20·2	25·1	27·1	26·8	25·5	23·9	17·9	10·3	5·7
		(*d*) Lowest Min. Temperature °C												
	1961	11·8	0	2·2	7·5	13·5	19·7	22·2	..	21·8	22·3	13·4	5·0	1·7
		(average of 11 months)												
	1962	12·0	—0·7	5·0	6·7	12·1	19·5	23·9	24·4	21·4	15·0	13·3	3·3	0·2
	1963	**13·4**	**0·3**	6·7	6·7	15·1	18·3	21·1	22·9	**23·9**	19·4	15·8	8·9	2·2
	1964	11·6	—0·8	0·6	7·6	13·9	18·5	22·2	17·8	23·3	19·6	9·9	6·7	0
	1965	12·6	3·3	3·0	6·7	10·6	19·1	22·5	19·6	21·8	19·6	15·9	8·7	0
	1966	11·8	2·4	5·6	5·6	14·3	14·6	21·2	22·5	21·8	17·6	13·0	2·1	1·4
	1967	12·0	—2·2	2·5	6·6	8·6	18·5	22·7	23·7	22·6	18·2	11·4	7·6	4·2
	1968	11·6	2·3	1·8	5·7	9·5	17·2	23·5	21·0	20·2	20·6	12·4	4·7	0·4
	1969	11·7	—1·0	1·0	6·8	15·0	12·7	22·6	21·1	22·2	17·5	14·4	5·1	3·1
	1970	12·5	1·8	2·3	5·5	11·9	19·9	19·8	23·6	23·2	21·8	12·7	4·2	2·7

Source : The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics) Poona-5
1961-67.

India Meteorological Department, New Delhi Year 1968-70.

ANNEXURE TO TABLE 1·01

Years of maximum and minimum temperature

Year	New Delhi (Safdarjang)		New Delhi (Palam)	
	Highest maximum temperature recorded °C	Lowest minimum Temp. recorded °C	Highest Max. temperature recorded °C	Lowest minimum temperature recorded °C
1	2	3	4	5
1964 .	42·8	1·0	..	..
1967 .	—	—	45·6	—2·2
1970 .	45·0	5·0	47·0	1·8

Source : The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics) Year 1961-67; India Meteorological Department year 1968-70.

TABLE 1·02—*Rainfall statistics in milimetres by months and years for New Delhi Observatory*

Month	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		Mean for the Decade	
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
January	2	12·5	2	33·2	0	0	0	0·2	2	8·8	1	3·0	0	0	2	12·1	0	0·9	3	51·2	1·2	12·2
February	4	44·9	2	12·1	2	12·1	0	1·5	2	8·7	2	25·4	0	2·1	2	9·3	1	8·6	4	52·5	1·9	17·7
March	0	0	1	8·0	0	3·2	0	1·0	0	1·6	0	1·0	3	50·1	2	8·6	2	17·4	2	60·0	1·0	15·1
April	1	3·4	0	0	0	5·4	1	4·8	3	13·9	0	1·3	0	0·6	0	0·8	0	1·0	0	0	0·5	3·1
May	1	26·6	0	0·5	3	14·4	3	16·0	1	5·8	4	58·5	0	0	1	6·7	3	23·6	2	53·6	1·8	20·6
June	3	76·7	2	27·9	5	117·6	2	24·9	1	3·0	11	162·9	3	25·3	2	24·2	6	60·6	6	121·7	4·1	64·5
July	9	198·4	10	200·7	1	48·8	20	538·2	7	167·6	6	88·8	11	218·4	9	302·0	11	226·9	7	49·7	9·1	204·0
August	19	583·3	8	84·6	14	198·1	13	446·3	7	184·7	9	211·9	17	536·9	7	246·0	8	138·3	11	199·5	11·3	283·0
September	8	74·0	8	183·1	10	277·7	4	181·5	3	196·8	6	68·1	7	132·6	0	0·5	6	196·7	9	154·0	6·1	146·5
October	3	86·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·2	1	30·0	2	24·9	0	0·6	0	0	1	5·4	0·7	14·7
November	0	0·8	0	2·0	0	1·2	0	0	0	0	0	0·6	0	8·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·0	1·3
December	1	8·8	3	24·9	2	27·4	1	15·7	0	0·1	0	0	2	69·5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·9	14·6

NOTE: 2·5mm or more rain-fall during the 24 hours has been taken to be a rainy day.

Source: The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology & Geophysics) Poona-5.

ANNEXURE TO TABLE 1·02

Years of normal rainfall, draught and excessive rainfall

District/ Taluk	Normal rainfall		Draught		Excessive rainfall		Remarks including indication of large deficit and large excess not for the entire year but for the agricultural season.
	Year	Mean rainfall of the year of normal rainfall (in mm.)	Year	Mean rainfall of the year of draught (in mm.)	Year	Mean rainfall of the year excessive rainfall (in mm.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW DELHI	1962	577.0			1961	1115·4	
	1963	705·9	NIL	NIL	1964	1230·1	
	1965	591·2			1967	1069·2	
	1966	651·5					
	1968	610·8					
	1969	674·0					
	1970	747·6					

(*i*) Large excess during agrl. season June to October, 1961.
(*ii*) Large deficit during agri. season Nov. 1963 to March, 1964.
(*iii*) Large excess during argi. season June to October, 1964.
(*iv*) Large deficit during argi. season Nov., 1965 to March, 1966.
(*v*) Large deficit during agri. season Nov., 1966 to March, 1967.
(*vi*) Large excess during agri. season June to October, 1967.
(*vii*) Large excess during agri. season Nov., 1967 to March, 1968.
(*viii*) Large deficit during agri. season Nov., 1968 to March, 1969.
(*ix*) Large excess during agri. season Nov., 1969 to March, 1970.

NOTE : Normal annual rainfall=660mm.

Large Excess or deficit= ± 50% of normal rainfall

Source : The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology & Geophysics) Poona—5

TABLE 2·01—*Visits of Foreign Dignitories and Important events in Delhi—1961 to 1970*

Year	Month	Date	Description of Event
1	2	3	4
1961	January	19	Tulsi Giri, Nepal's Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Palace Affairs arrives.
		21	Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrives.
		23	The Maharaja of Sikkim arrives.
	February	4	Dr. Josef Phojhar, Minister of Health Czechoslovakia arrives.
		7	Air Marshal Msidky mroud Commander-in-Chief the UAR Air Force arrives.
		8	The Maharaja of Bhutan arrives.
		8	S.A. Skachkot, Chairman of the State Committee of the council of Ministers of USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, arrives.
		13	The fifth cricket test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw.
		20	The Soviet Deputy Premier A·N Kosygin arrives.
	March	7	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister for Home affairs, passes away.
		15	Averell Harriman, special Representative of President Kennedy arrives.
		15	A delegation of the Bhutan National Assembly arrives.
		30	Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State arrives.
	April	2	M. Couve Deurville, the French Foreign Minister arrives.
		5	A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M. Surlov arrives.
		13	Australia wins the second test match against India New Delhi.
	May	7	Busnaik, Vice Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia arrives.
		8	India wins the eastern zone final of the Davis cup at New Delhi.
		18	The US Vice President Lyndon Johnson arrives.
	June	13	A series of television classroom teachers' workshops inaugurated.
		24	A Nigerian economic mission arrives.
		25	Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad arrives.
	July	3	M.I. Okhpara, Premier of Eastern Region of Nigeria arrives
1961	July	12	A three-member delegation from Morocco arrives in New Delhi to discuss improving trade between India and Morocco.
		19	Rajindra Prasad, the President of India taken seriously ill at Delhi.
		25	Delhi upgraded at 'A' class city on the basis of provisional census figures-1961.
		25	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, sworn in to perform the functions of the President of India.
	August	5	Chester Bowles, United States Under-Secretary of State, arrives
		14	A six-member technical delegation from Hungary arrives
		16	The Maharaj Kumar of Bhutan arrives.
		16	Kurt Hager, special Envoy of the German Democratic Republic arrives.
		28	The Burmese Premier U Nu arrives in New Delhi on his way to Belgrade.
		28	King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna arrives.
	September	21	Averell Harriman, special Representative of President Kennedy arrives.
	October	11	The Presient of Poland, Allexander Zawadzk arrives
		27	The second International Film Festival inaugurated.
	November	14	The Indian Industries Fair inaugurated.
		20	Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan arrives.
		29	Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Cosmonaut, arrives.
	December	4	Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, arrives.
		8	The Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, accompanied by his Queen-arrives.
		15	The Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev, arrives.
		19	The third cricket test Match between India and MCC ended in a draw in Delhi.
1962	January	11	Prime Minister NU of Burma arrives on a state visit.
		21	The President issues notification for general elections in respect of 49 Lok Sabha constituencies in Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1962	January	22	The India International Centre inaugurated in New Delhi.
		24	Vice President of UAR, Abdel Hakim Amer, arrives on a nine-day visit.
	March	12	Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of US President arrives on a nine day visit.
		24	Former Vice President of Indonesia, Mahommed Hatta arrives.
		29	Vincent Auriol, Former President of the French Republic arrives.
		31	Lok Sabha dissolved by the President of India.
	April	1	Metric weight become compulsory all over the country.
		4	Prime Minister Nehru submits the resignation of his Government.
		10	The New Union Council of Ministers headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru sworn-in.
		18	King Mahendra of Nepal arrives.
		22	Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew arrives.
	May	8	Members of Parliament present a farewell address to President Rajendra Prasad, on the eve of his retirement.
	July	21	A trunk dialling service between Delhi and Agra inaugurated.
		24	First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Anastan Mikoyan arrives.
	September	1	The twenty year Master Plan for Delh comes into force.
		4	A 14 member team from the Imperial Defence College, UK, arrives in New Delhi on a 15-day visit to India.
		22	Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, arrives.
	October	6	President Mateos of Mexico arrives on a State Visit.
		8	A Sanskrit Vidyapeeth for higher studies and research in Sanskrit inaugurated in New Delhi.
		17	The Rumanian President arrives.
		25	The first Idno-German Athletic meet held in N. Delhi.
		27	Tunku Abdel Rehman, Prime Minister of Malaya, arrives.
		31	Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, arrives.
1962	November	15	Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation stone of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research in Tughlakabad near Delhi.
		30	US Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, arrives on a four-day visit.
	December	1	The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Gorfield-Barwick, arrives.
		18	Vice President Kardely of Yugoslavia arrives.
1963	January	10	Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandarnaike of Ceylon arrives
		12	Ali Sabri, President of Executive Council of the UAR arrives.
		15	The Lebanese Prime Minister, Rachid Karame, arrives in a ten day State visit.
		15	A Pakistani delegation headed by Z.A. Bhutto arrives for the second round of talks on Kashmir and related matters.
		19	The Polish Foreign Minister, Adam Rapack, arrives on a seven day visit to India.
		20	The Russian Cosmonaut, Andreian Nikolayev, arrives.
		29	Indonesian Foreign Minister, Subandrio, arrives.
		29	Phillips Talbot, US Assistant Secretary of State for Near and South Asian Affairs arrives.
	February	1	A 12 member American defence Production team headed by Carrol H. Staley arrives.
		2	King Paul of Greece arrives on a twelve-day State visit.
		10	The Iranian Minister of Interior, Lt. General Sayed Sadegh Amir Azizi, arrives
		10	The Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria arrives on a 17 day visit to India.
		16	The Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, General Hull, arrives on a four-day visit.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1963	February	17	Mostafa Khalil, UAR Minister for communications arrives on a twelve day visit to India
		18	The Bulgarian Minister of Education and culture, Gancho Ganev, arrives.
		24	The Prime Minister declares open the Lakdakh vihara in New Delhi.
	March	7	Vice President Kutchulc of Cyprus arrives on a ten-day State visit to India.
		12	Marshal Shah Wali of Afghanistan arrives on a nineteen day visit to India.
		16	A Soviet Delegation arrives.
		17	Balakrishanan of the Services and Dinshaw Irani of Maharashtra better in Asian and a National record in marathon race and discuss throw events respectively at the All India open athletic meet in New Delhi.
		23	J. Mitre ga, Polish Minister for Coal, Mining and Power arrives on a two-day visit to India.
		24	The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinousky, make a brief halt in New Delhi on his way to Indonesia.
		27	King Savang Vatthanta of Laos arrives on a three-day State visit.
	April	14	The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Thana Khonam, arrives on three-day official visit.
		15	A five-member soviet cultural delegation arrives.
		21	General Hiroshi Kan Ohiari Chief of Staff, Grand self Defence Force of Japan, arrives on a two-day visit.
		24	The Regional Office of the world Health Organisation is inaugurated in New Delhi.
		27	The President of the Executive Council of the UAR, Ali Sabri, meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.
	May	1	The British Common wealth Secretary, Dunean Sandys arrives.
		2	The US Secretary of State Dean Rusk, arrives.
		5	The Prime Minister unveils the bust of Thakkar Bapa, founder of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, in New Delhi.
		8	An AVRO-748 (Series II) aircraft gives demonstration flight at Palam airport.
	June	12	A trade delegation from Jordan arrives.
	August	5	The Prime Minister of New Southy Wales, R.J. Helfron, arrives on a four-day official visit.
		12	The Prime Minister of Somali Republic, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, arrives on a four-day State visit to India.
		19	Air Vice Marshal Omar Dani Minister for Air and Commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Air Force, arrives on a four-day visit to India
		22	The Lok Sabha rejects by an overwhelming Majority, the motion of non-confidence against the Government.
		27	King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrives on a 13-day visit.
	September	8	President Radha Krishnan lays the foundation of the Sivananda Satsang Bhawani New Delhi.
		8	The Bulgarian First Deputy Prime Minister, Zhiv Kov, arrives.
		18	President Radha Krishnan unveils a statue of Sardar Patel in New Delhi.
		28	General Kong Lee, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Neutralist forces in Laos arrives.
	October	19	The Prime Minister inaugurates a thermal power station known as 'c' station in New Delhi.
	November 1	10	The Soviet Women cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and her husband and fellow cosmonaut Major Nikolayve arrive.
		11	General Paul Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. strike command, arrives.
	December	3	King Hussain of Jordan arrives on a 13 day goodwill visit to India.
		3	The West German Minister of Economic co-ordination and Development, Walter Scheel arrives.
		6	Alhaji Sir Abmadu Bello, Premier of North Nijeria arrives on a 14 day State visit.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1963	December	13	Lord Denning, British Master of Rolls, arrives on a 12-day visit.
		14	A five-member Afghan Parliamentary delegation arrives on a three-day visit.
		16	General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the US joint-chiefs of staff, arrives.
1964	February	8	General Ne win, Chairman of the Revolutionary council of Burma, arrives.
		22	Dr. Verrier Elwin, noted Anthropologist passes away in Delhi.
		24	Soviet Parliamentary delegation arrives.
		25	See Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, arrives.
	March	4	Phillips Talbot, US Assistant Secretary of State arrives.
		26	President Aref of Iraq arrives on a week's State visit.
	April	3	Kenya African National Union delegation arrives.
		11	Foreign Minister of Kuwait arrives.
		13	US Businessmen's delegation arrives.
		15	Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN under Secretary for political Affairs, arrives.
	May	1	Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital declared open by Prime Minister Nehru in Delhi.
		20	President Abbound of Sudan arrives on a 5-day state visit.
		27	Jawahar Lal Nehru passes away in Delhi.
		27	Gulzari Lal Nanda sworn in interim Prime Minister.
		28	Nehru's body cremated near Rajghat at Delhi.
	June	2	Lal Bahadur Shastri unanimously elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
		3	All the Statue of Britishers in Delhi to be removed.
		9	Lal Bahadur Shastri sworn in as Prime Minister.
		27	Government announces conversion of Teen Murti House as Nehru Memorial.
	September	10	Solicitor-General, H.N. Sanyal, murdered in Delhi.
1964	October	8	President lays foundation stone for the building of India School of International Studies at Delhi.
		22	Ceylon Premier, Mrs. Bandarnaike arrives.
	December	27	Delegation of Brazilian MPs arrives.
1965	January	1	A three-man Turkish delegation arrives.
		8	Third International film Festival inaugurated by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan in New Delhi.
		14	Britains Minister for overseas Development Mrs. Barbara Castle, arrives.
		24	The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgolam, arrives on a four day visit.
		25	The foreign Minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bist, arrives.
		26	Hindi become the official language of the Union.
		29	Dr. Rene Maheu, Director General of UNESCO arrives
	February	2	The UK. Naval Chief, admiral Sir David Luce, arrives.
		5	General Ne Win , Chairman of the Revolutionary council of Burma, arrives on a State visit.
		6	Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab shot dead near Delhi.
		8	The French Premier M. Georges Pompidou arrives on a Eight-day state visit.
		12	Dr. Urho Kaleva Kakkoneu, President of Finland arrives on a State visit.
		18	Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan arives on a ten-day State visit.
		19	A four-member Yugoslav Parliamentary delegation arrives.
		23	Foreign Minister of Laos, Pheng Phongsavan, arrives on a five day State visit.
		23	A Soviet Parliamentary delegation arrives.
	March	1	Maharaja and Maharani of Sikkim arrives on a five-day visit.
		2	The Czech Prime Minister Joseph lenart, arrives on a State visit.
		3	The US Roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman arrives on a three day visit.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1965	March	9	Duke of Edinburgh arrives on a four-day state visit.
		11	J. H. Anganine, Kenya Minister of lands and settlement, arrives on a good-will visit.
		13	Mongi Slim, Minister without portfolio of Tunisia, arrives on a seven day visit.
		14	Kurt George Keisinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuesthemberg, Federal Republic of German arrives.
		18	The Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, arrives.
		21	A Parliamentary delegation from Kenya arrives.
		29	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Celebrates Diamond Jubilee.
		29	A ten-member Afghan delegation arrives.
	April	15	Zakaria Mohine El-Din, Senior Vice President of UAR, arrives.
	May	4	Lord Mountbatten arrives on a four day visit.
		6	South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van, Do, arrives.
	June	29	Burmese Minister for information and Culture, Thung Dan, arrives.
	July	26	Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, arrives.
	August	15	A daily television service begins in New Delhi.
	September	11	U. Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, arrives to negotiate the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.
	November	12	Deputy Premier of Singapore, Toh Chin, Chye, arrives.
		16	A four member Parliamentary delegation from Tanzania arrives.
		25	King of Nepal arrives on a 25th day State visit.
1966	January	6	Union Government announces further enhancement of family pension for its employees.
		11	President Radhakrishnan announces posthumous award of Bharat Ratna for Lal Bahadur Shastri.
		11	New Interim Cabinet Sworn-in with Gulzari Lal Nanda as Prime Minister.
		12	Lal Bahadur Shastri cremated near Shanti Vana.
		19	Indira Gandhi elected leader of the congress Parliamentary Party.
1966	January	*23	Indira Gandhi aannounces her Cabinet.
	February	5	Enhanced dearness allowance for Central Government employees announced.
		16	US, Vice President Humphrey arrives.
		20	Hungarian Prime Minister, Gyula Kallai arrives, on a 9 day visit.
	March	1	A.N. Jha takes over as Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
		4	General Ne win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council, arrives.
		10	Yugoslave Premier, Petar Stambolic arrives.
	April	11	Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Nepalese Council of Ministers, arrives on a 17-day visit.
		20	Nation's highest award, Bharat Ratna, Posthumously conferred on Lal Bahadur Shastri.
		27	King of Bhutan arrives.
	June	5	Rupee devalued by 36·5 per cent.
	July	15	Super Bazar opened in New Delhi.
	August	4	Lok Sabha rejects the no-confidence motion against the Government headed by Indira Gandhi.
		9	Heroes of the 1942 Quit India Movement honoured at a rally in Red Fort, Delhi.
	September	1	Communist Party of India stages a demonstration in front of Parliament house demanding Government's resignation.
		3	Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, arrives on a 3-day State visit.
		5	Demonstrators march to Parliament House demanding ban on cow slaughter.
		7	Metropolitan council for Delhi introduced.
	October	20	President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of UAR arrives for tripartile talks.
	November	4	King of Laos arrives.
		4	G. D. Khosla, former Chief Justice of Punjab, appointed Chairman of the Commission enquiring into the grievances of Delhi Police.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1966	November	7	Anti cow-slaughter demonstration staged in front of Parliament House results in destruction of property and Police firing.
		19	President of Czechoslovakia Antonin Novotny arrives.
	December	1	Union Government decides to hold the Fourth General Elections in February, 1967.
1967	January	13	Samachar Bharti, A Multi Linguial news agency inaugurated in New Delhi.
		28	Afghan King arrives on a ten-day State visit.
	February	15	India goes to the polls for the fourth time since independence.
	March	13	Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister and her team of Ministers announced.
	April	10	UN Secretary General U Thant arrives.
		14	Nearly 2,000 Delhi Policemen openly defy Government ban on procession and demonstrations.
		27	Australian Governor-General, Lord Casey, arrives.
		28	President of Sudan, Syed Ismail El Azhari arrives.
	May	6	V. V. Giri elected Vice-President of India.
		9	Zakir Hussain elected President of India.
	June	1	President Nasser's special emissary , Sulah-el-Abed arrives for talks with Prime Minister West Asia crisis.
		13	Pak Police official arrested in Delhi on suspicion of spying.
		14	President K. Kaurda of Zambia arrives on a four day visit.
		15	An Indian constable on duty near the Chinese embassy slapped by Embassy official.
		15	Chinese diplomat defies order of deportation.
		24	Expelled Chinese diplomat creates a scene at Palam airport.
	September	11	Dearness allowance raise for Central Government staff announced.
	October	22	Device to differentiate T. B. Bacilli stains evolved by scientists of vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institution in Delhi.
	November	3	King of Laos arrives on a 12 day state visit.
		6	Appointment of a Committee to review the working of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi announced.
		14	Delhi Metropolitan Council passes Cow protection Bill.
		14	Bishamber Singh wins silver medal in world Freestyle Wrestling Championship in Delhi.
		20	West German Chancellor, Dr. K. G. Kiesinger, arrives on a two-day State visit.
	December	3	King of Laos arrives on a twelve day State visit.
		12	Two Uttar Pradesh Ministers arrested in Delhi for defying prohibitary orders.
		13	Ram Goolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, arrives.
		17	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's relics received in New Delhi.
1968	January	1	Union Government informs foreign missions about decision not to recognise their right to give asylum to any person or persons within their premises.
		22	President Tito of Yugoslavia arrives on five-day State visit.
		25	Soviet Premier Kosygin arrives on State visit.
	February	8	King of Bhutan arrives.
		19	Delhi School teachers go on indefinite strike.
		4	Protest against Kutch award 38, persons arrested in Delhi.
		7	Parliament members resent Embassy action in detaining Indian constable on guard duty.
		16	General Ne Win, Chariman of Burma's revolutionary council arrives.
		18	Hansraj Gupta re-elected Mayor of Delhi.
		21	Soviet Premier Kosygin arrives on way back home from visit to Pakistan.
		28	Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethopia arrives on three day goodwill visit.
	June	16	Government appoints commission to inquire into causes of the death of Delhi Nurses.
	July	20	Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rehman, visits Delhi on way to Nepal.
	August	5	Irish Prime Minister, John Lynch, arrives.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1968	September	17	Newspaper empoloyees' strike ends.
		22	2,400 striking Government Employees released on bail from Tihar Jail, Delhi.
		29	Postal work in Delhi and elsewhere back to normal.
	November	10	Vice-President of Liberia, William R. Tolbert, arrives.
		11	Primary teachers from all over India stage protest march in Delhi.
		27	Ceylon Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake arrives on a seven-day visit.
1969	January	2	Shahinshah of Iran arrives on a State visit.
		22	Prime Minister Zhivkov of Bulgaria arrives on a State visit.
		29	New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, arrives on a State-visit.
	February	20	Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, arrives.
	March	2	Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, arrives on a seven-day visit.
		12	Soviet Minister for culture Madam Furtseva, arrives on a eight-day visit.
	April	6	Sikhs demonstrate outside UK High Commission in New Delhi to protest against discremination against Sikhs in Britain.
		30	Schools under the control of Delhi Administration to import instruction in Hindi from July 1.
	May	3	President Zakir Hussain passes away.
		3	V. V. Giri sworn in as acting President.
		5	Dr. Zakir Hussain laid to rest, world dignitaries attend funeral.
		27	Prime Minister Indira Gandhi lays foundation stone of Jawahar Lal Nehru Library building in New Delhi.
	June	6	Sucha Singh and two other accused in Kairon murder case sentenced to death.
		21	Habib Bourguiba (Jr.) Tunisia's Foreign, Minister, discusses west Asia situation with Prime Minister in Delhi.
1969	July	19	Acting President V. V. Giri resigns as Vice President.
		20	Chief Justice Hidayatullah sworn in as acting President of India.
		31	US President Richard Nixo arrives on a State visit.
	August	15	Smt. Indira Gandhi insists on freedom of vote in Presidential election, congress splits on the issue.
		20	V.V. Giri elected President of India.
		21	Comex-3 arrives.
		24	V.V. Giri sworn in as President
	September	3	Delhi Administration decides to abolish the Institution of honorary magistrates.
	October	1	Khan Abeul Ghafar Khan arrives in India after 23 years to take part in Gandhi centenary celebrations.
	November	11	Hungarian President, Pal Losonczi, arrives.
		14	President V.V. Giri inaugurates Jawahar Lal Nehru University in New Delhi.
	December	5	President inaugrates fourth International Film Festival in New Delhi.
		23	Moon rock on exihibition in New Delhi.
1970	January	15	General Ne Win, Chariman of Burma's Revolutionary Council arrives on a week's informal visit to India.
		24	First water management and engineering laboratory established in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi.
		28	King Baudovin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola arrive on a nine-day State visit to India.
	February	11	First Vice-Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, M. V. Dymshits, arrives.
	March	4	Ceylon's Governor General William Gopallawa, arrives.
		4	Indonesian Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, arrives.
		5	Yugoslov Defence Minister, General Nikdoljubicic arrives on a 10-day State visit India.

TABLE 2·01—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
1970	August	2	Dr. Telo Mascarenhas arrives in New Delhi after spending 10 years in Portuguese jail for leading Goa's Freedom movement.
		7	Delhi Administration decides to distribute 19,000 acres of vacant land to landless labourers.
		17	Foreign Minister of Japan Kaiichi Aichi, arrives on a three-day goodwill visit.
		26	King Mehendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna Rajyalakshmi Devi arrive to a two-day visit.
1970	November	4	Jawahar Lal Nahru award for International Understanding for 1968 presented to Yehudi Menuhin in New Delhi.
		11	Union Government turns down demand for full statehood to Delhi.
		27	President V.V. Giri dissolves the Fourth Lok Sabha, mid term poll ordered.

TABLE 3·101—*Quinquennial position of the mileage of different categories of roads (in kms.) in the District.*

Year	National Highway	State Highway	District Road	Village Road	Others	All categories of Road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	72	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	79	N.A.	..	..	..	..
1969-70	86	61	26	..	..	173

Source : Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Transport Research Division, Delhi.

TABLE 3.102—*The mileage of roads (by nature of materials) as maintained by P.W.D. and other Govt. Deptts.*

Year	Bitlminous	Concrete	Water bound macadam	unmetalled	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Km.*					Km
1960-61	113	..	..	..	..	113
1965-66	151	2	..	..	..	153
1968-69	168	2	..	..	..	170

Source : Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Transport Research Division, Delhi.

TABLE 3·103—*Major Roads*

Name of Road	Nature of Road metalled/ unmetalled	Starting point in the District	Ending point in the District	Length in the District (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. National Highway No. I. G. T. Karnal Road.	Metalled	Azadpur Jn.	Haryana Border	17·71
2. National Highway No. 2 (Delhi Mathura Road).	,,	Ashram	U. P. Border	10·47
3. National Highway Byepass No. 2 (Rajghat to N. H. 2)	,,	Rajghat	Ashram	8·27
4. Lower Bela Road	,,	Rajghat	Monkey Bridge	2·50
5. Upper Bela Road	,,	Monkey Bridge	I. P. College	3·77
6. Alipur Mall Road	,,	I. P. College	Azadpur Jn.	5·83
7. National Highway 8, Delhi Gurgaon Road	,,	Dhual Kunan	Haryana Border	12·34
8. National Highway 10, Delhi Rohtak Road	,,	Panjabi Bagh	Haryana Border	17·71
9. Ring Road Phase I from Ashram to Safdarjang Hospital.	,,	Ashram	Safdarjang Hospital	5·00
10. Ring Road Phase II	,,	S. J. Hospital	Dhaula Kuan	5·60
11. Ring Road Phase III	,,	Dhaula Kuan	Najafgarh Road Jn.	8·00
12. Ring Road Phase IV	,,	Najafgarh Rd. Jn.	Rohtak Road Jn.	3·20
13. Ring Road Phase V	,,	Rohtak Road Jn.	Azadpur	6.40
14. Shanti Path	,,	Moti Bagh Jn.	Gurgaon Road	3·75
15. Wazirabad Loni Road	,,	Wazirabad	Loni Road	6·00

TABLE 3·103—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	6
16. Sub-Arterial Road linking Mehrauli Badarpur Road with Charag Delhi, Kalkaji Road left of Okhla Railway Station (Road No. 14)	Metalled	Kalkaji	Badarpur Road	5·47
17. Sub-Arerial Road linking Chairag Delhi to Mehrauli (Road No. 7)	,,	Chairag Delhi	Mehrauli Road	3·47
18. Construction of road linking Qutab Mehrauli Road to passing South of Hauz Khas (Road No. 8)	,,	Mehrauli Road	M. Avenue Road	1·83
19. Sub-Art. Road linking Chairag Delhi to Ring Road and passing West of Greater Kailash No. I (Road No. 5).	,,	Chairag Delhi	Lajpat Bhawan	2·96
20. Construction of 150 wide Road in South of R. K. Puram, Joining 'M' Avenue to Shantipath Extension (Road No. 10)	,,	'M' Avenue Road	Shantepath Extn.‡	3·25
21. National Highway 2 byepass from Neighbourhood at I. P. College to Wazirabad Barrage (Road No. 45).	,,	I. P. College	Wazirabad Barrage	3·54
22. Entn. of Mall Road eastward to connect National Highway 2 byepass Neighbourhood of I. P. College to Wazirabad battage (Road No. 46)	,,	Khyber Pass	Majnu Ka Tilla	1·06
23. Eastern approach road to the barrage over Yamuna Near 'C' Power Station byepass N. H. 2 (Tie bund) Road No. 75-B	,,	Tie Bund	Patpar Ganj Road	1·36
24. Construction of Western approach road to the barrage on Delhi side near 'C' Power Station byepass N. H. 2.	,,	Indraprastha Jn. (N.H.2 Byepass)	'C' Power Station (Barrage)	0·60
25. Road linking proposed Masjid Moth to Mehrauli Road (Road No. 6-B)	,,	Proposed Masjid Moth. Road.	Mehrauli Road	0·80
26. Road connecting Chirag Delhi Kalkaji Road to Ring Road and West of Okhla railway Station (Road No. 4	,,	Kalkaji	Ring Road (Nehru Nagar)	2·19
27. Road linking proposed Masjid Moth Road to Lajpath Nagar chirag Delhi Road and passing adjacent to Siripur (Road No. 6A)	,,	Proposed Masjid Moth Road	Lajpat Nagar (Chirag Delhi Road)	1·25 2·69
28. Road linking chirag Delhi Road to Ring Road and passing adjacent to Masjid Moth (Road No. 6)	,,	Kalkaji	Chirag Delhi	
29. Link Road between Alipur and Ring Road outside Kashmire Gate (Road No. 47).	,,	..	..	0·72
30. Construction of Major Road of 1100 acres area linking Ring Road to porposed extn. of Chirag Delhi Road (Road No. 9)	,,	Hauzkhas	Ring Road	1·15
31. Alternative Road along marginal bund and near 'C' Power Station	,,	Gandhi Nagar	Approach to 'C' Power St. Bridge	4·57
32. Master Plan Road from Pusa Gate Junction to Naraina via Inder Puri (P.H. II.)	,,	Pusa Gate Jn.	Inderpuri	4·00
33. Station Road	,,	Delhi Cantt. Rly. St. level crossing	Paradi Road	5·37
34. Nicholson Road	,,	Wigram Road near Khyber lines)	Ring Road	1·54
35. Gymnesium Road . . .	,,	Station Road	Ring Road	0·55
36. Cemetry Road	,,	Hospital Road (M. T. lines)	War cemetry)	1·25
37. Lony Road	,,	Station Road	Junction of Ring Road and Hospital Road	0·67

TABLE 3·103 —contd.

1	2	3	4	5
38. Hospital Road	Metalled	Bazar Road (Kirby. place)	Ring Road	1·33
39. Manda Road	,,	Hospital Road (M. T. lines)	Cavalry Road	3·12
40. Church Road	,,	Kotwali Road, Mandi Road cassel Road crossing	Station Road (new Church)	1·07
41. Wigram Road	,,	Chruch Road (Near P.O.)	Parade Road (I.S.L.D.)	1·65
42. Cassels Road	,,	Kotwali Mandi and Ch-Church Road crossing	Parade Road (Asmara lines)	1·67
43. Tigvas Road	,,	Bazar Road (Near Sadar Bazar)	Mall Road (Maswa lines)	1·62
44. Parade Road	,,	Bazar Road (Shamran lines)	P.S. Dhaula Kuan	2·80
45. Cavalery Road	,,	Bazar Road (Near Mandi lines).	Mandi Road	0·77
46. Bazar Road	,,	Palam Road	Ordinance Road	1·79
47. Mall Road	,,	Parade Road	Station Road	1·75
48. Polo Road	,,	Parade Road	Station Road	1·58
49. Kotwali Road	,,	Bazar Road	Mandi Road, Crossing	0·73
50. Road near Nicholson Lines Rifle Range	,,	Station Road	Ring Road	1·07
51. Round V.R. G. Road	,,	..	..	1·52
52. From junction of Hospital and Kirby-place to V.R.G.	,,	Jn. of Hospital and Kirby Place	V.R.G.	0·37
53. D. F. Station to Cantt. Board Station	,,	D. F. Station	Cantt. Board	0·98

Source : (1) Sl. No. 1 to 32 Surveyor of works (I.D.A.), C.P.W.D., Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi.
(2) Sl. Nos, 33 to 53 Delhi Cantonment Board.

TABLE 3·108 —*Bus Routes*

Serial No.	Route Number	Points of Origin and Destination	Distance within the District (km)	Type of Rd. by nature of material	Nature of service Nationalised or private	No. of trips per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	Indra Nagar-Jheel	13·4	Metalled	Nationalised	140
2	1-A	R.P. Bagh-Jama Masjid	7·1	,,	,,	123
3	1-B	J.J. Colony (Wazirpur) Radhye Puri	15·0	,,	,,	132
4	1-Spl.	Kauria Bridge– Jheel	4·5	,,	,,	105
5	1-C	J. Colony ((Wazirpur– Cent. Sectt.)	17·0	,,	,,	26
6	1-D	Ashok Vihar– Shakti Nagar	6·1	,,	,,	62
7	2	R. Garden Extn.– Lajpat Nagar	24·8	,,	,,	91
8	2-A	R. Garden Exten.– Madras Hotel	14·4	,,	,,	119
9	3	Kirby Place– B.M.D. Chowk	25·2	,,	,,	109
10	3-A	Palam Village– P.S.P. Ganj	24·9	,,	,,	40
11	4-A	R. Block N.R. Nagar– Maurice Nagar	21·2	,,	,,	96
12	4-B	S.P. Depot–Kamla Nagar	24·0	,,	,,	76
13	5	Kalkaji S.P. Depot	24·6	,,	,,	86

TABLE 3·108—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	5-A	Kalkaji– Indra Puri	28·0	Metalled	Nationalised	76
15	5-A–Spl.	Jangpur/N. Din.– A.V. Bhawan	11·2	,,	,,	10
16	5-B	Greater Kailash– A.S. Road	20·4	,,	,,	70
17	6	Tilak Nagar– Lodi Colony	24·4	,,	,,	96
18	6-X	Tilak Nagar– Rafi Marg	18·6	,,	,,	80
19	6-A	A.S. Road– Lodi Colony	13·2	,,	,,	66
20	6-B	Subhash Nagar– Cent. Sectt.	17·4	,,	,,	71
21	6-D	20-Block T. Nagar– Krishan Nagar	28·2	,,	,,	44
22	7	S.P. Depot– Dhaula Kuan	20·2	,,	,,	80
23	7-A	A.S. Road– Lajpat Nagar	15·9	,,	,,	42
24	7-B	Anand Prabat– Rafi Marg	8·0	,,	,,	15
25	8	Timar Pur-Nauroji Nagar	21·0	,,	,,	74
26	8-A	R.P. Bagh Cent. Sectt./Regal/R.K. Puram	22·3	,,	,,	99
27	8-B	Malviya Nagar– R.P. Bagh	28·8	,,	,,	72
28	8-C	Siri Niwaspuri– Azadpuri.	27·9	,,	,,	24
29	9	Moti Bagh – Shakti Nagar	24·0	,,	,,	72
30	9-Ext.	Rafi Marg– Kashmiri Gate	8·4	,,	,,	16
31	9-A	Nanakpura– Shakti Nagar	25·4	,,	,,	124
32	9-B	Mandir Marg– Nirankari Cly.	21·2	,,	,,	66
33	9-B-Spl.	Centre. Sectt. Azad Pur	17·9	,,	,,	50
34	10	Karampura– Nirankari Cly.	18·8	,,	,,	54
35	10-A	Kirti Nagar (R.D. Collge)– Gupta Cly.	20·3	,,	,,	46
36	10-B	Kirti Nagar– Bara Tooti	11·4	,,	,,	40
37	10-C	K.W. Camp.– Burari Village	6·1	,,	,,	32
38	10-D	P.S.P. Ganj-Bhai Parmand Nagar	10·2	,,	,,	18
39	11	Kauria Bridge– Shahdra	5·9	,,	,,	433
40	11-A	Kauria Bridge–Shahdra Border	9·0	,,	,,	118
41	11-B	Kauria Bridge– Ghonda	9·0	,,	,,	80
42	11-C	Cent. Sectt./Madras Hotel– Shahdra	15·0	,,	,,	104
43	11-D	Kauria Bridge– Seemapuri	9·4	,,	,,	102
44	12	I.I.T. Gate– K.W. Camp	26·2	,,	,,	82
45	12-A	I.I.T. Gate– W.B.P. Station	25·7	,,	,,	78
46	12-B	Kashmere Gate– Shahdra	20·1	,,	,,	14
47	13	Subhash Nagar– B.M.D. Chowk	19·6	,,	,,	84
48	13-A	Tagore Garden– Chandra Nagar	25·1	,,	,,	96
49	13-A-Spl.	Rajauri Garden – Delhi Gate	13·5	,,	,,	43
50	13-B	Rajouri Garden Ext. Red-Fort	17·3	,,	,,	117
51	13-C	Khayala Village– Shahdra	24·3	,,	,,	60
52	14	Basant Village/Moti Bagh-Rly. Stn.	19·8	,,	,,	60
53	14-A	Palam Airport–C.C. Odeon	17·2	,,	,,	14
54	15	Moti Bagh–Azadpur	24·3	,,	,,	79
55	15-A	R.K. Puram I–K.W. Camp	23·4	,,	,,	46
56	15-A-Spl.	P.S.P. Ganj–Azadpur	11·2	,,	,,	30
57	16	Najafgarh–Kauria Bridge	28·2	,,	,,	165
58	16-Spl.	Tilak Nagar–Kauria Bridge	17·3	,,	,,	58
59	16-A	Subhash Nagar–Kash. Gate	15·0	,,	,,	94
60	16-B	Kirbi Place-Kash. Gate	23·0	,,	,,	72
61	16-C	Rajouri Garden –Kauria Bridge	14·4	,,	,,	138
62	16-D	Kirby Place–Kauria Bridge	18·3	,,	,,	36
63	16-E	Cahukhandi–Shahdra	21·0	,,	,,	49
64	17	Mehrauli–Rly. Station	20·0	,,	,,	128
65	17-Spl.	I.I.T. Gate-Delhi Gate	13·3	,,	,,	88

TABLE 3·108—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66	17-A	S.N. Depot—Rly. Stn.	15·0	Metalled	Nationalised	31
67	17-B	S.M. Temple– Rly. Stn.	20·9	,,	,,	66
68	17-C	Mehrauli– Red Fort	17·2	,,	,,	109
69	18	Okhla– Rly. Station	14·4	,,	,,	144
70	18-A	Badarpur– New Court	22·4	,,	,,	101
71	18-B	Rajokri– Rly. Stn.	42·0	,,	,,	6
72	19	Dhaula Kuan– Red Fort	18·1	,,	,,	84
73	19-B	Greater Kailash– Red Fort	16·7	,,	,,	85
74	19A	Lodi Cly.– R.P. Bagh	16·1	,,	,,	84
75	20	Kauria Bridge– B.D. Building	4·0	,,	,,	195
76	20 A	Kauria Bridge– Patpar Ganj	10·0	,,	,,	71
77	20 B	Cent.Sectt./M. Hotel– Krishan Nagar	14·0	,,	,,	111
78	20 C	Kauria Bridge– Kondli	13·9	,,	,,	32
79	20 D	Madras Hotel– Shakar Pur	14·0	,,	,,	30
80	21	S.P. Depot– K.W. Camp	20·9	,,	,,	183
81	21 A	S.P. Depot—Shakti Nagar	21·1	,,	,,	185
82	22	S.P. Depot– Lajpat Nagar	19·5	,,	,,	152
83	22 A	S.P. Depot– Lajpat Nagar	21·3	,,	,,	88
84	23	Najafgarh/Nangloi-Fatehpuri	28·3	,,	,,	108
85	23-A	Majra– Fatehpuri	34·5	,,	,,	88
86	23-B	Najafgarh– Fatehpuri	32·3	,,	,,	8
87	23-C	Rani Khera – Fatehpuri	27·0	,,	,,	12
88	23-D	Nizampur– Fatehpuri	30·7	,,	,,	8
89	24	Anand Parbat—S.N. Depot	22·8	,,	,,	90
90	24-A	Anand Parbat– Okhla	22·8	,,	,,	114
91	24B	Mehrauli—Red Fort	22·1	,,	,,	35
92	25	Defence Cinema– Red Fort	10·5	,,	,,	114
93	25-A	Sarai Rohilla– Kashmere Gate	6·1	,,	,,	48
94	25-B	Madi Pur (J.J. Colony)—Turkman Gate	15·9	,,	,,	82
95	26	Nauroji Nagar-Pusa Institute	24·0	,,	,,	74
96	27	Rohtak Road—I.I.T. Gate	21·7	,,	,,	84
97	27-A	Defence Cinema—I.I.T. Gate	22·3	,,	,,	43
98	28	F. Block Malviya Nagar—Rly. Station	21·3	,,	,,	105
99	28-A	S.N. Market– Delhi Gate/Minto Road	8·6	,,	,,	125
100	28-B	F. Block Malviya Nagar—Red Fort	16·7	,,	,,	48
101	29	Kalkaji—Rly. Station	17·9	,,	,,	157
102	29-A	O.I. State– Rly. Station	16·9	,,	,,	79
103	29-B	Greater Kailash– Krishan Nagar	21·9	,,	,,	109
104	29-B-Ext.	Kauria Bridge– Krishan Nagar	6·0	,,	,,	76
105	29-D	Dhaula Kuan– Delhi Gate	20·1	,,	,,	36
106	30	Kalkaji– Ajmeri Gate	21·2	,,	,,	155
107	30-A	S.J. Enclave—Red Fort	17·5	,,	,,	36
108	31	Indira Nagar—Shastri Bazar	17·5	,,	,,	60
109	31-A	Haider Pur –Fatehpuri	13·6	,,	,,	64
110	32	I.S.B.T.—Gaziabad	23·1	,,	,,	97
111	33	Pratap Nagar—B.M.D. Chowk	6·7	,,	,,	72
112	34	Kamla Nagar—Jama Masjid	5·8	,,	,,	24
113	35	Maurice Nagar—Maurice Nagar	21·9	,,	,,	68
114	35 A	Maurice Nagar—Maurice Nagar	21·9	,,	,,	66
115	35 B	Timar Pur—A.S. Road	9·0	,,	,,	33

TABLE 3·108—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
116	36	Malviya Nagar—Rajinder Nagar	20·5	Metalled	Nationalised	72
117	37	Nauroji Nagar—A.S. Road	15·4	,,	,,	54
118	37-A	S.M. Market—Central Sectt./Regal	8·7	,,	,,	52
119	38	Hindu Rao Hospital/R.P. Bagh Jama Masjid	10·1	,,	,,	14
120	39	Qutab Garh—Fatehpuri	37·4	,,	,,	41
121	39-A	Kanya Gurkul/Kaitwara—Fatehpuri	37·5	,,	,,	32
122	39-B	Harewli/Puth Khurd/Wazidpur-Fatehpuri	38·4	,,	,,	24
123	40	Rani Bagh-Central Sectt.	17·2	,,	,,	60
124	40-A	Panjabi Bagh-Central Sectt.	17·2	,,	,,	60
125	40-B	Rani Bagh—Cent. Sectt./Delhi Gate	20·9	,,	,,	20
126	40-C	Panjabi Bagh—Cent. Sectt. /Delhi Gate	20·9	,,	,,	22
127	40-Ext.	Zakhira-Cant. Sectt.	15·0	,,	,,	30
128	40-Spl.	Nangloi/Rani Bagh-Cent. Sectt.	18·7	,,	,,	32
129	41	Palla-Fatehpuri	25·3	,,	,,	50
130	41-A	Lampur Boarder—Fatehpuri	33·7	,,	,,	10
131	41-B	Bankner—Fatehpuri	28·8	,,	,,	18
132	41-D	Kureni—Fatehpuri	34·2	,,	,,	8
133	42	I.S.B.T.—Faridabad	37·6	,,	,,	144
134	42-A	Faridabad Township—M. Hotel	35·3	,,	,,	36
135	43	O.I. State—N.R.G. Store	24·0	,,	,,	22
136	43-A	Lajpat Nagar—Tilak Nagar	22·8	,,	,,	111
137	43-B	Lajpat Nagar—Tilak Nagar	22·7	,,	,,	110
138	43-C	Kalkaji J.P. Market	7·0	,,	,,	12
139	44	Jhatikra—Tilak Nagar/Kashmere Gate	36·2	,,	,,	8
140	44-A	Pandwala Kalan-Tilak Nagar	20·2	,,	,,	16
141	45	I.I.T. Hostel—Ajmeri Gate	17·6	,,	,,	95
142	45-A	S.M. Tample—Ajmeri Gate	18·3	,,	,,	57
143	45-B	A.S. Road—R.L.A. College	20·8	,,	,,	15
144	45-C	S.P. Depot—R.K. Puram	16·2	,,	,,	6
145	46	I.I.T. Hostel—I.S.B.T.	18·3	,,	,,	70
146	46-A	R.L.A. College—Delhi Gate/I.S.B.T.	21·2	,,	,,	145
147	46-Spl.	R.K. Puram—Shahdara	21·0	,,	,,	6
148	47	Tilak Nagar—U. Bhawan	15·2	,,	,,	209
149	47-B	Tilak Nagar—Delhi Gate	17·8	,,	,,	156
150	47-A	East Patel Nagar-Lodhi Colony	11·8	,,	,,	103
151	48	R. Block New Rajinder Nagar-Tyaga Raja Nagar	17·6	,,	,,	86
152	49	Fatehpur Beri-Nauroji Nagar	18·7	,,	,,	36
153	49-A	Mandi Village—Nauroji Nagar	21·9	,,	,,	17
154	50	Moti Nagar—Moti Nagar	25·4	,,	,,	42
155	50-A	Moti Nagar—Moti Nagar	25·4	,,	,,	25
156	50-B	Shakar Pur—Rly. Station	13·0	,,	,,	16
157	50-C	Tri Nagar—Rly. Station	11·6	,,	,,	40
158	50-D	Karampur—I.P. Depot	14·3	,,	,,	36
159	51	Badli Village—Fatehpuri	14·4	,,	,,	51
160	51-A	Khera Khurd—Fatehpuri	19·3	,,	,,	12
161	52	Dhasa Border—Tilak Nagar	27·3	,,	,,	24
162	52-A	Rawta—Tilak Nagar	27·3	,,	,,	16
163	52-B	Bharsa—Fatehpuri	42·3	,,	,,	10
164	52-C	Kair—Tilak Nagar	19·3	,,	,,	12
165	52-D	Rawta—Fatehpuri	42·3	,,	,,	8
166	53	H.N. Clock Tower—I.P. Depot	22·8	,,	,,	118

TABLE 3·108—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	53	Tilak Nagar– I.P. Depot	19·7	Metalled	Nationalised	66
168	53-A	Kirby Place—Delhi Gate	18·3	,,	,,	24
169	53-B	Narana – A. S. Road	9·7	,,	,,	44
170	53 C	J. J. Colony (Indrapuri)– Delhi Gate	15·3	,,	,,	76
171	53 D	Ramesh Nagar Mkt.– Delhi Gate	12·6	,,	,,	64
172	53 Spl.	Anand Parbat – I.P. Depot	8·6	,,	,,	42
173	54	Rani Bagh– Fatehpuri	12·1	,,	,,	64
174	54 A	Panjabi Bagh– Fatehpuri	12·1	,,	,,	56
175	55	Kapas Hera– I.S.B.T.	35·0	,,	,,	42
176	56	Khan Pur– Ajmerri Gate	24·8	,,	,,	52
177	57	L.P. Nagar Azad Pur	22·7	,,	,,	60
178	58	Ashram – Ajmeri Gate	16·0	,,	,,	88
179	59-A	Ram Pura– Cent. Sectt.	15·6	,,	,,	32
180	59-B	Tri Nagar– Cent. Sectt.	13·5	,,	,,	56
181	60	Tilak Nagar– Kashmere Gate	19·7	,,	,,	60
182	60-A	Tailak Nagar– Maurice Nagar	14·2	,,	,,	80
183	60-B	Kirti Nagar– Timar Pur	12·8	,,	,,	64
184	61	Najafgarh– Delhi	40·8	,,	,,	24
185	61-A	Kangan Heri– Delhi Gate	31·0	,,	,,	12
186	62	Qutab Garh– Fatehpuri	24·0	,,	,,	24
187	W	Rajinder Nagar Rafi Marg	9·5	,,	,,	63
188	Y	B.M.D. Chowk– Rafi Marg	10·2	,,	,,	99
189	M/1	Jama Masjid– Jama Masjid	3·9	,,	,,	38
190	M/2	B.M.D. Chowk– B.M.D. Chowk	6·9	,,	,,	16
191	G	Darshan Special	..	,,	,,	20
192	57 B	Model Town– Kashmere Gate	8·3	,,	,,	52
193		Delhi– Gwalior	335·0	,,	,,	2
194		Delhi–Jammu	585·0	,,	,,	2
195		Delhi–Jaipur	318·0	,,	,,	2
196		Delhi–Khetri	216·5	,,	,,	4
197		Delhi–Alwar	170·5	,,	,,	2
198		Delhi–Jind	127	,,	,,	4
199		Delhi–Jhunjhunu	261·0	,,	,,	2
200		Delhi– Rewari	117·2	,,	,,	4
201		Delhi– Kurukshetra	169·0	,,	,,	2
202		Delhi– Saharan Pur	290·0	,,	,,	12
203		Delhi– Bahadurgarh	33·6	,,	,,	2

Source– Delhi Transport undertaking, Delhi.

TABLE 3·109—*Nationalised Transport Service Passenger vehicles year by year 1961-70*

Year	Number of routes				No, of services (Avg, daily)	K, Ms, run (000)	Passenger carried	Income (000) Rs. Total	Income per K.M. (paise)	Expenditure per KM. (paise)
	Main	Subsidiary	Inter-state	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	40	34	..	74	7,720	42,592	1,84,337	32,275	75·78	77·22
1962-63	52	46	..	98	9,036	48,511	2,16,875	38,462	79·28	79·95
1963-64	55	57	2	114	10,139	50,040	2,04,590	43,324	86·58	94·28
1964-65	56	56	4	116	10,212	49,338	1,92,197	45,170	91·85	103·71
1965-66	56	55	9	120	10,241	50,500	1,91,817	47,961	94·97	112·16
1966-67	58	63	9	130	9, 837	53,450	2,52,215	55,355	103·56	122·31
1967-68	60	74	10	144	10,726	58,994	2,77,228	60,809	103·08	128·11
1968-69	60	128	10	198	11,439	63,465	3,04,570	66,811	105·27	131·57
1969-70	60	143	10	213	12,419	61,477	2,91,475	66,515	108·20	146·12
1970-71	60	176	15	251	11,914	52,977	2,68,801	62,647	118·25	183·10

Sources— Delhi Transport Corporation Inderprastha Estate New Delhi.

TABLE 3·110—*Circuit Houses/Inspection Bungalows/Travellers' Bungalows/Tourist Home/ Youth Hotel maintained by P.W.D. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation; Local bodies*

Location	Class	Number of suits	Name of maintaining Authority	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Mall road Delhi cantt .	Inspection Bunglow	—	M. E. S. (Military Engineering Service)	
2. Dhansa Village near Najafgarh	Rest House	Six (accommodation for 20 men)	Ex. Eng. VI. Municipal Corporation Delhi.	
3. Alipur	II	Two	Ex-Engneer, Delhi Admn. Division I., C.P.W.D. 4/20, Asafali Road, New Delhi.	Flush system provided, Electricity available No. catering arrangement Exists.
4. Nangoli . . .	II	Two	Do	Do
5. Badarpur . . .	II	Two	Do	Do
6. Qutab Rest House Mehrauli	V.I.P/Non V.I.P.	Two	Delhi Admn. Division No. IV, C.P.W.D, New Delhi.	
7. Najafgarh Rest House .	Non V.I.P.	Two	Do	

Source—(*i*) Cantonment Board Delhi.
(*ii*) Municipal Corporation Delhi.
(*iii*) C.P.W.D.

TABLE 3·111—*Railway Stations in the District, amenities provided and distance from district and State headquarters (New Railway Stations Opened during the decade may be shown by asterisk mark).*

Name of Station	Town/Tehsil where located.	Line and Gauge	Amenities provided.	Distance in K.M. from Previous Station	Distt. H. Q.	State H.Q.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	City	Broad Gauge	'W''R''F''M'	..	..	..
New Delhi	..	Delhi Mathura Broad Gauge.	'W''R''F''M'	3·14	3·14	3·14
Delhi Kishanganj	..	Delhi Bhatinda Broad Gauge.	'W''F''M'	2·95	2·95	2·95
Subzimandi	..	Delhi Ambala Broad Gauge.	'W''F''M'	2·77	2·77	2·77
Shahdra	Delhi Tehsil	Delhi Saharanpur Broad Gauge.	'W''F''M'	6·02	6·02	6·02
Azadpur	Delhi Tehsil	Delhi Ambala Broad Gauge.	'M'	4·46	7·23	7·23
Badli	..	..	'F''M'	6·30	13·53	13·53
Khera Kalan	..	..	'M'	3·40	16·93	16·93
Hulambi Kalan	..	..	'M'	3·17	20·10	20·10
Narela	..	..	'F''M'	5·82	25·92	25·92
Dayabasti		Delhi Bhatinda Broad Gauge.	'F''M'	4·30	5·89	5·89
Shakurbasti	..	..	'W''F''M'	7·00	10·19	10·19
Nangloi	..	..	'M'	2·94	17·19	17·19
Minto Bridge	..	Delhi Mathura Broad Gauge.	'M'	0·82	3·96	3·96
Tilak Bridge	..	..	'F'	2·06	6·02	6·02
Nizamuddin	..	..	'W''F''M'	4·37	10·39	10·39
Okhla	Mehrauli Tehsil	..	'F''M'	3·66	14·05	14·05
Tughlakabad	..	..	'F''M'	3·71	17·76	17·76
Lajpat Nagar	Delhi Tehsil	Hazrat Nizamuddin Delhi Safdarjang Broad Gauge.	'F''M'	1·68	12·07	12·07
Sewa Nagar	..	..	'F''M'	1·68	12·07	12·07
Lodi Colony	..	..	'M'	1·06	14·21	14·21
Sarojni Nagar	..	..	'M'	2·03	16·24	16·24
Delhi- Safdarjang	..	..	'F''M'	0·72	16·96	16·96
Delhi Queen Road	City area	Delhi Rewari Sec. Metre Gauge.	'F''M'	..	..	..
Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Delhi Tehsil	..	'W''F''M'	4·56	4·56	4·56
Patel Nagar	..	..	'F''M'	3·21	7·77	7·77
Delhi Cantt.	Mehrauli Tehsil	..	'W''F''M'	6·44	14·21	14·21
*Nasirpur Halt	Mehrauli Tehsil	..	..	1·29	15·50	15·50
Palam	..	..	'F' 'M'	2·20	17·70	17·70
Shahbad Mohdpur	..	..	'M'	3·53	21·23	21·23
Bijwasan,	..	..	'W''M'	2·99	24·22	24·22

Abbrivation:—

Waiting Room	'W'
Retiring Room	'R'
Refreshment Room stall etc	'F'
Medical and First Aid	'M'

*Opened during the last decade marked

Source:— Northern Railway Head Quarters office Baroda House New Delhi-1,

TABLE 3·112—*Classified Numerical Statement of Permanent Post Offices and Telegraph Offices (in Delhi Circle)*

Year	Post Offices				Combined P&T Offices						
	Head Offices	Sub-Offices	Branch Offices	Total	Head Offices	Sub-Offices	Branch Offices	Total	Departmental Telegraph Offices	Letter Boxes	Rural Delivery staff (Pmt.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1960-61	2	109	45	156	..	46	..	46	1	853	123
1961-62	2	19	44	165	..	49	..	49	1	1,008	123
1962-63	2	121	54	177	..	51	..	51	2	1,116	120
1963-64	3	133	56	192	1	57	..	58	..	1,509	35
1964-65	3	145	58	206	1	61	..	62	..	1,233	35
1965-66	3	163	58	224	1	68	..	69	..	1,316	35
1966-67	3	181	77	261	1	70	..	71	..	1,366	35
1967-68	1	121	96	218	3	71	..	74	10	1,070	38
1968-69	1	122	87	210	3	75	..	78	12	1,070	41
1969-70	1	124	91	216	2	77	..	79	12	1,070	48

Source:— Appendices IX & XIII of the annual Report of the posts & Telegraphs Deptt.
Office of the Director General. Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE TO TABLE 3·112—*Details of Telephones (Delhi Circle)*

Year	Departmental Exchanges		Private Branch Exchanges		Non Exchange connections			Licensed system		Total Number of telephones
	No. of exchanges	No. of Extensions	Exchanges	Telephones	No. of local P.C.O.	System	Telephones	Number	Telephones	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	9	2,695	350	10,012	..	291	373	1	25	44,475
1961-62	10	8,454	438	11,886	2	255	474	1	25	53,627
1962-63	11	9,747	438	11,341	317	276	519	1	25	56,577
1963-64	16	9,103	502	14,085	391	330	361	1	25	65,116
1964-65	18	10,701	691	17,387	60	67	22	..	..	18,006
1965-66	16	12,064	739	18,300	553	601	537	..	..	85,295
1966-67	17	13,420	784	19,875	615	622	586	..	..	91,094
1967-68	20	14,845	819	22,500	793	622	586	..	..	100,401
1968-69	20	18,823	916	22,879	916	672	615	..	..	111,018
1969-70	20	17,892	1,027	26,971	1079	615	65	..	..	123,551

Source:— Appendix- XXXIV of the Detailed Annual Report of the posts & Telegraphs Departments.
Office of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs New Delhi.

TABLE 3·113—*No. of Post Cards, Letters, Newspapers, Parcels etc. handled during the year Estimated figures (in thousands) Delhi Circle*

Year	Posts Cards			Paid un-Regd Letters		Ordinary Regd, Letters			Parcels			
									Un reged. Parcels		Ordinary Regd. Parcels	
	Other than P&T services	P&T Service	Letter Cards	Other then P&T Services	P&T Service	Other than P&T Services	P&T Service	Regis-tered News-Papers	Other than P&T Ser-vices	P&T service	Other than P&T service	P&T service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	21	13
1960-61	47,439	3,218	13,346	44,132	5,932	4,902	857	1,6363	92	..	839	12
1961-62	56,039	3,798	17,509	42,295	7,102	4,065	557	16,322	91	6	774	17
1962-63	61,931	2,256	19,132	51,968	6,695	5,652	541	19,318	224	1	916	11
1963-64	60,098	1,612	24,608	51,269	7,223	5,548	780	21,519	84	11	843	13
1964-65	66,049	2,678	28,930	54,732	9,801	6,240	607	22,462	93	1	840	11
1965-66	76,798	2,366	39,806	86,767	10,237	6,957	682	27,065	143	1	818	13
1966-67	69,778	2,494	43,742	79,249	9,304	7,202	634	24,510	185	14	873	47
1967-68	75,445	2,253	49,332	79,715	8,977	7,625	710	30,133	314	1	949	35
1968-69	61,444	2,492	37,553	66,678	12,276	7,580	670	21,629	163	..	913	11
1969-70	57,471	2,468	40,031	69,697	11,809	8,221	723	25,396	228	..	410	20

Source:— Appendix XVI of the Detailed Annual Report of the P&T Department.
Office of the Director General Posts, and Telegraphs New Delhi,

TABLE 3·114—*Number and value of Money Orders and Indian Postal Orders issued and paid (Delhi Circle)*

Year	*Inland Money Orders*				*Inland Telegraphic Money Orders*				No. & value of Indian Postal orders		
	Issue (in thousand)		Payment(in thousand)		Issue (in thousand)		Payment (in thousands)				
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Commis-sion(Rs,)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1960-61	1,791	7,69,74	2,032	18,670	48	4,889	32	4,128	*NA	*NA	*NA
1961-62	1,978	8,84,52	2,220	20,736	36	3,369	22	3,164	287,622	14,57,695	20,368
1962-63	2,123	9,69,00	2,634	24,501	14	1,777	19	3,133	263,608	11,30,498	17,379
1963-64	2,461	17,78,30	2,807	28,199	14	1,623	23	2,738	278,692	13,87,086	21,752
1964-65	2,381	11,82,40	2,760	23,979	63	76,38	24	3,204	268,688	13,57,393	19,102
1965-66	2,312	12,50,87	2,637	28,578	66	8,517	21	2,877	64,365	4,38,094	5,002
1966-67	2,343	1,39,63	2,825	32,378	70	8,903	17	2,592	91,985	6,54,845	7,456
1967-68	2,535	14,97,16	711	35,946	85	11,642	3	411	401,546	22,09,091	29,090
1968-69	2,330	14,76,91	718	34,844	79	416	1	81	407,456	22,61,325	38,228
1969-70	2,339	16,44,20	768	37,311	89	13,256	2	1,228	4,25,785	23,15,255	42,579

Source:— Appendices XVII and XIII of the Detailed Annual Report of the posts and Telegraphs Department,
Office of the Director General Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi.

TABLE 3·201—*Sources of Irrigation*

Year	Area (in acres) irrigated by							
	Canals	Tanks	Wells (without electricity)	Wells (with electricity)	Tube Wells	Water falls	River	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61 . .	33,096	5,331	45,196	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1961-62 . .	32,830	5,297	32,801	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1962-63 . .	34,670	13,247	40,566	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1963-64 . .	33,860	11,196	37,040	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1964-65 . .	28,228	1,893	30,646	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1965-66 . .	35,097	3,639	40,379	N.A.	3,986	N.A.	N.A.	..
1966-67 . .	30,587	3,314	46,290	N.A.	8,906	N.A.	N.A.	..
1967-68 . .	20,047	2,282	31,641	N.A.	10,013	N.A.	N.A.	..
1968-69 . .	28,896	2,889	46,581	N.A.	26,812	N.A.	N.A.	..
1969-70 . .	33,772	1,310	38,886	N.A.	41,319	N.A.	N.A.	..
1970-71 . .	30,974	62	37,625	N.A.	48,073	N.A.	N.A.	1,166

Source :(*i*) 1960-61 to 1963-64 from Additional District Magistrate (Revenue) Delhi.
(*ii*) 1964-65 to 1970-71 from Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 3·203—*Area (by crops) Irrigated (in acres)*

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Total cereals & Millets	Total pulses	Total food-grains (i.e. cols. 4 & 5)	Sugar-cane	Total food crops	Cotton	Total non-food crops	Total irriga-ted area under all crops (i.e. col. 8 & 10)	Net area irriga-ted	Area irriga-ted more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1960-61 . .	1,921	39,944	49,905	2,017	51,922	11,632	74,856	470	8,767	83,623	N.A.	N.A.
1961-62 . .	2,195	26,054	33,614	5,128	38,742	10,820	62,235	470	8,693	70,928	N.A.	N.A.
1962-63 . .	1,891	43,323	50,788	7,430	58,218	7,265	76,997	487	11,486	88,483	N.A.	N.A.
1963-64 . .	1,185	45,220	52,822	2,631	55,453	6,397	71,192	1,150	10,904	82,096	N.A.	N.A.
1964-65 . .	804	30,307	34,838	1,557	36,395	8,252	53,026	453	7,741	60,767	60,767	N.A.
1965-66 . .	2,089	48,881	58,095	3,620	61,715	11,832	84,518	578	10,740	95,258	83,101	12,157
1966-67 . .	2,817	60,600	73,421	5,209	78,630	6,379	97,202	685	9,462	106,664	89,097	17,567
1967-68 . .	3,081	44,410	54,442	1,439	55,881	4,376	70,917	508	6,406	77,323	62,463	4,860
1968-69 . .	6,253	85,820	104,471	4,768	109,239	5,230	125,235	593	8,369	133,604	105,178	28,426
1969-70 . .	5,994	89,587	108,572	4,073	112,645	5,781	130,380	586	11,540	141,920	115,287	26,633
1970-71 . .	5,125	93,192	109,893	4,186	114,079	4,426	130,426	346	8,455	138,881	117,900	20,981

Source : (*i*) 1960-61 to 1963-64 from Additional District Magistrate (Revenue), Delhi.
(*ii*) 1964-65 to 1970-71 from Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 3·204—*Progress of electricity supply*

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants				Energy generated in the district in M. K. Wbrs.	Energy obtained from outside the district & sources	Aggregate of maximum demand in the year in M.W.	Energy sold in M.K. Whrs	Average Rate per K. Whrs. in paise, realised
	Steam in MW	Diesel in MW	Hydro-imported from Nangal MW	Total DESU & Import					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-62 . . .	55·6	21·8	43	120·4	289·354	206·094	103	423·314	10·21
1962-63 . . .	55·6	20·0	60	135·6	248·687	285·741	106	480·141	10·25
1963-64 . . .	91·6	20·0	60	171·6	291·576	335·020	135	527·844	11·37
1964-65 . . .	91·6	20·0	70	181·6	317·029	354·236	138	572·438	12·02
1965-66 . . .	91·6	20·0	80	191·6	394·482	336·160	139	619·295	12·69
1966-67 . . .	107·6	20·0	80	207·6	441·818	401·373	166	714·302	12·70
1967-68 . . .	232·6	20·0	80	332·6	524·142	430·580	188	805·464	13·43
1968-69 . . .	232·6	20·0	80	332·6	745·045	394·239	224	956·770	13·84
1969-70 . . .	217·6	20·0	80	317·6	835·517	421·783	236	1,056·769	14·66
1970-71 . . .	222·0	20·0	80	322·0	1,026·810	362·384	257	1,158·896	15·48

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

TABLE 3·205—*Consumption of electricity according to purpose*

Year	Domestic or Residential				Commercial				Industrial Power			
	Heat & small power		Light & fan		Heat & small power		Light & fan		Low & medium			
	No. of connection	Consumption (M. K. Whrs.)	No. of connection	Consumption on (M. K. Whrs)	No. of connection	Consumption on (M.K. Whrs.)	No. of connection	Consumption (M. K. Whrs.)	Voltage supply		High Volt. supply	
									No. of connection	Consumption (M.K. Whrs.)	No. of connection	Consumption on (M. K. Whrs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961-62 .	18,045	20·301	136,152	66·306	2,419	1·567	28,602	25,669	5,609	44·124	49	67·868
1962-63 .	23,638	26·771	158,141	75·873	3,715	28·011	32,168	26,759	6,177	42·785	62	56·301
1963-64 .	31,296	31·248	184,022	75·821	4,926	16·270	34,157	42,959	6,613	44·203	73	95·620
1964-65 .	37,630	36·509	206,238	89·128	6,331	19,343	36,737	49,152	7,316	45·645	88	98·735
1965-66 .	44,059	44·085	229,861	93·528	7,711	21·180	39,856	52,804	8,038	46,670	105	118·394
1966-67 .	52,082	51·651	253,258	104·607	9,185	24·608	43,662	55,092	9,537	54·054	114	134·681
1967-68 .	60,716	60,660	275,472	115·423	11,407	27·845	48,139	62,806	11,399	62·234	127	155·901
1968-69 .	68,734	68·155	296,111	125·596	13,270	34·585	52,300	68,406	13,199	74·170	151	152·906
1969-70 .	74,902	74·380	313,538	139·053	15,561	39·191	58,053	83,508	15,128	81·282	176	178·058
1970-71 .	82,580	83·515	334,593	149·946	18,185	46·137	64,316	89,778	16,556	88·286	210	194·381

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TABLE 3·205—*contd.*

Year	Public Lighting Traction				Irrigation		Public Waterways & Sewage Sold Outside district			
	No. of connection	Consumption (K.W.)	No. of connection	Consumption (K.W.)	No. of connection	Consumption (K.W.)	No. of connection	Consumption (K.W.)	No. of connection	Consumption (K.W.)
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1961-62	188	10,438,239	1	224,200	7	4,641,041	35	46,716,866	..	..
1962-63	230	8,880,997	1	82,480	32	6,369,316	39	49,470,837	..	..
1963-64	387	10,387,458	..	..	61	6,513,100	39	52,219,193	..	..
1964-65	439	12,255,496	..	..	159	5,911,540	39	56,799,956	..	..
1965-66	525	11,945,624	..	..	206	6,913,368	44	55,048,993	..	67,200
1966-67	545	13,093,325	..	..	206	6,055,617	44	65,837,548	..	14,029,500
1967-68	569	14,932,703	..	..	206	5,645,230	50	70,379,867	..	24,095,050
1968-69	599	16,335,426	..	..	206	7,302,920	55	77,606,111	..	108,282,000
1969-70	634	12,821,699	..	..	208	7,007,400	57	83,153,166	..	110,203,659
1970-71	664	14,778,163	..	..	208	6,132,810	61	92,059,610	..	121,533,595

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

TABLE 3·206—*No. of towns & villages connected by electricity*

Taluk/District	Year	Number of urban parts connected by electricity	Number of villages connected by electricity	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Union Territory of Delhi	1961-62 . .	52	84	
	1962-63 . .	60	102	
	1963-64 . .	71	187	
	1964-65 . .	79	247	
	1965-66 . .	92	296	
	1966-67 . .	96	303	
	1967-68 . .	109	312	
	1968-69 . .	122	315	
	1969-70 . .	147	315	
	1970-71 . .	178	315	

FOOTNOTES : (*i*) Col. 3 refers to number of sub-power station in urban Delhi.
(*ii*) Col. 4 includes urbanised villages also.

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

TABLE 3·207—*Rate for supply of electricity by purpose in paise*

Year	Rate per Kwtt. for									
	Domestic or residential consumption		Commercial		Industrial Power					
	Heat & small power	Light & Fan	Heat & small power	Light & Fan	Low & medium voltage supply	High voltage supply	Public light	Traction	Irrigation	Public water works & Sewage pumping L.I.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	7	18	10 for 5,000 units	18	9·22	10·59	16·56	12·12	8·78	7·78
1962-63	7	18	10 for 5,000 units.	18	9·00	10·46	8·00	15·89	8·42	7·66
1963-64	@8 p. First 50 units. @12 p. Next 150 units @13p. All above 200 units.	@ 18, First 40 units @20, Next 80 units. @ 22 All above 120 units.	@13 1st 200 units @14 (all above 200 units).	As in domestic lighting slabs.	11·57	10·36	9·59	..	8·70	9·00
1964-65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	11·24	10·40	10·33	..	10·17	9·70
1965-66	10p. Min. 2·50 pm. for load below 5kw & Rs. 3 p.m. per kw. for all load above 5kw.	17p.	14p. Rs. 3 p.m. for load below 5 kw & Rs. 3 per kw. for all load above 5 kw	20p.	11·33	11·55	10·75	..	11·01	10·76
1966-67	Do.	17p.	Do.	20p.	12·47	10·67	10·79	..	11·48	11·65
1967-68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	12·68	13·29	11·50	..	14·57	13·66
1968-69	13p. Min. Rs. 2·50 p.m. for load below 5kw & Rs. 3 p.m. per kw for the load above 5 kw.	17p.	16p. Min. Rs. 3 p.m. for load below 5kw. and Rs. 3 p.m. Per kw. for the load above 5kw.	20p.	13·70	13·88	12·16	..	13·09	13·77
1969-70	14p. Do.	18p. Min. Rs. 1·50 p.m. per connection	17p. Do.	22p. Min Rs. 3 per month per connection	16·80	13·60	12·06	..	13·50	14·12
1970-71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	17·27	13·56	14·59	..	14·09	14·05

Source : Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

TABLE 3·302—*Implementation of Housing Schemes (Ever since 1961 to 1970)*

Scheme	Area selected for implementation	Target		Achievement	
		Number of housing units	Outlay	Number of housing units	Expenditures
1	2	3	4	5	6
Built up Houses flat for					
(*i*) Middle income Group (MIG)	Safdarjung Tagore Garden Naraina Wazirpur Pankha Road East of Kailash Malviya Nagar Munirka C-8, Rajouri Garden	15,292	Rs. 20 crores (Approx.)	MIG 1855	Rs. 9 crores (Approx.)
(*ii*) Low Income Group (LIG)	Wazirpur Naraina Tagore Garden Lawrence Road			LIG 2775	
(*iii*) Service Personnel/ Janta	Madipur Jhilmila Pankha Road East of Kailash Safdarjung			Service personnel 975	

Source: Deputy Housing Commissioner, Delhi Development Authority, Housing Department, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1.

TABLE 3·401—*Particulars of Banks and their Branches*

Name	Scheduled Non-Scheduled	Number of Branches in the District		Places where the branches are functioning	Remarks
		Urban	Rural		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Allahabad Bank	Scheduled	6	1	1. Chandani Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. Scindia House, New Delhi (Janpath). 3. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5. 4. Parliament Street, New Delhi. 5. Bansal Market, 3602 Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi. 6. Phuta Road, Bara Tooti, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6. 7. Alipur Village, Delhi-36.	
2. American Express Co. Inc.	Scheduled	1	..	1. Connaught Place, New Delhi.	
3. Andhra Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	1	..	1. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	
4. Bank of Baroda	Scheduled	12	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. Phoota Road Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6. 3. Shakti Nagar, G.T. Road, Delhi-6. 4. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 5. Connaught Place, New Delhi. 6. Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 7. Chankaypuri, New Delhi. 8. Greater Kailash, New Delhi. 9. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 10. Paharganj, New Delhi. 11. South Extension No. 1, Ring Road, New Delhi. 12. Model Town, New Delhi.	

TABLE 3·401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Bank of India	Scheduled	15	..	1. Paharganj, New Delhi. 2. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 3. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5. 4. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5. Kamla Nagar, Delhi. 6. Kirti Nagar, New Delhi. 7. Nerala, Delhi. 8. Janpath, New Delhi. 9. Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 10. Connaught Place, New Delhi. 11. Cornwallis Road, New Delhi. 12. South Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 13. Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 14. Hauz Khas, Enclave, New Delhi. 15. Bazar Sirkiwalan, Gali Qasim, Delhi.	
6. Bank of Maharashtra	Scheduled	1	..	1. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	
7. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Scheduled	1	..	1. Fatehpuri, Delhi.	
8. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	Scheduled	1	..	1. 3, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	
9. Canara Bank	Scheduled	8	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 2. Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi. 3. Ring Road, New Delhi (Maharani Bagh). 4. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. 5. Okhla New Delhi. 6. Green Park Ext. Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-16. 7. Moti Bagh, I, New Delhi-21. 8. 56, Janpath, New Delhi.	
10. Central Bank of India	Scheduled	34	..	1. Greater Kailash-I, M-54, New Delhi. 2. A. 55, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi. 3. 18/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 4. Bhagirath Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5. Post Bag No. 1014, 1398 Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 6. Chawri Bazar, Delhi. 7. Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi. 8. D-24, Defence Colony, New Delhi. 9. D-I/A Green Park, New Delhi. 10. 2/E/28, Jhandewala Extension, New Delhi. 11. Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 12. 2782, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi. 13. Tagore Market, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi. 14. Katra Bansidhar Naya Bazar, Delhi. 15. 24-A, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi. 16. Pahar Ganj, New Delhi. 17. 50-B, Chankya Puri, New Delhi. 18. Parliament Street, New Delhi. 19. Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 20. 70, Janpath, New Delhi. 21. National Insurance Building, 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi. 22. 36, Khan Market, New Delhi. 23. Gole Market, New Delhi. 24. Babar Road, Bangali Market, New Delhi. 25. Ashoka Hotel, Chankyapuri, New Delhi. 26. 2/8, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 27. Link House, Press Area, New Delhi. 28. 5197/98, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 29. Railway Road Shahdara, Delhi. 30. Kidar Building, Subji Mandi, Delhi. 31. 150, Badarpur, New Delhi. 32. F-5, Kalka Ji, New Delhi. 33. Ajay Enclave, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. 34. Laj Pat Nagar, New Delhi.	

TABLE 3·401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Chartered Bank . . .	Scheduled	2	..	1. 29, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. 2. 17, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	
12. Dena Bank . . .	Scheduled	7	1	1. 19, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi. 2. Laxmi Building, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 3. Shakti Nagar, G.T. Road, Delhi. 4. Mangal Bhawan, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 5. Administrative Block, Okhla, New Delhi. 6. Akash Deep. Connaught Lane, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 7. 'M' Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 8. Vidya Bhawan, Chhattarpur, New Delhi-30.	
13. First National City Bank .	Scheduled	1	..	1. 3, Parliament Street, New Delhi.	
14. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	2	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. Connaught Place, New Delhi.	
15. Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd. .	Scheduled	1	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.	
16. Indian Bank . . .	Scheduled	2	..	1. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 2. Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
17. Indian Overseas Bank .	Scheduled	5	..	1. Daryaganj, Delhi. 2. Defence Colony, New Delhi. 3. Post Box No. 25111, Gurudwara Road, New Delhi. 4. Rajouri Garden, New Delhi. 5. Malhotra Bldgs, Janpath, New Delhi.	
18. Krishnaram Baldev Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	1	..	1. South Extension Market, Pt. II, New Delhi-16.	
19. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	9	..	1. Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi 2. East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 3. Narain Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 4. Original Road Paharganj, New Delhi. 5. Kamla Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Delhi. 6. Burra Chowk Bazar, Kashmere Gate, Delhi. 7. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 8. Link Road, Opposite Defence Colony, New Delhi. 9. H. Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
20. Mercantile Bank Ltd. .	Scheduled	2	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 2. D-Block Connaught Palace, New Delhi.	
21. Narang Bank of India Ltd. .	Scheduled	1	..	1. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	
22. National & Grindlays Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	10	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. 1154, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-6. 3. D.C.M. Premises, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi-6. 4. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 5. Jeevan Vikas, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 6. W.H.O. Ring Road, New Delhi. 7. Chankayapuri, New Delhi. 8. Parliament St. New Delhi. 9. Connaught Place, New Delhi. 10. H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	

TABLE 3·401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
23. New Bank of India Ltd.	Scheduled	14	1	1. Jangpura Extension, New Delhi. 2. A-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi. 3. Nangal Devat, Near Palam, New Delhi. 4. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 5. Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. 6. Tilak Bazar Khari Baoli, Delhi-6. 7. Clock Tower, Subzimandi, Delhi. 8. Krishan Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi. 9. Najafgarh Road, New Delhi. 10. Hauz Khas, Mehrauli, Road, New Delhi. 11. 624, Tula Ram Building, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6. 12. Bhagirah Palace, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 13. 'K' Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 14. 'L' Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 15. Nangloi, Delhi-41.	
24. Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	Scheduled	11	1	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 2. Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6. 3. Chowri Bazar, Delhi. 4. Subzi Mandi, Delhi. 5. Sadar Bazar, Bara Tooti, Delhi-6. 6. Naya Bazar, Delhi. 7. Mehpalpur, Tehsil Mehrauli, Delhi. 8. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 9. East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 10. Kirti Nagar, New Delhi. 11. Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi. 12. 'H' Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
25. Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	1	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	
26. Punjab National Bank	Scheduled	54	..	1. Azadpur, Delhi. 2. Bahadurgarh Road, Delhi-6. 3. Opp. Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6 4. 13, Alipur, Road, Delhi-6. 5. Ragu Ganj, Chawri Bazar, Delhi-6. 6. Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj , Delhi-6. 7. Shanker Terrace, H. C. Sen Road, Fountain, Delhi-6. 8. Gokhale Market Delhi-6. 9. Kailash Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-31. 10. Katra Mohan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 11. G.T. Road, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-7. 12. Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6. 13. Gali Patasha, Khari Baoli Delhi. 14. 16, Rama Park Kishan Ganj, Delhi. 15. 45, The Mall, Delhi-7. 16. 4099/1, Naya Bazar, Delhi. 17. Subzi Mandi, Delhi. 18. Rana Pratap Bagh, G.T. Road, Delhi. 19. Sadar Bazar, P. Box No. 1136, Delhi. 20. Bhola Nath Nagar Shahdara, Delhi-32. 21. Ajmeri Gate Ext., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 22. A-11, Green Park, New Delhi. 23. 603, Central Road, Jangpura, New Delhi. 24. M-26 (Market) Greater Kailash—I, New Delhi. 25. Krishna Market, Kalkaji, New Delhi. 26. Bank St., Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 27. 5, Gurudwara Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 28. 59/1, New Market, Rohtak Road, New Delhi-5. 29. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-14. 30. 6-A, Nizamuddin (West), New Delhi-13. 31. A-10, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi-15.	

TABLE 3·401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Punjab National Bank—*contd.*				32. Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20. 33. Opp. Police Station, Paharganj, New Delhi. 34. 2/10, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 35. 10, Patel Road, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 36. J-73, Rajori Garden, New Delhi-10. 37. Sec. IV Market, R. K. Puram, New Delhi-22. 38. G-22, South Extension, Ring Road, New Delhi. 39. Mehrauli, New Delhi. 40. D.D.A. Colony, Naraina, New Delhi. 41. 6, Jor Bagh Market, New Delhi. 42. Khan Market, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi. 43. Lodhi Road, N. D. M. C. Market, New Delhi-3. 44. 'K' Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 45. 8, Nanakpura, Moti Bagh II, New Delhi. 46. B-4/18, Naoroji Nagar, New Delhi. 47. 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi. 48. 74, Janpath New Delhi. 49. Regal Building Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 50. 'H' Block Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 51. Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. 52. Head Office Parliment Street, New Delhi. 53. District Managers Office, Delhi Circle, New Delhi. 54. Gopinath Bazar, Delhi Cantt-10.	
27. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.	Scheduled	10	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 2. Paharganj, Delhi. 3. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 4. Tilak Nagar, New Delhi. 5. S-18, Green Park Extension, New Delhi. 6. Hs-18, Kailash Colony, New Delhi. 7. 1/16, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 8. F. 144, Rajori Garden, New Delhi-27. 9. Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 10. 'H' Block Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	
28. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	Scheduled	4	..	1. 208, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. Khari Baoli, Delhi-6. 3. Annand Parbat, Industrial Area, New-Rohtak Road, New Delhi. 4. 4/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
29. State Bank of India	Scheduled	45	1	1. Delhi University Premises, Delhi. 2. R. K. Puram, New Delhi. 3. 18B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 4. Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. 6. 3/8, Green Park Extension, New Delhi. 7. Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 8. 126, South Market, Moti Bagh, New Delhi. 9. D. C. M. Building, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi. 10. Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi. 11. Paharganj, New Delhi. 12. Palam Air Port, New Delhi. 13. 15, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 14. 4893, Phoota Road, Delhi-6. 15. G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi. 16. 14, Ring Road, South Ext. Pt. I., New Delhi. 17. Tis Hazari, Delhi. 18. Greater Kailash, New Delhi. 19. Kamla Nagar, Subzimandi, Delhi. 20. Dera Sant Pura, P. O. Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	

TABLE 3.401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. State Bank of India—*contd.*				21. Mehrauli, Delhi. 22. Badli village, Delhi-42. 23. Indraprastha Estate, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi. 24. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. 25. Badarpur, Delhi. 26. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi. 27. 59/34, New Rohtak, Road, New Delhi. 28. Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7. 29. Padam Singh Road, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 30. Bartan Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 31. Shahdara, Delhi. 32. East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 33. Hauz Qazi, Delhi. 34. Jangpura, New Delhi. 35. Moti Nagar, New Delhi. 36. New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. 37. Fatehpuri, Delhi. 38. Daryaganj, Delhi. 39. Fountain, Delhi. 40. Sadar Bazar, Delhi. 41. Central Market, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. 42. North Block Central Sectt., New Delhi. 43. New Delhi Parliament Street, New Delhi. 44. L. H. O. Parliment Street, New Delhi. 45. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. 46. Kirby Place Delhi Cantt.	
30. State Bank of Patiala . .	Scheduled	3	..	1. 38, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj, Delhi-6. 2. Bali Nagar New Delhi. 3. Model Basti (near Filmistan) Delhi.	
31. State Bank of Saurashtra .	Scheduled	1	..	1. Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	
32. Syndicate Bank . . .	Scheduled	19	6	1. Ajmal Khan Rd. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 2. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 3. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1. 4. East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 5. G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-32. 6. R. K. Puram, Sector 5, New Delhi. 7. Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi. 8. Main Road, Bijwasan, New Delhi. 9. Chattar Pur, Delhi-30. 10. Palam, New Delhi-45. 11. Nangloi Delhi-41. 12. Main Road Fatehpur Beri, New Delhi-30. 13. 4, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. 14. Haiderpur, Delhi-42. 15. Bawana, Delhi-39. 16. Nangal Ray, Delhi-46. 17. 43, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi. 18. Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi. 19. G. T. Road, Azadpur, Delhi-9. 20. 2366, Bawana Road, Narela, Delhi-40. 21. Maya Puri, New Delhi-27. 22. Super Bazar, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 23. I. N. A. Market, New Delhi. 24. Regional Office, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 25. Gopi Nath Bazar, Delhi Cantt. 10	
33. Trader's Bank Ltd., . .	Scheduled	1	..	1. Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
34. Union Bank of India . .	Scheduled	11	..	1. 625 Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 2. 3581, Chawri Bazar, Delhi-6. 3. Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 4. 111/12, Fatehpuri Khari Baoli, Delhi. 5. East Patel Nagar, New Delhi. 6. 6117, Corner of Qutab Road Delhi-6. 7. Chandni Chowk (Sarafa Bazar) Delhi-6. 8. Amba Cinema Bldg. Subjimandi, Delhi-6. 9. Connaught Circus, New Delhi. 10. 14/15, F. Connaught Place (R. O.), New Delhi. 11. Raj Block Shahdara, Delhi.	

TABLE 3·401—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
35. United Bank of India . .	Scheduled	4	..	1. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1. 2. Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 3. Intercontinental Hotel, Wellselley Road, New Delhi. 4. J. C. Das Building Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1	
36. United Commercial Bank .	Scheduled	18	1	1. Krishan Nagar, Delhi-31. 2. A-2, Nizammudin West, New Delhi-13. 3. 384, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. 4. Model Town, Azadpur, Delhi. 5. 119-E Kamla Nagar Delhi-6. 6. Chawri Bazar, Delhi-6. 7. Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-34. 8. Gali Bazazan, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6. 9. 5100, G.T. Road, Near Clock Tower, Delhi--6. 10. Jeeven Udyog Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. 11. Defence Colony, New Delhi-5. 12. Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. 13. Tagore Market, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi-15. 14. 27, South Patel Nagar, New Delhi-12. 15. Bharola, P.O. Azadpur, Delhi-33. 16. Pharganj, New Delhi-5. 17. Parliament Street, New Delhi. 18. Connaught Place, New Delhi. 19. Supreme Court Building, New Delhi.	
37. Vijya Bank Ltd. . .	Scheduled	1	..	1. G. 44, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	
38. Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled	1	..	1. G. T. Road, Pipalthala, Azadpur, Delhi-33.	
39. Reserve Bank of India . .	Scheduled	1	..	1. Parliament St., New Delhi.	

Source :—Reserve Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

TABLE 3·403—*Post Office Saving Bank Deposit and Withdrawal (Delhi Circle)*

Year	No of Account			Amounts in Thousands of (Rs.)	
	No of Head Bank	No of Sub-Bank	New accounts opened	Deposits	Withdrawals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61 .	2	108	40,064	94,383	80,213
1961-62 .	2	108	38,214	90,488	86,117
1962-63 .	2	144	42,694	98,401	95,207
1963-64 .	3	198	41,144	86,230	86,341
1964-65 .	3	211	33,112	97,793	90,911
1965-66 .	3	215	86,569	16,116	109,137
1966-67 .	3	224	48,850	139,385	125,873
1967-68 .	4	228	44,319	144,818	132,601
1968-69 .	4	236	51,293	160,805	139,568
1969-70 .	4	237	55,958	170,845	148,291

Source —Appendix XXI of the Detailed Annual Report of the Posts & Telegraphs Department.
Office of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi.

TABLE 3·404—*Life Insurance Statistics 1961—1970*

Year	Number and type of policies purchased by public			Total value of all policies purchased (000Rs.)	Premium collected yearly (000Rs.)	Policies matured and amount paid to policy holders		Amount of policies paid on death to heirs	
	Whole life	Endowment	Others			No of Policies	Amount paid (000Rs.)	No. of policies	Amount paid (000Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1962-63 .	52,734	46,732	6,002	326,748	6,55,61	1,046	29,73	415	19,76
1963-64 .	50,771	46,465	4,306	323,058	7,21,64	4,884	1,08,59	872	36,60
1964-65 .	37,893	34,403	3,490	28,07,28	8,12,24	7,153	1,27,00	1,137	41,84
1965-66 .	42,439	38,763	3,676	32,63,20	9,07,45	6,864	1,47,22	1,347	52,63
1966-67 .	35,626	32,681	2,945	29,19,12	10,10,81	7,850	1,77,66	1,163	49,70
1967-68 .	36,888	34,219	2,669	32,07,51	10,88,20	7,660	1,62,02	1,474	64,62
1968-69 .	42,365	39,298	3,067	38,16,15	12,09,79	9,200	2,06,10	1,314	70,47
1969-70 .	43,888	41,069	2,819	44,58,59	13,72,68	10,674	2,62,44	1,778	88,43
1970-71 .	50,166	47,414	2,752	55,02,86	16,04,76	20,798	4,42,44	2,448	99,45

Source : Senior Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, New Delhi.

TABLE 3·405(*a*)—*Small Savings Schemes other than Postal Savings Banks (Delhi Region)*

S. No.	Items	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	*Postal Certificate*						
	(*a*) Gross receipt . .	2,81,14,490	3,82,81,478	4,34,87,735	4,26,29,590	3,47,91,000	3,91,56,000
	(*b*) Encashment . .	1,73,12,895	1,64,28,190	1,51,28,620	1,82,52,940	2,45,79,000	2,41,05,000
	(*c*) Net receipt . .	1,08,01,595	2,18,53,288	2,83,59,115	2,43,76,650	1,02,12,000	1,50,51,000
2.10	*Years Treasury Saving Deposits Certificate*	(T.S.D.Cs.	(D.D.Cs.)	(D.D.Cs.)	(D.D.C.)		
	(*a*) Gross receipt . .	1,15,65,050	1,05,18,000	1,15,44,940	1,19,38,100	73,93,000	30,05,000
	(*b*) Encashment . .	96,29,400	69,42,100	72,72,950	58,65,150	66,66,000	52,46,000
	(*c*) Net receipt . .	19,35,650	35.75,900	42,71,990	60,72,950	7,07,000	(—) 22,41,000
3.15	*Year Annuity Certificate*						
	(*a*) Gross receipt . .	1,86,865	1,77,555	87,115	1,07,730	1,30,000	53,000
	(*b*) Encashment . .	1,19,367	1,30,076	1,39,594	1,54,581	1,59,000	1,75,000
	(*c*) Net receipt . .	67,498	47,479	(—) 52,479	(—) 46,851	(—) 29,000	(—) 1,22,000
4.	*Cumulative time Deposits*						
	(*a*) No of Accounts .	N.A.	N.A.	4,145	3,152	14,178	8,551
	(*b*) Gross receipt . .	8,36,958	13,74,859	19,06,040	21,64,861	31,12,000	4705,000
	(*c*) Encashment . .	36,056	79,410	3,95,593	10,45,117	10,02,000	12,28,000
	(*d*) Net receipt . .	8,00,902	12,95,449	15,10,447	11,19,744	21,10,00	34,77,000
5.	*Total (items 1 to 4)*						
	(*a*) Total No. of Accounts	N.A.	N.A.	4,145	3,152	14,178	8,551
	(*b*) Gross receipt . .	4,07,03,363	5,03,51,892	5,70,25,830	5,68,40,281	4,54,26,000	4,69,19,000
	(*c*) Encashment . .	2,70,97,718	2,35.79,776	2,29,36,757	2,53,17,788	3,24,26,000	3,07,54,000
	(*d*) Net receipt . .	1,36,05,645	2,67,72,116	3,40,89,073	3,15,22,493	1,30,00,000	1,61,65,000
	Additional Information						
	Authorised Agents						
	(*i*) No of Agents . .	340	370	398	385	377	323
	(*ii*) No of active Agents .	143	148	140	127	118	101
	(*iii*) Collections . .	94,08,000	84,67,000	1,47,07,558	1,14,51,790	1,00,99,840	77,59,899
	Pay Roll Savings Groups						
	(*i*) No of Groups . .	26	52	35	58	260	353
	(*ii*) Membership. . .	467	880	895	952	9,937	14,881
	(*iii*) Collections during the year . .	65,000	1,75,000	2,05,859	3,04,010	8,51,435	18,34,830
	Other Groups						
	(*i*) No. of Groups . .	486	525	*N.A.	*N.A.	N.A.	Nil
	(*ii*) Membership . .	*N.A.	* N.A.	117	112	53	Nil
	(*iii*) Collections during the year . .	4,75,000	4,65,000	2,11,701	1,90,038	89,120	Nil

NOTE : "NA." stands for " Not Available "

TABLE 3·405(*a*)—*contd.*

S.No.	Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	*Postal Certificate*				
	(*a*) Gross receipt	4,28,30,000	4,26,59,000	6,34,12,000	6,73,63,000
	(*b*) Encashment	1,73,35,000	1,32,39,000	1,84,89,000	2,44,02,000
	(*c*) Net receipt	2,54,95,000	2,24,20,000	4,49,23,000	4,29,61,000
2.	*10 Years Tresury Saving Deposit Certificate/defence Deposit Certificate.*				
	(*a*) Gross receipt	16,83,000	19,50,000	21,23,000	..
	(*b*) Encashment	38,24,000	29,90,000	63,05,000	89,15,000
	(*d*) Net receipt	(—) 21,41,000	(—) 10,40,00	(—) 41,82,000	(—) 89,15,000
3.	15 *Years Annunity Certificate*				
	(*a*) Gross receipt	62,000	87,000	1,33,000	42,000
	(*b*) Encashment	1,82,000	1,94,000	2,08,000	2,19,000
	(*b*) Net receipt	(—) 1,20,000	(—) 1,07,000	(—)75,000	(—) 1,77,000
4.	*Cumulative Time Deposits.*				
	(*a*) No. of Accounts	7,207	8,575	9,470	7,336
	(*b*) Gross receipt	59,85,000	72,27,000	92,86,000	1,15,47,000
	(*c*) Encashment	16,92,000	25,47,000	37,80,000	59,44,000
	(*d*) Net receipt	42,93,000	46,80,000	55,06,000	56,03,000
5.	*Total (Items 1 to 4)*				
	(*a*) No. of Accounts	7,207	8,575	9,470	7,336
	(*d*) Gross receipt	5,05,60,000	5,19,23,000	7,49,54,000	7,89,52,000
	(*c*) Encashment	2,30,33,000	1,89,70,000	2,87,82,000	3,94,80,000
	(*d*) Net receipt	2,75,27,000	3,29,53,000	4,61,72,000	3,94,72,000
	Additional Information Authorised Agents				
	(*a*) No. of Agents.	239	107	88	133
	(*b*) No of active Agents.	62	38	55	50
	(*c*) Collection	62,25,412	70,03,100	79,00,775	1,26,15,638
	Pay Roll Savings Groups				
	(*i*) No. of Groups	352	351	383	401
	(*ii*) Membership	9,364	18,703	20,450	23,510
	(*iii*) Collection during the year	20,09,290	21,60,350	26,69,455	32,12,975
	Other Groups				
	(*i*) No. of Groups	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(*ii*) Membership	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(*iii*) Collection during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source:— Regional Director, National Savings. Delhi.

TABLE 3·405(*b*)—*Statement of post office certificates issued and discharged in respect of Delhi Circle*

Year	Certificates	Issue Price realised	Amount paid
1960-61	12 Years National Plan Certificates	3,32,16,505	69,85,910
1961-62	12 Years National Plan Certificates	2,73,10,465	57,24,442
1962-63	12 Years National Plan Certificates	1,58,75,670	72,76,307
1963-64	12 Years National Defence Certificates	4,19,46,225	5,21,955
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	5,71,400	..
1964-65	12 Years National Defence Cerificates	4,10,73,095	22,16,355
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	6,27,900	..
1965-66	12 Years National Defence Certificates	2,94,45,200	56,93,697
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	4,28,900	23,000
	10 Years National Savings Cerificates	48,41,010	..
1966-67	12 Years National Defence Certificates	3,77,56,090	47,38,289
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	5,23,600	..
	10 Years National Savings Certificates	40,39,910	..
1967-68	12 Years National Defence Certificates	4,19,79,955	15,19,114
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	2,07,750	..
	10 Years National Savings Certificates	25,60,280	3,49,897
1968-69	12 Years National Defence Certificates	4,32,82,720	35,00,543
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	3,84,050	..
	10 Years National Savings Certificates	25,80,620	4,89,516
1969-70	12 Years National Defence Certificates	5,96,08,980	35,03,247
	10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates	4,79,500	..
	10 Years National Savings Certificates	26,92,510	6,69,529

Source : Appendices XXIV, XXIV-A, XXIV-B Office of the Director General Posts & Telegraphs, Parliament Stree New Delhi.

TABLE 3·501—*Medical and Public Health Institutions (Maintained by the three local bodies of Delhi)*

Description	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Remaarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary health Centres											
(*a*) Number	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
(*b*) Number of Beds	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
Hospitals including nursing Homes											
(*a*) Number	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
(*b*) No. of Beds (Including beds of PH Cs.	30	30	2,052	2,012	2,212	2,212	2,288	2,288	2,288	2,309	
Dispensaries											
(*a*) Number	10	10	40	40	41	41	41	44	47	47	
(*b*) No. of beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maternity and child welfare centre											
(*a*) Number (Main & Sub-Centres)	95	101	196	106	106	107	107	108	108	108	
(*b*) Number of Beds	63	63	88	88	88	103	103	103	123	123	
Special Medical Institutions											
(*i*) Leprosy Clinic											
(*a*) Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(*b*) No. of Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*ii*) V.D. Clinic											
(*a*) Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
(*b*) No of Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*iii*) T.B. Clinic											
(*a*) Number	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	
(*b*) No of Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*iv*) Mental Hospitals											
(*a*) Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*b*) No. of Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Source: DMC, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board.

TABLE 3·502—*Incidence of Disease*

Category of Disease	New Delhi Municipal Committee			Delhi Cantonment Board			Remarks
	Number Treated			Number Treated			
	Indoor	Out door	Total	Indoor	Out door	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Infective and parastic Diseases	45	47,817		N.A.	N.A.	259	Figures for Delhi Municipal Corporation are not available.
II. Neopalasms	4	12,558		N.A.	N.A.	372	
III. Allergic Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	32,479	
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming Organs	44	76,797		N.A.	N.A.	5,590	
V. Mental Psychoneurotic and personality Disorders.	..	..		N.A.	N.A.	20	
VI. Diseases of Nervous system and sense Organs.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	12,872	
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory system.	42	62,116	..	N.A.	N.A.	2,963	
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	251	85,242		N.A.	N.A.	33,619	
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.	80	81,475		N.A.	N.A.	20,865	
X. Diseases of the Genito-urinary system.	..	..		N.A.	N.A.	1,580	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy child. birth and the Puerperium.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	214	
XII. Diseases of the skin and Gellular Tissue	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	9,642	
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	6,130	
XIV. Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	40	
XV. Certain Diseases of Early- infancy.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	35	
XVI. Symptoms. Senility and Ill-defined conditions.	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	40	
XVII. Accidents. poisoning, and violence.	48	56,713		N.A.	N.A.	250	
XVIII. All other Causes	836	1,42,718		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

Source: New Delhi Municipal Committee.
Delhi Cantonment Board.

TABLE 3·504—*Public Health Activities by the three local bodies in Delhi (vaccination, Malaria Control, B.C.G.)*

Years	Vaccination		Malaria control place protected during)						B.C.G.	
	Number of vaccination)	Number of Re-vaccination)	Target		Places Protected during 1st Round		2nd Round		Number Tested	Vaccinated
	Rural & Urban	Rural & Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961 .	351,327	2341,635	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	103,635	43,842
1962 .	243,540	909,065	N.A.	N.A.	189,318	87,232	178,641	72,233	76,358	24,439
1963 .	301,565	1282,931	N.A.	N.A.	155,753	148,567	186,489	150,845	83,820	30,269
1964 .	238,600	1066,569	N.A.	N.A.	28,832	139,087	241,130	132,965	85,045	42,944
1965 .	247,982	1011,611	N.A.	N.A.	49,640	53,100	44,757	47,353	77,734	70,715
1966 .	285,147	1052,913	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	56,225	74,935
1967 .	360,660	1075,928	N.A.	N.A.	42,087	(R+U)	54,542	(R+U)	56,197	108,574
1968 .	261,251	633,263	N.A.	N.A.	11,711	15,374	6,795	20,450	50,214	74,745
1969 .	339,761	1090,235	N.A.	23	17,724	42,099	17,941	33,620	53,238	91,409
1970 .	300,315	696,465	N.A.	31	23,839	31,124	35,079	25,609	57,344	66,071

Source : N.D.M.C., D.M.C., Delhi Cantonment Board.

NOTES :—

(*i*) Data for Col. No- 4—11 for 1961 to 1968 & Col No. 10 & 11 for 1969-70 N.D.M.C. is not available.

(*ii*) Data for Col. No- 1—11 for 1961 to 1965 & Col. 4 to 11 for 1966—70 from Delhi Cantt. is not available.

(*iii*) Data for Col. No- 4—5 for 1961 to 1970, Col. No. 6 to 9 for the year 1961 & 1966 from D.M.C. is not available.

TABLE 3·506—*Drinking water*

Number of villages having Potable source of water as on 1969-70

Taluk	Tap water with other sources	Well water with other sources	Tube-well water with other sources
1	2	3	4
Delhi Rural	46	177	1
Delhi Tehsil	22	112	1
Mehrauli Tehsil	24	65	..

Source : District Census Hand Book—1971 Parts X—A & B.

NOTE :—

Only villages with tap water, well-water and tube-well water are considered

TABLE 3·506(*a*)—*Number of villages by source of drinking water as in 1969-70*

Taluk	Tap only	Tap & well	Tap & Tube-well	Tap & Tank	Well only	Well & Tube-well only	Tank only	Tubewell only	River only	Fountain only	Canal only	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural . .	..	3	..	..	14	3	..	1	..	..	1	226
Delhi Tehsil .	..	1	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	1	139
Mehrauli Tehsil .	..	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	87

Source :—District Census Hand Book—1971 Part X—A & B.

TABLE 3·506 (*b*)—*Details of Implementation of protected water supply scheme*

Name of the Scheme	Number covered		Number of connections fitted	Number of overhead tanks constructed	Details of other provisions made	Remarks
	Towns	Villages				
There are number of schemes under which water supply is given to Delhi 1. Chandrawal I 35 MGD 2. Chandrawal II 55 MGD 3. Wzd- I 40 MGD 4. Wzd- II 40 MGD 5. Okhla 6 MGD 6. Tubewells 7 MGD 183	Delhi Urban Agglom.	106 inc. urbanised villages	About 21 cks water connections exist in Delhi	There are 17 major overhead tanks and reservoirs in different parts of Delhi where water is collected and supplied to different parts of the city. Wherever, pressure is low, preseure is boosted through booster stations.	Raw water is taken from river Yamuna and after treatment, it is pumped to different reservoirs located in different parts of Delhi. Further distribution is made from these reservoirs. The treatment given consists of 1. Prechlorination. 2. Alum Dosing. 3. Flocculation 4. Clarification. 5. Rapid Gravity Filtration. and 6. Post Chlorination	

Source : The Chief Engineer (w), Water Supply and Sewage Disposal under taking link house New Delhi.

TABLE 3·507—*Anti-Adulteration Activities*

Year	Town	Total number of Sample used	Total number of registered cases	Number of cases			Fines realised		Remarks
				Acquitted	Convicted	Pending	Total (Rs.)	Average per case convicted (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1962 . .	D.M.C.	8896	2055	283	1674	3340	430940	257·43	
	N.D.M.C.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	Delhi Cantt.	68	9	..	9	..	2700	300·00	
1963 . .	D.M.C.	5787	1292	499	1521	2244	379812	249·71	
	N.D.M.C-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	Delhi Cantt. .	58	12	2	9	1	1925	213·89	
1964 . .	D.M.C.	4751	708	253	990	1887	288839	291·76	
	N.D.M.C. .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	Delhi Cantt.	15	2	1	1	..	300	300	
1965 . .	D.M.C.	2873	625	449	838	919	326288	389·37	
	N.D.M.C	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N .A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	Delhi Cantt.	35	3	3	..	..	..	..	
1966 . .	D.M.C.	3,615	835	477	414	497	265913	642·30	
	N.D.M.C.	154	29	32	23	152	7300	317·40	
	Delhi Cantt.	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1967 . .	D.M.C.	2,942	603	246	425	353	429329	1010·19	
	N.D.M.C.	166	39	16	12	190	9,700	808·33	
	Delhi Cantt.	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	
1968 . .	D.M.C.	4,285	681	188	355	253	315661	889·19	
	N.D.M.C.	315	66	16	24	114	18450	768·75	
	Delhi Cantt. .	33	2	1	1	..	1000	1000·00	
1969 . .	D.M.C.	4082	581	160	252	385	242350	961·71	
	N.D.M.C.	461	108	14	18	100	13,350	741·67	
	Delhi Cantt.	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1970 . .	D.M.C.	2,530	434	141	245	314	203505	830·63	
	N.D.M.C.	393	114	12	22	176	10800	490·91	
	Delhi Cantt. .	24	2	1	..	1	..	..	

Source : DMC, N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt.

TABLE 3·508—*School Health Services*

Taluk	Number of School Health Clinic			Number of students examined			Percentage defective			Percentage of school Population covered by medical examination		
	1961	1966	1970	1961	1966	1970	1961	1966	1970	1961	1966	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DMC. Urban	1	2	2	15,000	37,481	48,736	42·46	45·29	46·52	74·26	48·78	47·01
N.D.M.C. Urban	N.A.	5	5	N.A.	10,648	13,281	N.A.	63·4	42·8	N.A.	37·2	43·3
Delhi Cantt	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE : Data from Delhi Cantonment is not available.

Source: D.M.C., N.D.M.C.

TABLE 3·601—*Pre-primary, Primary, Middle Higher Secondary and other non-collegiate Educational Institutions together with the strength of pupils*

(Only recognised institutions)

Union Territory of Delhi	Pre-Primary Schools			Primary Schools			Middle
	No.	Boys	Girls	No.	Boys	Girls	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	24	426	331	720	1,12,131	76,025	193
1965-66	35	1,440	1,268	893	1,42,835	1,01,245	421
1968-69(P)	41	4,250	3,899	922	1,40,170	1,14,898	470
1969-70(P)	42	1,417	1,315	941	1,75,441	1,07,205	472

Union Territory of Delhi	School		High/Higher Secondary Schools			Schools for vocational & technical education		
	Boys	Girls	No.	Boys	Girls	No.	Boys	Girsl
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1960-61	34,133	30,686	278	1,21,076	76,815	7	2,657	584
1965-66	95,770	75,510	415	1,70,966	96,910	7	1,290	379
1968-69(P)	1,24,637	98,196	467	1,92,729	1,29,256	7	1,719	528
1969-70(P)	1,23,162	95,501	471	1,87,267	1,29,769	4	564	90

TABLE 3·601—*contd.*

Union Territory of Delhi	School for special & other education			Undergraduate/Intermediate/pre-professional standard		
	No.	Boys	Girls	No.	Boys	Girls
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
1960-61	197	3,803	6,176	..	..	..
1965-66	183	16,636	17,055	15	5,397	941
1968-69(P)	16	1,217	798	15	6,334	1,298
1969-70(P)	19	2,022	693	18	4,757	1,840

NOTE :

(*i*) Board of Secondary Education is excluded.

(*ii*) Schools for Adult Education have been excluded in the data for the year 1968-69.

(*iii*) (P) Stands for Provisional.

Source: Statistical Handbook (1973), table Nos. 11·1 and 11·2, published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration.

TABLE 3·601(*a*)—*Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle Higher Secondary and other non-collegiate educational institutions together with the strength of teachers*

Union Territory of Delhi	Pre-Primary School			Primary Schools		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1960-61	24	..	37	720	3,083	2,361
1965-66	35	..	119	893	3,662	3,412
1968-69(P)	41	..	187	922	5,473	4,120
1969-70(P)	42	124	105	941	6,029	4,480

Union Territory of Delhi	Middle Schools			High/Higher Secondary Schools			Schools for Vocational & Technical education		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1960-61	193	1,022	1,149	278	4,487	3,343	7	292	36
1965-66	421	3,723	2,961	415	7,166	4,195	7	87	26
1968-69(P)	300	4,650	3,951	467	7,078	6,487	7	119	31
1969-70(P)	472	4,958	4,260	471	7,884	6,204	4	85	6

Union Territory of Delhi	Schools for special & other education			Undergraduate/Intermediate/pre-professional Standard		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1960-61	197	161	125	..	..	..
1965-66	183	351	389	15	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69(P)	16	375	398	15	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70(P)	19	88	66	18	817	113

NOTE :

(*i*) (P) Stands for provisional.

(*ii*) Schools for Adult Education have been excluded in the data for the year 1968-69.

Source : Directorate of Education DELHI ADMN., DELHI.

M/P(N)4DCODelhi—9

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*Directory of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools*

Location Code No.	Name of Place	Name of School	Year of Estt.	No. of Students as on 31-3-70		No. of teachers as on 31-3-70	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE I—BOYS							
1	Basaidara Pur	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	373	..	23	1
2	Hari Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	359	..	23	..
3	I.A.R.I.-Pusa	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	893	..	40	1
4	Indra Puri	G. Co-Edu. H.S.S.	1965	247	50	16	1
5	Karam Pura	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	638	..	27	..
6	Moti Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.-I	1960	1,002	..	48	..
7	Moti Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.-II	1962	638	..	29	..
8	Najafgarh	G.B.H.S.S.-II	1959	1,171	..	49	1
9	West Patel Nagar I	G.B.H.S.S.-I	1957	479	..	26	..
10	West Patel Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.-II	1961	755	..	30	..
11	West Patel Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.-IV	1963	640	..	31	..
12	Punjabi Bagh	G.B.H.S.S.-IV	1964	605	26	27	1
13	Rajinder Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.-IV	1959	359	..	18	..
14	Rajinder Nagar	G. (Sindhi) H.S.S.	1959	266	213	15	13
15	Rajouri Garden	G.B.H.S.S. No. I	1962	1,162	..	51	..
16	Rajouri Garden	G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1969	72	..	4	..
17	Ramesh Nagar	G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1958	1,133	..	43	1
18		G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1968	332	..	17	..
19		G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1968	378	..	17	2
20	Tagore Garden	G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1965	705	..	33	..
21	Tihar (Subhash Nagar)	G.B.H.S.S. No. I	1957	908	..	36	..
22	Tihar (Ashok Nagar)	G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1959	1,031	..	41	..
23	Tilak Nagar	G.B.H.S.S. No. I	1958	1,026	..	..	1
24	Tilak Nagar	G.B.H.S.S. No. II	1960	1,089	..	48	..
25	Chhawla	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	617	..	29	..
26	Daulatpur	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	367	34	18	..
27	Dhansa	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	492	20	23	..
28	Ghuman Hera	G.B.H.S.S.	1967	386	34	16	..
29	Matiala	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	328	41	17	..
30	Sahibabad Mohd. Pur	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	402	124	25	..
31	Jharoda Kalan	C.B.H.S.S.	1959	493	..	21	..
32	Surehra	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	404	99	27	2
33	Ujwa	G.B.H.S.S.	1970	461	35	26	3
AIDED SCHOOLS							
34	Rajinder Nagar	Bal Bharti B.H. S.S.	1963	341	..	14	5
35	Ganga Ram Hospital Rd.	D.A.V. H.S.S.	1954	413	..	21	..
36	Rajinder Nagar	D.I. Khan. B.H.S.S.	1956	467	..	22	..
37	Pusa Road Rajinder	B.H.S.S.	1965	141	114	5	11
38	W.P. Nagar	D.A.V.H.S.S.	1956	871	..	29	..
39	Rajinder Nagar	D.A.V.H.S.S.	1959	565	..	24	..
40	Rajinder Nagar	Salwan B.H.S.S.	1949	1,175	..	48	..
41	Najafgarh Rd.	S.B. Mills B.H.S.S.	1963	863	486	41	10
42	Kirti Nagar	S.D. Gujral B.H.S.S.	1960	313	..	18	..
43	Faten Nagar	Khalsa B.H.S.S.	1964	696	642	25	27

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE I—*concld*							
LOCAL BODIES HR.S. SCHOOLS							
44	Bijwasan	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	647	25	35	..
45	Kair	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	419	49	26	1
46	Khera Debar	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	211	32	17	1
UNAIDED H.S. SCHOOLS							
47	Rajinder Nagar	Bal Bharti H.S. School	1969	702	417	12	28
48	Rajinder Nagar	Salwan Public H.S.S.	1966	663	292	21	20
49	Punjabi Bagh	Hansraj Model H.S.S.	1968	114	..	9	..
ZONE II—BOYS							
50	Bara Hindu Rao	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	335	..	22	1
51	Bharat Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1965	496	..	24	..
52	Ganesh Pura	G.B.H.S.S.	1965	679	..	28	2
53	Malka Ganj	G.B.H.S.S.	1953	526	..	27	..
54	Padam Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	605	..	32	..
55	Pratap Nagar (Andha Mughal)	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	578	..	29	..
56	Qutab Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	1,497	..	67	..
57	Rampura	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	876	..	38	..
58	Rana Partap Bagh	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	471	..	23	..
59	Roop Nagar No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	696	..	33	..
60	Roop Nagar No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	491	..	25	..
61	Roshnera Road 1st Shift	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	596	..	33	..
62	Sarai Rohilla	G.B.H.S.S.	1956	725	..	33	..
63	Shakti Nagar No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	772	..	33	1
64	Shakti Nagar No. 2	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	396	..	20	..
65	Shakti Nagar No. 3	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	478	..	21	..
66	Shakur Pur No. 1	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	928	..	32	2
67	Shakur Pur No. 2	G.B.N.S.S.	1961	718	..	35	..
68	2nd Shift Subzimandi	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	521	..	31	..
69	Bawana	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	532	..	28	..
70	Jonti	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	292	..	19	..
71	J.J. Colony Nangloi	G.B.H.S.S.	1970	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
72	Karala	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	403	..	22	1
73	Katewra	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	608	..	28	..
74	Mundka	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	456	..	23	..
75	Nangloi	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	837	..	43	..
76	Pehladpur	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	661	..	26	..
77	Pooth Kalan	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	326	89	16	6
78	Pooth Khurd	G.B.H.S.S.	1967	477	..	28	..
79	Rithala	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	183	15	10	..
80	Tikri Khurd	G.B.H.S.S.	1967	180	31	14	1
81	Nangal Thakran	G.B.H.S.S.	1956	676	..	32	..
AIDED SCHOOLS							
82	Kamla Nagar	Birla Boys Hr. Sec. School	1941	2,173	44	78	..
83	Kishan Ganj	D.C.M. Boys Hr. Sec. School	1957	1,286	108	52	..
84	Roop Nagar	Dhanpat Mal B.H.S.S. Roop Nagar	1956	568	2	20	..
85	Ram Bagh	Govind Ram Gurukul H.S.S. Ram Nagar.	1960	1,358	..	33	11
86	Sadar Bazar	Hira Lal Jain H.S. School	1945	1,483	..	48	..
87	Sadar Bazar	Jain Samnopasak H.S. School	1959	863	6	30	1

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE II—BOYS—*contd.*							
88	Pahari Dhiraj	Phool Chand Vaish Hr. S. School	1964	446	..	15	..
89	Doriwalan	Pindi Gheb Khalsa H.S. School Doriwalan.	1966	479	587	13	25
90	Bharat Nagar	R.B. Ram Roop H.S.S. Bharat Nagar.	1952	641	206	25	12
91	Malka Ganj Rd.	Rawalpindi S.D.H.S.S. Malka Ganj Road	1959	618	..	25	..
92	Bara Hindu Rao	Shafiq Memorial H.S. School	1962	840	238	37	8
93	Kamla Nagar	S.M. Jain H.S.S.	1958	366	116	13	7
94	Kanjhawala	Haryana Shakti Boys Hr. S. School	1947				
95	Pahari Dhiraj	Vidya Gyan Mandir, H.S.S. Pahari Dhiraj.	1961	378	416	8	22
ZONE III—BOYS							
96	Adarsh Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1963	420	..	25	..
97	Civil Lines (Alipur Rd.)	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	926	77	28	14
98	Dhaka	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	345	..	22	..
99	Ghandi Nagar No I	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	829	..	40	..
100	Ghandi Nagar No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	713	..	36	..
101	Jheel Kuranja No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1963	701	..	30	..
102	Jheel Kuranja No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	496	..	21	..
103	Jhilmil Colony	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	465	..	25	..
104	Kishan Ganj No. 1	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	718	..	33	..
105	Kings Way Camp No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	700	..	29	
106	Krishan Nagar No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	971	..	36	..
107	Krishan Nagar No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	914	..	45	..
108	Lucknow Rd.	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	330	..	18	..
109	Ludlow Castle	G.B.H.S.S.	1954	2,030	139	49	28
110	Model Town No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	711	..	30	..
111	Model Town No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	106	..	5	..
112	Mori Gate 1st Shift	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	463	..	23	..
113	Mori Gate, IInd Shift	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	484	..	27	..
114	M.R. Narela	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	1,153	..	44	..
115	Ring Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	814	358	16	23
116	B.R. Shahdra	G.B.H.S.S.	1947	770	..	36	..
117	Shahdra 2nd Shift	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	669	..	30	..
118	G.M. Shahdra	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	534	..	22	..
119	Gali No. 2 Poorvi	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	159	..	11	..
120	Rohtas Nagar Seelampur	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	465	24	23	1
121	Timarpur	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	1,161	..	43	1
122	Vijay Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	767	..	32	..
123	Alipur	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	460	137	26	2
124	Bankner	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	456	..	21	..
125	Ghonda	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	518	29	28	1
126	Khera Khurd	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	202	147	18	1
127	Mandawli	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	398	17	21	..
128	Seema Puri	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	155	29	9	4
129	Singhu	G.B.H.S.S.	1956	482	47	24	..
130	Kashmeri Gate	Bengali Boys Hr. Sec. School	1957	180	140	14	7
131	Gandhi Nagar	D.A.V. B.H.S.S. No. I	1960	848	..	32	..
132	Gandhi Nagar	D.A.V.B.H.S.S. No. II	1967	828	..	28	1
133	Ludlow Castle	D.U.C. Boys Hr. Sec. School	1952	870	..	29	8

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE III—BOYS—*concld.*							
134	Mandir Marg	Gita Boys H.S.S.	1968	359	46	13	4
135	Raj Niwas Marg	S.S. Laxmi Narain	1963	526	533	18	18
	Civil Lines	Gujarat H.S.S.					
136	Kashmeri Gate	Happy H.S.S.	1963	413	222	15	14
137	Shahdra	Jain Boys H.S.S.	1964	610	5	18	..
138	Shahdra	Mukherji Memorial H.S.S.	1958	534	..	22	..
139	Court Rd. Kahsmeri Gate	Nav Bharat B.H.S.S.				Closed	
140	Shamepur Badli	D.A.V. Boys H.S.S.	1960	1,103	..	53	..
141	Khera Gashi	V.S. Agril. H.S.S.	1946	459	..	22	..
142	Bhakhtawarpur	M.C. Boys H.S.S.	1957	732	..	33	..
143	Aliganj	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	336	60	15	2
144	Bela Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	281	..	23	..
145	Jor Bagh	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	142	116	14	7
146	Lodi Road No. 1	G.B.H.S.S.	1956	497	..	88	1
147	Lodi Road No. 2	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	508	..	26	..
148	Lodi Road No. III	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	488	..	23	..
149	Purana Quilla	G.B.H.S.S.	1952	245	..	15	..
150	Rani Jhansi Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	697	..	43	..
151	Zeenat Mahal	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	356	..	20	..
152	Ajmeri Gate	G.B.H.S.S.	1943	1,517	..	61	..
153	Darya Ganj	A.S.V.J. Boy's H.S. School	1945	997	..	36	..
154	Darya Ganj	Commercial Boys H.S.S.	1943	1,013	..	38	..
155	Naya Bans	D.D. Aryurvedic B.H.S.S.	1965	895	..	29	..
156	Darya Ganj	D.A.V. H.S.S.	1943	2,043	..	62	..
157	Lodi Colony	D.C. Arya Boys H.S. School	1956	1,304	23	58	..
158	Lodhi Estate	Delhi Kanada Boys H.S.S.	1961	388	183	8	16
159	Fatehpuri	Fatehpur Muslim H.S.S.	1962	661	..	34	..
160	Darya Ganj	Jain Boys H.S.S.	1948	1,385	..	45	..
161	Kucha Seth	Jain Sanskrit Commercial H.S.S.	1957	960	..	31	10
162	Asaf Ali Road	Kirpa Ram Bansal H.S.S.		493	..	20	..
163	Bagh Dewar Fatehpuri	L.N. Girdhari Lal K.U.H.S.S.		1,421	..	51	..
164	Nai Sarak	Marwari Boys H.S. School	1958	790	..	35	..
165	Lodi Estate	M.E.A. Boys H.S.S.	1946	845	492	17	28
166	Darya Ganj No. I	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1944	1,112	..	43	..
167	Kucha Natwan No. 3	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1943	1,103	..	44	..
168	Hauz Quazi No. 6	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1961	506	..	18	..
169	Chowk Raiji Nai Sarak	Roghatgi Boys H.S.S.	1959	659	..	23	..
170	Ishwar Nagar	Shri Baij Nath H.S.S.	1965	391	25	17	4
171	Ajmeri Gate	S.D. Boys H.S.S.	1948	1,190	..	39	..
172	Lodi Estate	Shayama Pd. Vidyalay H.S.S.	1956	978	..	38	..
173	Nai Sarak	Shri, Mahavir Jain H.S.S.	1949	502	530	6	39
174	Lodi Estate	Vidya Bhawan Boys H.S.S.	1956	495	317	6	24
175	Ballimaran	Vishan Dass Uttam Chand H.S.S.	1966	448	..	18	..
176	Kabli Gate	M.C. Boys H.S.S.	1962	779	..	34	..
177	Purana Quilla	Guru Hari Kishan H.S.S.	1965	628	257	12	38
178	Darya Ganj	Happy School	1962	685	346	12	43
179	Darya Ganj	National School	1970	..	..	..	..
180	Lodi Estate	Sardar Patel Vidyala H.S.S.	1958	778	330	23	18
181	Lodi Road	Sharma Montessori School	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ZONE IV—BOYS							
182	Andrews Ganj	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	716	..	31	..
183	Chirag Delhi	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	510	..	28	..
184	Defence Colony	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	721	..	42	..

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE IV—BOYS—*contd.*							
185	Hari Nagar Ashram	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	90	20	5	2
186	Jang Pura	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	851	..	37	..
187	Kalka Ji No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	223	..	16	..
188	Kalka Ji No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	881	..	38	..
189	Kidwai Nagar No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	535	..	29	..
190	Kidwai Nagar No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1965	610	..	25	..
191	Kidwai Nagar No. III I.N.A. Colony	G.B.H.S.S.	1967	388	..	23	1
192	Lajpat Nagar I	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	437	..	45	6
193	Lajpat Nagar II	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	1,206	72	45	..
194	Malvia Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.		947	..	39	..
195	Mehrauli No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	389	..	29	1
196	Mehrauli No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	500	..	27	..
197	Mata Sundri Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	750	..	23	..
198	Paharganj No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	581	..	39	..
199	Paharganj No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	1,002	..	22	..
200	Jhande Walan link Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	813	..	30	..
201	Sriniwas Puri	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	362	..	36	..
202	Badar Pur	G.B.H.S.S.	1953	591	46	23	4
203	Ghitorni	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	370	4	24	..
204	Madan Pur Khadar	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	280	..	13	..
205	Madan Gir	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	531	140	30	7
206	Yahia Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	405	10	19	..
207	Rouse Avenue	Andhra Education Society H.S.S.	1958	828	376	18	32
208	Rani Jhansi Road	Baba Sahib Ambedkar H.S.S.	1967	437	..	17	2
209	Lajpat Nagar	Baba Neb Raj Sindhi Co. Ed. H.S.S.	1965	278	204	7	18
210	Jang Pura	D.A.V.H.S.S.	1950	1,002	..	26	5
211	Paharganj	D.A.V. H.S.S.	1933	303	..	36	11
212	Yusuf Sarain	D.A.V.H.S.S.	1939	1,032	..	38	..
213	Paharganj	Jai Hind Boys H.S.S.					
214	Canning Road	Kerla Education Society H.S.S.	1964	358	331	10	19
215	Paharganj	Nutan Marathi H.S.S.	1929	815	356	28	22
216	Nizamuddin	D.A.V. Hr. Sec. School	1956	559	..	21	..
217	Chitra Gupta Road	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1953	997	..	36	..
218	Paharganj	Sant Nirankari H.S.S.	1956	437	..	19	..
219	Lajpat Nagar	S.S. Khalsa H.S.S.	1952	772	453	28	17
220	Lajpat Nagar	S.R.S.B. Hr. S.S.	1956	1,074	418	36	14
221	Paharganj	St. Anthony H.S.S.	1957	1,123	..	21	12
222	Paharganj	Vaisli H.S.S.	1967	232	..	13	..
223	Rouse Avenue	M.C. Hr. S.S.	1951	863	..	41	..
224	Bara Khamba Road	Modern H.S.S.	1943	1,117	262	34	32
225	Shri Arbindo Ashram	The Mother's H.S.S.	1961	N.A.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.
226	Delhi Cantt.	G.B.H.S.S.	1947	1,928	..	52	1
227	Dev Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1956	538	..	29	..
228	Karol Bagh	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	426	..	26	..
229	Kitchner Hostel	G.B.H.S.S.	1960	398	151	29	3
230	Laxmi Bai Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	691	..	32	..
231	Moti Bagh No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	1,057	..	45	1
232	Moti Bagh (Nanakpura)	G.B.H.S.S.	1963	664	103	30	3
233	Naraina	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	751	..	33	..
234	Naurozi Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1963	534	..	27	..
235	Netaji Nagar	G.B.H S S.	1960	912	..	44	..

TABLE 3·601(*b*)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ZONE IV—BOYS—*contd.*							
236	President Estate	G.B.H.S.S.	1959	974	367	33	21
237	Rohtak Road	G.B.H.S.S.	1958	416	..	24	..
238	Sector I. R.K. Puram	G.B.H.S.S.	1965	447	..	22	1
239	Sector II R.K. Puram	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	860	..	36	..
240	Sector III R.K. Puram	G.B.H.S.S.	1969	978	..	33	..
241	Sector VI R.K. Puram	G.B.H.S.S.	1966	68	..	6	..
242	Sector VII R K. Puram	G.B.H.S.S.	1968	491	..	23	..
243	Sarojni Nagar No. I	G.B.H.S.S.	1953	145	..	30	2
244	Sarojni Nagar No. II	G.B.H.S.S.	1957	780	..	38	..
245	Sarojni Nagar No. III	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	800	..	33	..
246	Sarojni Nagar No. IV	G.B.H.S.S.	1962	802	..	40	..
247	Tibbia College	G.B.H.S.S.	1961	248	..	17	..
248	Sarojni Nagar No. 5	G.B.H.S.S.	1963	530	..	27	..
249	Mehram Nagar	G.B.H.S.S.	1964	268	42	16	2
250	Nangal Rai	G.B.H.S.S.	1965	327	140	19	5
251	Moti Bagh	Bidhan Chander H.S.S.	1967	190	191	3	15
252	Baird Road	Charanjiv Lal Balla D.A.V.H.S.S.	1959	809	..	31	..
253	Baird Road	D.A.V. Boys H.S.S.	1963	836	..	32	..
254	Delhi Cantt.	D.A.V. Boys H.S.S.	1959	624	83	24	6
255	Reading Road	Harcourt Butler H.S.S.	1943	2,332	..	49	17
256	Kashmir House	Lion Vidya Mandir H.S.S.	1961	757	330	15	19
257	Laxmi Bai Nagar	M.E.A.H.S.S.	1962	664	582	24	26
258	Pusa Road	M.E.A.H.S.S.	1963	645	591	21	25
259	Reading Road	M.E.A.H.S.S.	1959	348	273	15	17
260	Sector IV R.K. Puram	M.E.A.H.S.S.	1968	319	310	9	16
261	Reading Road	Raisina Bengali Boys H.S.S.	1943	661	57	22	13
262	Anand Parbat No. 2	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1943	1,245	..	46	..
263	Karol Bagh No. 5	Ramjas Boys H.S.S.	1945	1,767	..	60	..
264	Delhi Cantt.	Rajputana Rifles Heroes Memorial H.S.S.	1967	439	151	14	12
265	Sadar Bazar	S.D. Co-Ed. Hr. S.S.	1967	509	47	18	8
266	Dev Nagar	S.G.T.B. Khalsa H.S.S.	1945	2,175	..	86	5
267	Raja Bazar	Union Academy H.S.S.	1943	708	..	24	10
268	Sarojni Nagar	Vinay Nagar Bengali H.S.S.	1957	524	545	20	24
269	Palam	Air Force H.S.S.	1968	533	559	5	38
270	Reading Road	M.B.H.S.S.	1943	1,382	..	49	..
271	Mahipal Pur	M.C. Hr. S.S.	1961	384	10	22	..
272	Palam	M.C. Boys Hr. S.S.	1959	721	..	32	..
273	Behind Subartu Park	Air Force Central S.	1955	497	149	25	10
274	Karol Bagh	Lahore Model H.S.S.	1961	288	84	19	12
275	Delhi Cantt.	Central H.S.S.	1964	1,121	594	16	61
276	No. I, Sector III R.K. Puram	Central H.S.S.	1963	1,249	673	22	60

Source : Office of the Director of Education, Delhi.

TABLE 3·602—*Collegiate and Technical Institutions (including Arts, Science, Commerce, Industrial Schools, fine Arts, Architecture, Agriculture, Music, Dance etc.) together with strength of teachers and students*

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Location	Established in	Management	Courses of study	Year	Strength of students			Strength of teachers			No. of students living on College Hostels		
							Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College.	Dhaula Kuan, N. Delhi	1959	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco., Eng., Maths., Pol., Sc., Hindi & History) B.Sc. (Gen) Gr. A, B. Com. (P) B.Sc. (Hons) (Maths, Phy. Chem.) & M.A. in Hindi.	1970	1329	1164	165	75	72	3	..	..	..
2	Bhagat Singh College	Govindpuri Kalkaji, N. Delhi.	1967	Private	B.A. (P) B. Com. (P) B. Com., (Hons.) ond B.A. (Hons.) (Eco., & Geog.)	1970	1220	1175	45	73	68	5	..	..	..
3	Central Institute of Education.	University Enclave Dehli-7.	1947	Autonomous	B. Ed.., M.Ed. & Ph.D. (B. Ed. correspondence courses & M. Ed. (Evening)	1970	340	187	153	27	20	7	42	23	19
4	College of Nursing	Jaswant Singh Road New Delhi.	1946	Central Govt.	B.Sc. (Nursing Hons.) & M. Nursing.	1970	148	1	147	37	2	35	185	..	185
5	Daulat Ram College	University Enclave Delhi-7.	1960	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist., Pol. Sc., Sans., Music Socio. & philosophy, M.A. (Pol. Sc., History, Hindi & Skt.), B.Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'B' and B. Com. (P).	1970	1941	..	1941	122	..	122	..	..	..
6	Delhi College	Ajmere Gate Delhi.	1924	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Ar, Eco-Eng, Hindi, Maths, Per, Philo, Pol. Sc., Psych, Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali & Music), Pol. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' & 'B' Pre-medical M.A. (Art. Eco. Eng, Hindi, History, Maths, Per, Phil, Pol. Sc, Psych., Sans, Urdu), B. com. (Hons.), M.com. (Provision for B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eng., Pol. Sc., Hindi) and B.Com. (Hons) evening classes also exists).	1970	1281	882	399	90	81	9	41	41	..
7	Delhi College of Engineering.	Kashmere Gate, Delhi	1941	Delhi Adm.	B.Sc. (Civil, Elect., Mech.) & M.Sc. (Civil.)	1970	1250	1249	1	95	95	..	325	325	..
8	Delhi School of Economics	University enclave Delhi-7.	1949	University	M.A. (Eco., History, Geog, Soc), Diploma in business & Industrial management and M.B.A.	1970									

9	Delhi School of Social Work.	University Enclave Delhi-7.	1946	University	M.A. (Social Work).	1970	103	58	45	9	7	2	51	30	21
10	Deshbandhu College	Kalkaji, N. Delhi	1952	Private	B.A.(P), B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Pol. Sc., & Skt.), Punjabi as M.I.L. in B.A. (P) Course, Pre-medical, B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' & 'B', B. Sc. (Hons) (Maths) (Provision for B.A. (P) and B.A. (Hons.) (Eng.) Hindi) Evening classes also exists.	1970	1,128	724	404	69	62	7	..	..	..
11	Dyal Singh College	Lodi Road, N. Delhi.	1959	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) Hindi, Maths), B. Com. (Hons), Pre-medical, B.Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' B. Sc. (Hons.) (Maths) Provision for B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eng, Hindi) Eve. classes also exists.	1970	1,486	1,327	159	100	89	11	..	..	..
12	Hastinapur College	Moti Bagh N. Delhi.	1964	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Hindi, Eng, Eco, Maths, Pol. Sc.), B. Com. (Hons.) B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' B. Sc. (Hons.) (Maths) and M.A. in Hindi (Provision for B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eng, Hindi) Evening Classes also exists.	1970	2.700	2,639	61	90	79	11	..	..	..
13	Hans Raj College	University Enclave Delhi-7.	1948	Private	Pre-medical, B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, History, Maths, Socio & Skt, B. Com. (P) B. Com. (Hons.), M.A. (Eng, Hindi, Maths, Skt, & Hist.), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' & 'B' B. Sc. (Hons.) (Anth, Bot, Chem, Geo, Maths, Phy, & Zoology), M.Sc. (Maths, Anth, Bot, Chem, Phy. Zoo & operational Res.).	1970	1,382	1,068	314	110	110	..	80	80	..
14	Hindu College	University Enclave, Delhi-7.	1899	Private	Pre-medical, B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Pol. Sc, Skt. & Socio), M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist., Maths, Math. Stat, Phil, Pol. Sc., Skt. & Oper. Res.), B.Sc., (Genl.) Grp. 'A', B.Sc. (Hons.) (Anth, Bot, Chem, Phy, & Zoo.), M.Sc. (Anth, Bot, Chem, Phy, oper. Res., Zoo. & Maths) & B. Com. (Hons.).	1970	1,607	1,347	260	70	69	1	150	150	..
15	Indraprastha College	Alipur Road Delhi.	1924	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Phil, Psyh, Skt, Music, Pol. Sc., & Bengali), M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Phil, Psych, Bengali, Music & Skt.).	1970	1,746	..	1,746	96	..	96	168	..	168

TBBLE 3·602 – *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	Institute of Economics Growth.	University Enclave, Delhi-7.	1961	Private	Ph. D.	1970	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
17	Institute of Home Economics.	S. Extension Part I, N. Delhi	1969	Private	B.Sc. (Genl.) (Home Sc.) and diploma in Dectetics.	1970	205	..	205	14	..	14	..	..	..
18	Institute of Post-Graduate (E) studies	University Enclave, Delhi-7	1961	University	M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Per, Phil, Pol. Sc., Psych., Punjabi, Skt, Urdu), M. Com. and M.Sc., (Maths.).	1970	737	689	48	61	58	3	..	..	..
19	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya.	Poorvi Marg, N. Delhi.	1959	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eng, Hindi Eco, Hist, Pol. Sc., Skt., & Phil), M.A. (Sanskrit, Eco, Hindi, Hist., & Eng.) & B. Com (P)	1970	1,444	..	1,444	86	..	86	..	..	..
20	Kirori Mal College	University Enclave, Delhi-7.	1954	Private	Pre-medical, B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist., Maths, Pol. Sc., Geog., Skt, Music & Socio.), M.A. (Eco., Eng, Hindi, History, Maths, Pol. Sc., Skt, & Oper. Res.), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' B. Sc. (Hons.) (Anth, Bot, Chem, Maths, Phy, & Zoo), M. Sc. (Anth, Bot, Chem, Phy, Zoo, Maths, & Oper. Res.) & B. Com. (P).	1970	1,503	1,231	272	87	84	3	80	80	..
21	Jesus & Mary College	Chanakyapuri, N. Delhi.	1968	Private	B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eng, Eco, & Pol. Sc.)	1970	456	..	456	30	..	30	..	..	..
22	Lady Hardinge Medical College.	Punchkuin Road N. Delhi	1916	Government	M.B.B.S., M.D., M.S., M.Sc. (Anatomy, Pharmachology & Physiology, D.C.A. and D.A.	1970	491	..	491	84	15	69	421	..	421
23	Lady Irwin College	Sikandra Road, N. Delhi.	1932	Private	B.Sc., (Home Sc.), B. Ed., M.Sc., (Food & Nutrition, M. Sc. Rural Community Extn.).	1970	671	..	671	45	2	43	175	..	175
24	Lady Shri Ram College.	Lajpat Ngr. N. Delhi.	1956	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Phil, Pol. Sc., Skt, Psych, & Maths, Stat.) M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Phil, Skt, Maths, Pol. Sc., Math Stat).	1970	1,632	..	1,632	99	..	99	158	..	158
25	Maulana Azad Medical College.	Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, N. Delhi.	1958	Government	M.B.B.S., M. Sc. (Anotomy, Bio, Chem, & physiology), D.C.H., D.A. Dip. Course in Micro Bio. & M. Sc. Medical microbiology.	1970	685	385	300	127	82	45	454	300	154
26	Modern College for Women.	Defence colony, N. Delhi.	1964	Private	B.A.(P) B.A (Hons.) (Hindi, Eng, History, Pol. Sc., Skt, Maths & Eco), M.A. (Hindi, Eng.).	1970	1,544	..	1,544	82	..	82	..	..	..

27	Miranda House	University Enclave, Delhi-7	1948	University	B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eo. Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Music, Skt, Bengali, Socio and Geog.), M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Bengali, Hist, Maths, Phil, Skt. & Music), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'B' B. Sc. (Hons.) (Anth, Bot, Chem, Phys, Geog, & Zoo,), M. Sc. (Anth, Bot, Chem, Phys, Zoo, & Maths.	1970	2,040	..	2,040	96	..	96	220	..	220
28	Pannalal Girdharilal D.A.V. College.	Chitragupta Marg, N. Delhi	1957	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Hindi, Maths, Eco.), B. Com. (Hons.) (Provision for B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Maths, Hindi) & B. Com. (Hons.) eve. classes exists.	1970	791	791	..	49	49	..	..	..	..
29	Rajdhani College	Kirti Ngr. N. Delhi.	1964	Private	B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Hindi, Eng, Eco, Hist, Pol. Sc.), B. Com. (Hons.) B.S.c. (Hons.) (Phy, Chem.), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A', B. Com. (P) & M.A. in Hindi.	1970	1,369	997	372	80	75	5	..	..	..
30	Ramjas College	University Enclave, Delhi-7	1917	Private	Pre-medical, B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Pol. Sc, Skt, Music, Stat. & Socio) M.A. (Eco, Eng. Hindi, Hist, Maths, Mathe, Stat., Pol. Sc., Skt, Bengali, Music, Oper. Res.), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' B. Com. B.S c. (Hons.)(Bot, Chem, Anth, Maths, Phy, Zoo.), M. Sc. (Anth, Bot, Chem, Maths, Phys, Zoo. & Oper. Res.) & B Com. (Hons.).	1970	1,483	1,190	293	63	63	..	88	88	..
31	School of Planning & Architecture.	I.P. Estate N. Delhi.	1959	Private	B. Arch.	1970	142	109	33	18	17	1	79	79	..
32	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College.	Karol Bagh, N. Delhi.	1951	Private	Pre-medical, B.A. (P), B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hindi, Hist, Maths, Pol. Sc., Punjabi), M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hist, Hindi, Pol. Sc. Maths, Punjabi), B. Sc. (Genl.) Gr. 'A' & 'B', M. Sc. (Chem, Phys, Bot, Zoo., Maths.).	1970	2,082	1,429	653	115	105	10	..	..	..
33	Shri Ram College of Commerce.	University Enclave, Delhi-7	1926	Private	B.A. (Hons.) (Eco), M.A. (Eco), B. Com. (Hons.) & M. Com.	1970	1,121	1,105	16	71	71	..	90	90	..
34	St. Stephen's College	University Enclave, Delhi-7.	1881	Private	B.A.(P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, Eng, Hist, Maths, Phil, Skt,), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp, 'A' B. Sc. Hons.) (Chem, Maths, Phy, Oper. Res.), M.A. (Eco, Eng, Hist, Maths Oper. Res.), Phil, & Skt.).	1970	1,027	1,027	..	64	64	..	293	293	..

TABLE 3602—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35	Shyam Lal College	Shahdara, Delhi-	1964	Private	B.A.(P), B.A. (Hons,) (Eco, Pol. Sc.), B. Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' B. Com. (P) (Provision of B.A. (P) and provision of B.A.(P) and B. Com. (P) Eve. classes exists.	1970	1,206	920	286	60	57	3	..	..	..
36	Vallabhai Patel Chest Instt.	University Enclave Delhi-7	1950	University	D.T.C.D., M. Sc., M. D., Cert. in medical laboratory, technology, Ph. D. (Bio-chem & Microbiology)	1970	57	52	5	18	17	1	5	4	1
37	Women's College	Timarpur, Delhi-7	1965	Private	B.A. (P) B.A. (Hons.) (Eco, S kt, Eng, Hindi, Hist. & Phil.).	1970	1,502	..	1,502	82	..	82	..	..	..
38	Gargi College	Lajpat Ngr. N. Delhi.	1967	Private	Pre-medical, B.A, B.A. (Hons.) (Hindi, Skt, & Pol. Sc.)	1970	1,127	..	1,127	62	..	62	..	..	..
39	Kalindi College	E. Patel Ngr. N Delhi.	1967	Private	B.A. B.A. (Hons) (Hindi, Hist), & B. Sc. (Genl) Grp 'B'	1970	1,210	..	1,210	67	..	67	..	..	..
40	Maitreyi College	Netaji Ngr.	1967	Private	B.A. B.A. (Hons) (Hindi, S kt, & Maths), and B.Sc (Genl .)	1970	1,011	..	1,011	54	..	54	..	..	..
41	Mata Sundri College	Mata Sundri Rd, N. Delhi.	1967	Private	B.A. B.A. (Hons.) (Punjabi, Skt, Pol. Sc. & Philosophy.	1970	1,242	..	1,242	50	..	50	..	..	..
42	Shivaji College	Karampura, N. Delhi.	1961	Private	Pre-medical, B .A. B.A. (Hons.) (Pol. Sc., Hindi, Eng, Maths), B.Sc. (Genl.) Grp. 'A' & 'B', B. Com. (P) and B. Sc. (Hons.) (Maths.).	1970	1,300	1,094	206	76	73	3	..	..	..
43	Swami Shardhanand College	Alipur Village, Delhi.	1967	Private	Pre-medical, B.A. B.A. (Hons.), (Hindi) & B.Sc. (Genl) Grp. 'A' & 'B'.	1970	662	547	115	37	34	3	..	..	..
44	Ram Lal Anand College.	Anand Niketan Mrg. N. Delhi.	1964	Private	B.A. (Pass).	1970	543	477	66	24	22	2	..	..	..
45	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College	Tagore Gdn. N. Delhi.	1969	Private	B.A. (Pass)	1970	968	..	968	38	..	38	..	..	..
46	Sri Venkateshwara College.	Dhaula Kuan, N. Delhi.	1961	Private	B.A. (Pass) & B. Com. (Pass).	1970	469	308	161	21	15	6	..	..	..
47	Rao Tula Ram College.	Rao Tula Ram Rd. N. Delhi.	1970	Private	B.A. (Pass).	1970	76	50	26	6	6	..	..	..	..
48	Gyan Devi Salwan College.	Rajinder Ngr. N. Delhi.	1970	Private	B.A. (Pass) & B. Com. (Pass).	1970	420	281	139	18	14	4	..	..	..
49	Mahila Mahavidyalaya.	Gandhi Ngr. Delhi.	1970	Private	B.A. (Pass).	1970	319	..	319	17	..	17	..	..	..

Source : Registrar, Delhi University, Delhi.

TABLE 3·603—*Students appearing in Higher Secondary Examination*

Year	Appeared			Passed			Pass% excluding Comptt.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1962	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1963	9,587	5,943	15,530	6,680	4,423	11,103	71·49
1964	11,977	6,989	18,966	8,545	5,646	14,191	74·82
1965	13,071	7,497	20,568	9,093	6,204	15,297	74·37
1966	13,481	9,084	22,565	8,265	5,893	14,158	62·74
1967	14,715	10,975	25,690	9,215	7,646	16,861	65·63
1968	15,800	10,581	26,381	10,556	7,413	17,969	68·11
1969	22,113	15,582	37,695	12,368	11,086	23,454	62.22
1970	23,272	16,873	40,145	13,224	11,329	24,553	61·16
1971	24,381	17,988	42,369	13,945	11,216	25,161	59·39
1972	27,937	21,013	48950	151,61	12,755	27,916	57·03

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 3·605—*Historical Places, Ancient Monuments etc.*

City/Town and Nearest Railway station	Name, nature, historical interest and other particulars
1	2
Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban).	CHANDNI CHOWK
Delhi main Railway Station.	Chief road for processions and the most historic thorough fare in the world literary the name means 'Moonlet thoroughfare', probably because of its old time cool refreshing atmosphere due to the shady avenue and melodious streamlet or canal which ran down its centre. It was built by Roshan-ud-din Oowlah in the reign of Mohammad Shah.
Delhi Municipal Corporation	GURUDWARA SISGANJ
Delhi Main railway station	Gurudwara Sisganj is the main sikh shrine in the capital, not only because of its historic significance but also because it is an imposing structure. While the Gurdwara is visited everyday by devotees, the most important days at the shrine are the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur, both of which fall in the month of November.
Delhi Municipal Corporation	SHRI, DIGAMBER JAIN TEMPLE : (A.D.1526)
Delhi Main Railway Station	The Jains reverence for all animate creatures is an important part of the tradition. It is not surprising, therefore, that this temple has the only birds hospital to be found in Northern India. Sick and injured birds are brought here and treated free of charge. The annual festival of Daslakshni part, is one of the biggest religious celebrations in the capital. The festival which lasts for ten days marks the end of the rainy season when the earth is cleansed and ready for new crops.
Delhi Municipal Corporation	RED FORT: (1648 A.D.)
Delhi Main Railway Station	Red fort was built by the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan when he moved his capital to Delhi from Agra. The site is said to have been chosen not from tactical considerations but

TABLE 3·605—*contd.*

1	2
	on the advice of astrologers and sages. Its plan is irregular a rough quadrangle with its, longer sides parallel to the water front and it corner levelled. Passing through the gate of the *Naubat Khana* and the court once surrounded by arcaded apartments, the visitor reaches the Diwan-i-am or the 'hall of public audience'. Through this entrance no one but a prince of a royal blood was allowed to pass mounted, ambassadors, ministers and noblemen of the highest rank, all had to alight here and enter on foot. The Diwan-i-am was the main feature of the eastern side of the court which to the north of this building, there was a gate leading to the forecourt in front of the Diwan-i-khas or the 'hall of special audience'. In this court, nobles of the highest rank waited on the emperor. Here in 1739 Nadir Shah received the submission of Muhammad Shah and deprived him of his most valuable family treasures. Here, in 1857 Bahudur Shah II was proclaimed a second time as the Emperor and tried months later by the British and exiled to Burma. On August 15, every year, the day of Independence, the national flag of the Republic of India, is unfurled on this Historic Red Fort by the Prime Minister of India in the presence of lakhs of people.
Delhi Municipal Corporation Delhi Main Railway Station.	JAMA MASJID : (1658 A.D.) The best and the biggest mosque of India is situated on a rock and there is no place higher than this in the city. The foundation of this mosque was laid by Emperor Shah Jahan on 6th Oct. 1650 and finally finished in 1658 by Aurangzeb at a cost of one million rupees. It is built of red sandstone and white marble and is about 200 ft. in length and 120 ft. in width. There are three gateways, the last gateway being the largest and is considered as 'Royal Entrance'. The sacred relics of the mosque are stored in a room in the north west arm of the courtyard. They include a hair from the beard of Prophet Mohammad, his scandal, the imprint of his foot on a stone and a chapter of Koran written by his dictation.
Delhi Municipal Corporation New Delhi Railway Station,	FEROZESHAH KOTLA (14th CENTURY) Ferozeshah was the last of the great Tughlaq Kings who ruled India in the 14th Century. He built his palace, Ferozeshah Kotla and called it as Ferozabad. On the other side of the palace is a great cathedral Mosque that extorted unstinted admiration from Timur and which was the Jama Masjid of Ferozeshah's time. 'Close to the mosque is a building with a pillar on top of it. The building was part of the private apartments of the king and the pillar is Ashoka's pillar.
Delhi Municipal Corporation New Delhi Railway Station	PURANA QUILA. Stands on the site of the city of Indraprastha. Here stood the glorious city founded by Pandvas, the heroes of Mahabharata. There is nothing now left of ancient Indraprastha. The present Purana Quila was begun by Emperor Humayun in 1530 A.D. In 1542, Sher Shah Suri the Afghan, defeated Humayun and became the Emperor of Hindustan. Inside are two conspicuous buildings —Sher Mosque and Sher Mandal. The mosque has only one dome, no minaret and no courtyard. Sher Mandal is an octagonal building and has very steep step leading upto the roof. Humayun, who returned to this place after the death of Shershah, slipped from one of these stairs and died three days later of the injury. It is worthwhile to ascend the gate of the Purana Quilla for the sake of panorama. Paths lead to all the gates all round the double cloisters inside the walls. There is a baoli of great depth with some underground baths near it.
Delhi Municipal Corporation Nizamuddin Railway Station.	HUMAYUN'S TOMBS (1565A.D.) It is one of most beautiful Moghul monuments. It was built by Humayun's widow and Akbar's mother, Haji Begum who had shared his exile in Persia. It stands on a great stone platform. It is made of red sandstone with a white marble dome 'Around the dome are four small rooms, airy and open, with pillars and carbelled arches.' These were used by students who learnt Arabic here. In the vaults below the platform, many graves will be noticed. More than 100 members of the ruling family were buried here. Here Bahadur Shah, the last titular Emperor sought refuge after the mutiny and surrendered to the British. The mausolum is a mute witness of the rise, decline and fall of the Timurid Power in India and is also usually called "The Dormitory of the House of Timur".

TABLE 3·605—*contd.*

1	2
Delhi Municipal Corporation Nizamuddin Railway Station.	TOMB OF SHIEKH NIZAM UDDIN CHISTI (1324 A.D.) It is about 5 miles from Delhi. The saint who belonged to Central Asia was the second Chisti saint to lend sanctit to a suburb of Delhi. The shrine contains a tank, the saint's tomb and a superb mosque called Jamaat Khana, commonly attributed to Khizr Khan, the eldest son of Allaudin Khilji. West of the tomb is a red, sandstone mosque called the Jamaat Khana with a large central compartment and the two sideways, somewhat in the style of Alai Darwaza. The Jamaat Khana is a magnificent relic of the Khilji period, but is obscured by surrounding tombs. The tomb attracts thousands of devotees every year. Followers of the saint tell marvellous tales of the cures brought about by a visit to the shrine, of prayers miraculously answered and boons conferred
Delhi Municipal Corporation New Delhi Railway Station	HAUZ-KHAS : (1295 A.D.) Between two and three miles from Safdarjung Tomb on way to Qutab, a road on the right leads to Hauz Khas. Hauz Khas once was a great royal tank, to 70 acres in area and was built by King Alau-ud-din and repaired in 1354 A.D. by king Feroz Shah. On top of the chief buildings are halls of pillars. The pillared halls were lecture rooms for Arabic. This place is now a popular picnic resort and is pretty crowded on holidays.
Delhi Municipal Corporation Badarpur Railway Station	QUTAB MINAR (1220A.D.) It is 234 ft. high and one of the most famous towers in the world. It is divided into five storeys. It's history is to be found in the inscriptions, one of which runs as follows: "Amir of Amirs", commander-in-chief, the chief of the state, Qutab. Two incriptions refer to Mohammad-bin-Shaw. Two other epigraphs assert that the building was commenced and completed by Altamash's orders. Yet other refer to the repair and restoration of the Minar by Feroz Shahbin Rajab and Sikander Shah Lodi. There is reason to believe that the two topmost storeys were entirely rebuilt by the Tughlaq ruler, as they differ in style and material from the rest of the tower. QUWWAT-UL-ISLAM MOSQUE: (STARED IN 1191 A.D.) It was begun by Qutub-ud-din-Aibek in 1991. Twenty seven Hindu and Jain temples were pulled down to furnish materials for a prayer hall worthy of the conquerors. There is reason to believe that the original mosque was finished in the minimum time. The plan of the original mosque was simple enough. IRON PILLAR: In the rectangular court surrounding the Quwwat-ul-islam-Mosque stands the Iron pillar and is one of most curious antiques in India. It is a solid shaft of wrought iron, more than 16 inches in diameter and 23 ft. 8 inches in length. The height of the pillar above ground is 22 ft. Although exposed to storms and the sun for 1,500 years, its smooth surface has not been corroded even in the slightest. The inscription on it is as sharply defined and as legible as on the day it was first put. It contains the posthumous enlogy of a king of the name, Chandra, usually identified with Chandra-gupta II Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty (380-413 A.D). In his memory, the 'standard of the Lord Vishnu' was set upon a mountain called Vishnu-pad "the footprint of Vishnu". From this it has been surmised that the Iron pillar bore originally the effigy of the sunbird guruda and stood in front of a Vishnu temple. It is also evident that the pillar does not now stand in its original position. It is also most likely that the pillar was brought to Delhi from Bihar, the ancient country of Maghada which formed the nucleus of the Gupta Empire. The name of Anangpal is also inscribed on the shaft with the date Samvat 1109—1052 A.D. According to tradition, Anangpal, the founder of the Tomar dynasty erected the pillar.
Delhi Muncipal Corporation Badarpur Railway Station	TUGHLAKABAD:(1323 A.D.) Tughlakabad lies about 5 miles from New Delhi. The road passes through the east wall of Kila Rai Pithora, a mile farther on. The collosal work of building the citadel and fort of Tughlakabad was completed in 1323 by Ghias-ud-din Tughlak, a soldier of

TABLE 3·605—*contd.*

1	2
	fortune and the founder of Tughlak dynasty. The fort had 13 gates, 7 tank and a remarkable well 30 ft. deep. Besides, it had sublirranean corridors and apartments at depths varying from 30 to 80 ft. deep.
New Delhi Municipal Corporation	LODI TOMBS: (15th CENTURY)
Nizamuddin Railway Station	Lodi tombs stand near Safdarjung tomb. On entering the Willingdon Park, where they are situated, one comes first to the tomb of Sikander Shah Lodi. Sikandar Lodi was the first of the Lodi kings. Close to the tomb is a mosque, a great square building with a big dome known as Bara gumbad, and built by Abu Amjad in 1494.
New Delhi Municipal Corporation	SAFDARJUNG TOMB:
	(COMMENCED IN 1753A.D.)
Nizammuddin Railway Station	This tomb is the last of the Mughul tombs. Safdarjung was the second Nawab of Oudh and succeeded his uncle Saadat Khan in 1739. The masoleum stands on a raised terrace. Its central hall,40ft. high, supports a balbous dome with marble minarets.
New Delhi Municipal Corporation	JANTAR MANTAR OR OBSERVATORY: (1710 A.D.)
New Delhi Railway Station	It is in Parliament Street it was built by Maharaja Jai Singh of Jaipur. The observatory contairs six instruments. The Samrat Yantra is the largest of all the instruments and is a huge sundial. The seconds Jai Prakash, is a complicated instrument invented by Jai Singh. The figures on the wall opposite, show the sun's position in the heaven at the time of the equinox. The Ramyantra reads the attitude and the azimuth of the stars. The Misrayantra consists of five separate instruments. All these were scientific devices at that period to tell the time, longitude, latitude and determine the shortest and longest days of the year etc.
New Delhi Municipal Corporation	INDIA GATE:
New Delhi Railway Station	The main avenue kings way, in front of the Rashtrapati Bhawan has a park width of 1175. ft. and is flanked by ornamental tanks. At the east end is the 'war memorial arch' in Prince's Park. The war memorial arch, also known as India Gate was designed by sir Elwin Lutyens. The arch includes a war museum and commemorates more than 70,000 Indian soldiers who died in world war I. Facing the arch is a memorial to King George V. Its surrounding green lawns always attract crowds of people in a mood to relaxe and enjoy the sunshine in winters and the cool atmosphere brought about by the fountains in the evenings in Summer. In the open park beyond the war memorial was hoisted on the 15th August 1947, the green, white and orange flag of Independent India.

Source.— Delhi — A guide for tourists. Tourists and travel publications

TABLE 3·701—*Cinemas, tickets issued, spectators.*

Year	Number of Halls		Spectators during the year	
	Permanent	Temporary	Number	Number of Ticket sold
1	2	3	4	5
1961	35	2	N.A.	N.A.
1962	35	1	N.A.	N.A.
1963	37	1	N.A.	N.A.
1964	38	9	N.A.	N.A.
1965	38	7	N.A.	N.A.
1966	39	3	27,006,137	27,006,137
1967	40	Nil	28,100,488	28,100,488
1968	41	9	26,215,609	26,215,609
1969	41	7	27,018,890	27,018,890
1970	45	10	28,781,045	28,781,045

Source : Commissioner Entertainment Tax.

TABLE 3·704—*Broadcasting Receiver Licences in force in Postal Circle, Delhi as on 31st December, of each year*

Year	Domestic radio sets	Concessional				Commercial	Demonstration	Dealor/ possession	Other Licenses	Total
		Cheap radio sets	Community radio set	School radio	Hospital radio set					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960 .	116,750	..	70	139	..	2,264	123	733	4,031	124,110
1961 .	139,538	281	72	154	..	2,260	114	813	4,245	147,477
1962 .	142,414	11,528	75	135	..	3,459	164	1,222	3,658	162,655
1963 .	161,592	19,621	45	120	..	3,731	325	1,971	610	188,015
1964 .	209,428	37,117	29	143	..	4,005	205	1,649	463	253,039
1965 .	262,015	56,806	33	165	..	5,141	221	1,964	1,105	327,450
1966 .	287,640	69,879	15	68	..	5,460	220	2,292	..	365,574
1967 .	300,302	125,710	20	104	2	6,140	284	2,671	..	435,233
1968 .	326,721	187,311	20	176	1	6,832	311	2,749	..	524,121
1969 .	309,181	152,230	48	126	1	8,725	291	2,551	..	473,152
1970 .	322,460	141,123	123	155	11	7,873	263	2,297	..	474,305

Source:—Office of the Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi.

TABLE 3·706—*Stadia in urban areas as in 1969*

	Place	No. of Stadia
1.	Football Stadium outside Delhi Gate	1
2.	Municipal Sports Club and Stadium near Delhi Public Library	1
3.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi	1
4.	Polo Road, Delhi Cantonment Board	1

Source:—(*i*) S. No. 1 to 2. Press and Information Office, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

(*ii*) S. No. 3, New Delhi, Municipal Committee.

(*iii*) S. No. 4, Delhi Cantonment Board.

M/P(N)4DCO Delhi—10

TABLE 3·707—*Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals published in Delhi, 1970*

S. No.	Classification of Publication	Periodicity	Published in	
			Language	Number
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	Weekly	Other languages	1
		Monthly	English	8
			Hindi	5
			Bi-lingual	3
		Quarterly	English	7
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	3
2	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Monthly	English	6
			Hindi	4
		Quarterly	English	2
			Bi-lingual	1
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	2
3	Art	Monthly	English	4
		Quarterly	English	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	3
			Bi-lingual	1
4	Banking and Insurance	Monthly	English	1
		Quarterly	English	3
			Bi-lingual	1
5	Children	Weekly	English	1
		Monthly	Hindi	8
			Urdu	2
6	Commerce & Industry	Weekly	English	3
			Hindi	3
			Urdu	1
		Fortnightly	English	10
			Hindi	1
			Urdu	1
		Monthly	English	42
			Hindi	4
			Urdu	2
			Bi-lingual	7
		Quarterly	English	13
		Bi-monthly,	English	1
		Half-yearly, etc.	Hindi	1
		Annual	English	5
7	Cooperation	Fortnightly	English	1
		Monthly	Bi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	4
8	Education	Monthly	English	3
			Hindi	3
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
			Multi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	11
			Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	3
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	4
			Hindi	3
			Bi-lingual	1
9	Engineering and Technology	Fortnightly	English	1
		Monthly	English	15
			Bi-lingual	4
		Quarterly	English	11
			Bi-lingual	1
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	3
10	Films	Weekly	Urdu	1
		Fortnightly	English	2
			Urdu	1
		Monthly	English	7
			Hindi	22
			Urdu	3
			Bi-lingual	1
11	Finance and Economics	Weekly	English	2
		Fortnightly	English	2
			Hindi	1
		Monthly	English	6
			Hindi	2
		Quarterly	English	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly etc.	English	4
12	Journalism	Quarterly	English	1
13	Labour	Weekly	English	3
			Bi-lingual	2
		Fortnightly	English	5
		Monthly	English	18
			Hindi	8
			Bi-lingual	8
			Other languages	1
		Quarterly	English	2
14	Literacy & Culture	Weekly	Hindi	2
			Urdu	5
		Fortnightly	English	1
			Hindi	7
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Monthly	English	15
			Hindi	43
			Urdu	46
			Bi-lingual	9
			Other languages	8
		Quarterly	English	14
			Hindi	3
			Urdu	2
			Multi-Lingual	2
			Other Languages	3
		Bi-monthly	English	4
		Half-yearly etc.	Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
			Other Languages	2
		Annual	English	1
			Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	2

TABLE 3•707—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
15	Law and Public Administration .	Weekly	English	2
		Fortnightly	English	4
		Monthly	English	16
			Hindi	3
		Quarterly	English	14
16	Library Science .	Quarterly	English	1
17	Literacy Book-review	Monthly	English	5
			Hindi	6
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
			Other languages	
		Quarterly	English	2
			Bi-lingual	1
		Annual	English	1
			Other languages	1
18	Medicine and Health	Fortnightly	Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Monthly	English	13
			Hindi	7
			Urdu	6
			Bi-lingual	6
		Quarterly	English	10
			Bi-lingual	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	7
19	News and Current Affairs	Daily	English	11
			Hindi	7
			Urdu	9
		Tri-weekly	Hindi	1
		Bi-weekly	English	1
		Weekly	English	35
			Hindi	28
			Urdu	23
			Bi-lingual	8
			Multi-lingual	4
			Other languages	22
		Fortnightly	English	24
			Hindi	19
			Urdu	14
			Bi-lingual	3
			Other Languages	1
		Monthly	English	49
			Hindi	14
			Urdu	6
			Bi-lingual	5
			Multi-lingual	2
		Quarterly	English	13
		Bi-monthly	English	4
		Half-yearly, etc.	Bi-lingual	1
20	Radio and Music	Annual	English	3
		Weekly	English	1
		Fortnightly	English	1
			Hindi	1
			Urdu	1
		Monthly	English	1
		Quarterly	English	1
			Other languages	10
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	1
21	Religion and Philosophy	Weekly	Hindi	6
			Urdu	2
			Multi-lingual	1
			Other languages	1
		Fortnightly	Hindi	2
			Urdu	4
			Bi-lingual	1
			Other languages	2
		Monthly	English	12
			Hindi	17
			Urdu	19
			Bi-lingual	6
			Multi-lingual	1
			Other languages	11
		Quarterly	English	1
			Hindi	1
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
			Other Languages	1
		Bi-monthly	English	3
		Half-yearly, etc.	Hindi	2
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	1
22	Science .	Monthly	English	7
			Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	10
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	3
		Annual	English	1
23	Sports . .	Fortnightly	English	1
		Monthly	English	1
			Urdu	1
		Quarterly	English	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	1
24	Social Welfare .	Weekly	Hindi	1
			Urdu	1
		Fortnightly	Hindi	1
		Monthly	English	11
			Hindi	7
			Urdu	2
			Bi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	12
			Bi-lingual	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	1
			Hindi	1
25	Transport and Communications .	Weekly	Urdu	1
			Multi-lingual	1
			OtherLanguages	1
		Monthly	English	12
			Hindi	4
			Urdu	3
			Bi-lingual	2
			Other Languages	1
		Quarterly	English	3

TABLE 3·707—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
26	Woman and Home Science	For nightly	Multi-lingual	1
		Monthly	English	3
			Hindi	5
			Urdu	2
		Quarterly	English	1
		NON- INCLUDED CATEGORIES		
27	College Magazines	Monthly	English	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	1
			Bi-lingual	1
			Multi-lingual	5
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	Bi-lingual	1
			Multi-lingual	3
		Annual	Bi-lingual	4
			Multi-lingual	10
28	Community Paper	Weekly	Bi-lingual	1
		Fortnightly	Hindi	1
		Monthly	Hindi	2
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	7
			Multi-lingual	3
			Other languages	1
		Quarterly	Multi-lingual	1
29	Cross-words	Fortnightly	Urdu	1
		Monthly	Urdu	10
			Bi-lingual	1
30	Embassy Publications and New Bulletin Daily	Daily	English	2
			Hindi	1
			Urdu	1
		Tri-weekly	English	1
			Urdu	1
			Other languages	1
		Bi-weekly	English	2
			Hindi	2
			Urdu	1
		Weekly	English	8
			Hindi	2
		Fortnightly	English	6
			Hindi	5
			Urdu	2
			OtherLanguages	2
		Monthly	English	21
			Hindi	2
			Other Languages	1
		Quarterly	English	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	2
31	Fiction	Monthly	Hindi	50
			Urdu	22
			Multi-lingual	2
32	House Organ	Weekly	Hindi	3
		Fortnightly	English	1
			Hindi	1
		Monthly	English	13
			Hindi	5
			Urdu	1
			Bi-lingual	9
			Multi-lingual	1
		Quarterly	English	9
			Multi-lingual	2
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	8
			Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Annual	English	1
			Multi-lingual	1
33	Market Report	Daily	English	3
		Bi-weekly	English	1
			Hindi	1
		Weekly	English	1
			Hindi	6
			Bi-lingual	2
			Multi-lingual	1
		Fortnightly	English	2
			Bi-lingual	1
34	Rate list	Bi-weekly	English	1
35	School Magazine	Fortnightly	Bi-lingual	3
		Quarterly	English	1
			Bi-lingual	1
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	Bi-lingual	2
			Multi-lingual	1
		Annual	Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	15
			Multi-lingual	4
36	Teaching Guide	Monthly	Hindi	1
		Quarterly	Bi-lingual	1
37	Trade Bulletin	Weekly	English	1
38	Miscellaneous	Daily	English	1
		Bi-weekly	English	1
		Weekly	English	7
			Bi-lingual	1
		Fortnightly	English	3
		Monthly	English	12
			Hindi	1
			Bi-lingual	3
			Multi-lingual	2
		Quarterly	English	4
			Bi-lingual	1
		Bi-monthly, Half-yearly, etc.	English	3
		Annual	English	1
			Hindi	1

TABLE 3·709—*Religious facilities as in 1969*

Taluk	Temples	Churches	Mosques	Gurdwaras	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Municipal Corporation Delhi . . .	279	11	256	48	213
2. New Delhi Municipal Committee . .	67	4	16	11	9
3. Delhi Cantonment Board . . .	3	1	1	1	1

Source :—Press and Information Office, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

TABLE 3·710—*Fairs and Festivals by size of Congregation*

Rural/ Urban	Month	No. of Fairs with Congregation of							Place of Fair	Remarks
		1 Lakh & above	50,000 to 99,000	25,000 to 49,000	10,000 to 24,000	5,000 to 9,000	1,000 to 4,000	Less than 1,000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) *Central Delhi Police District*										
Rural	March	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Village Jharoda, (PS) Najafgarh	Village Fair.
	April	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Village Isha Pur, (PS) Najafgarh	,,
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Najafgarh Town, (PS) Najafgarh	,,
	September	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Village Jharoda, (PS) Najafgarh	,,
Urban	March	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Jhandewalan, (PS) Paharganj	Shiv Ratri.
	March	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Village Madipur, (PS) Punjabi Bagh.	Shiv Puja.
	July	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Ram Lila Ground, (PS) Darya Ganj.	
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Feroz Shah Kotla Grounds, (PS) Darya Ganj.	
	August	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	S.B. Mills, (PS) Motinagar	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Madipur Village, (PS) Punjabi Bagh.	Fair of Women.
	September	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ram Lila Grounds, (PS) Darya Ganj.	
	September	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	D.C.M. Grounds, (PS) Original Road.	Ram Lila.
	October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Minto Road, (PS) Darya Ganj	

TABLE 3·710—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) North Delhi Police District										
Rural	February	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Ganga Toli	Fagun- ki Chat.
	March	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Narela Urban	Mansa Devi.
	March	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Village Alipur	Holi.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Nangal Thakran	Dev Chat.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Every Village	Janam Ashtami.
	September	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Narela	Mansa Devi.
	September (October)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Narela Mandi	Dussehra.
	September (October)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Azadpur, Indra Nagar	Dussehra.
	October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Every Village	Dewali.
Urban	January	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Republic Day	
	January	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chandni Chowk	Guru Gobind Singh Birthday.
	February	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Fatehpuri Mosques & Red Fort	Idul Zuha, Ravi Das Birthday.
	March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Entire Area	Holi.
	March	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Entire Area, Mohd Area	Holi, Moharram.
	April	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Gurudwara	Dharam Faîr.
	April	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Jamna Ghat	Baisakhi.
	April	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Jamna Ghat (Kashmiri Gate)	Baisakhi.
	April	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Jamna Ghat (Kashmiri Gate)	Ram Naumi.
	APril	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Jamna Ghat (Kashmiri Gate)	Mahavir Jayanti.
	April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Jamna Ghat (Kashmiri Gate)	Durga Ashtami.
	April	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Temples	Baisakhi.
	May	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Gurudwara	Dharam Fair.
	May	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Fatehpuri	Idul Milad.
	July	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Bara Ground	Teej.
	August	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Majnu-Ka-Tila	Raksha Bandhan.
	August	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Entire Area	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Entire Area	Raksha Bandhan.
	August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Red Fort & Temples	Independence Day & Janam Ashtami.
	September	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Dhaka (Rural)	Mela.
	October	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Jamna Ghat	Ganga Snan.
	October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Circular Road & Bhola Nath Nagar.	Dussehra.
	October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Gita Colony	Dussehra.
	October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Company Bagh.	Gandhi Jayanti.
	Oct-Nov.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dungal Grounds	Ram Lila.
	October	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Jamna Ghat	Dussehra & Durga Ashtami.
	November	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Mori Gate	Guru Nanak Birthday.
	December	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Church, M. Gate (2) Chandni Chowk (3) Gandhi Ground	(1) X-day. (2) Guru Gobind Singh Birthday. (3) Republic Day.
(c) South Delhi Police District										
Rural	April & May	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Mehrauli	Bara Wafat.
	July	..	..		..	..	1	..	Village Adhchini	Urs Bali Julekha.
	August	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Hindustan Housing Factory	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	S. N. Puri	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Dargah Masjid Aulia, Mehrauli	Mela Razab.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Dargah Sharief, Mehrauli	Chherion-Ka-Mela.
	September	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Mehrauli	Phool Walla on Ki Sair.
	October	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Village Katwara Sarai	Dussehra Mela.
	October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Village Kilkori	Dussehra.

TABLE 3·710– *concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Urban	February	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Bhogal.	
	February & March	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Karbala Ground.	Burial Tazias.
	March	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Gurdwara Dama-Dama Sahib.	
	March	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Basti Nizamuddin.	
	March	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Kalkaji Mandir.	Mata Kalka (Nav-ratri).
	April	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	Mahabir Jayanti.
	April	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Naraina Village.	Mata.
	April	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	S.N. Puri— Gurudwara Baba Sahab.	Baisakhi.
	June	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Basti Nizamuddin.	
	August	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	Janam Ashtami.
	August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sanatan Dharam Mandir, Lajpat Nagar.	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Lal Sain Market, Lajpat Nagar.	Lalsen Mela.
	August	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Sarojani Nagar & Arjun Nagar.	Dussehra.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Charagh Delhi.	Urs at Dargah.
	September	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	East Nizamuddin (Near Bara Pula).	
	September	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Jang Pura near Eros.	
	September & October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	At N.P. L. Ground (Rajinder Nagar).	Dussehra.
	September & October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	East Kidwai Nagar.	Dussehra.
	September & October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	K.M. Puri.	Guru Ravi Das Jayanti.
	September & October	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Netaji Nagar, Kamal Cinema Via Nagar & West Kidwai Nagar.	Dussehra.
	October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	Dussehra.
	October	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	R.K. Puram, Sector No. 7	Dussehra.
	October	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	R.K. Puram Sector No. 7	Diwali.
	October	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Central Park, Lodi Colony	Dussehra.
	October	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lajpat Nagar, in Grounds near Gargi College.	Dussehra
	October	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Kalkaji Mandir.	Mata Kalka (Navratri).
	October	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Malvia Nagar.	Dussehra.
	October	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Nehru Nagar.	
(*d*) *New Delhi Police District*										
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	January	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajpath, Curzon Road & Connaught Place.	Republic Day Parade.
	February	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Mathura Road	Bhairon Mandir Fair.
	April	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Jain Mandir at Jain Mandir. Marg.	Mahabir Jayanti.
	July	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Gurdwara Bangla Sahib.	Gur Purva of Guru Harkishan Saheb.
	August	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lakshmi Narain Temple, Mandir Marg.	Janam Ashtami.
	August	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Mathura Road.	Matka Peer Fair
	October	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	At Balmiki Mandir, Harijan Basti, Mandir Marg.	Maharishi Balmiki. Purva.
	October & November	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Talktora Garden.	Diwali Mela.
	November	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Gurdwara Rakab Ganj.	Guru Purva of Guru Teg Bahadur.
	December	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Kali Bari Temple.	Puja Festival.

TABLE 3·711—*Fairs and Festivals by nature of occasion*

Month	Number of Fairs related to occasions which are				
	Religious	Social	Cultural	Exhibitions of Agri. Products	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Delhi Police District					
March	3	..	..	..	1
April	..	..	..	..	1
July	..	1	..	1	..
August	3	..	..	..	1
September	4	..	..	..	1
November	3	..	..	..	..
North Delhi Police District					
January	1	..	1	..	..
February	2	1	..	..	..
March	2	..	..	..	..
April	2	..	..	..	..
May	1	..	..	..	..
August	1	..	..	..	1
September	5	..	..	1	..
October	1	..	..	..	..
November	2	..	..	..	..
December	2	..	..	..	..
South Delhi Police District					
January	..	..	..	..	2
February	1	..	..	..	..
March	4	..	..	..	..
April	2	..	..	..	..
June	1	..	..	..	..
July	1	..	..	..	..
August	6	..	..	..	..
September	4	..	..	..	..
October	8	..	..	..	..
November	1	..	..	..	..
December	1	..	..	..	1

(An agricutural exhibition is arranged in Pusa Institute for general public once a year).

New Delhi Police District					
January	..	..	1	..	1
February	1	..	..	..	..
April	1	..	..	..	..
August	2	..	..	..	..
October	3	..	..	..	..
November	1	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	69	2	2	2	9

Source :—Inspector General of Police, Delhi.

TABLE 4·101—*Land use Pattern in Union Territory of Delhi*

Area in Hectares

Year	Forest	Cultivable Land						Caltivable Waste			Area not available for Cultivation		
		Agricultural land i.e. area sown with crops		Total	Covered by orchards of Plantation	Current fallows	Total	Pasture and grazing land	Area under miscellaneous trees grooves but not included in orchards	Total	Area covered by village site	Barren & uncultivable land	Total
		Irrigated	Unirrigated										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1960-61 .	1,415	33,841	79,643	113,484	N.A.	..	N.A.	4,863	..	4,863	33,469	1,027	34,496
1961-62 .	1,415	28,704	91,350	120,054	N.A.	..	N.A	4,863	..	4,863	33,883	1,027	34,910
1962-63 .	1,415	35,808	74,223	110,031	N.A.	..	N.A.	4,863	..	4,863	33,469	1,027	34,496
1963-64 .	1,415	33,223	85,150	118,373	N.A.	..	N.A.	4,863	..	4,863	33,469	1,027	34,496
1964-65 .	1,415	24,592	77, 0	101,852	N.A.	19,823	N.A.	4,863	..	4,863	33,177	3,451	36,628
1965-66 .	1,415	38,550	61,176	99,726	N.A.	4,526	N.A.	357	..	357	27,787	31,254	59,041
1966-67 .	3,111	43,165	63,050	106,215	N.A.	7,738	N.A.	510	76	586	29,201	10,163	39,364
1967-68 .	3,111	31,292	85,098	116,390	N.A.	8,314	N.A.	411	..	411	24,526	18,204	42,730
1968-69 .	3,111	54,068	45,949	100,017	N.A.	9,764	N.A.	459	..	459	24,367	17,651	42,018
1969-70 .	1,886	57,433	53,139	110,572	N.A.	8,143	N.A.	518	..	518	30,702	15,461	46,163
1970-71 .	1,143	56,2	60,360	116,585	N.A.	7,682	N.A.	402	41	443	34,207	13,107	47,314

Source :—Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Adm., Delhi.

TABLE 4·102—*Single and Double cropped area in Union Territory of Delhi*

Area in Hectares

Year	Total area under cultivation			Area under single crop (Hectares)	Percentage to total area under cultivation	Area under double crop (Hectares)	Percentage to total area under cultivation
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total				
1960-61	33,841	79,643	113,484	87,407	77·02	26,076	22·98
1961-62	28,704	91,350	120,054	87,207	72·64	32,848	27·36
1962-63	35,808	74,223	110,031	87,520	79·54	22,511	20·46
1963-64	33,223	85,150	118,373	87,165	73·64	31,209	26·36
1964-65	24,592	77,260	101,852	72,866	71·54	28,986	28·46
1965-66	38,550	61,176	99,726	80,222	80·44	19,504	19·56
1966-67	43,165	63,050	106,215	82,141	77·33	25,619	24·12
1967-68	31,292	85,098	116,390	82,209	70·63	34,181	29·37
1968-69	54,068	45,949	100,017	77,236	77·22	22,781	22·78
1969-70	57,433	53,139	110,572	79,986	72·34	30,585	27·66
1970-71	56,225	60,360	116,585	80,510	69·06	36,075	30·94

Source :—Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, Delhi Administration Delhi.

TABLE 4·103—*Area and Out-turn of Principal Crops*

Area in Hectares
Production in Metric Tons

Classification of Crop	1950-51		1960-61		1965-66		1970-71	
	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. *Basic Food Crops* :								
Rice	195	N.A.	1,210	732	1,065	452	2,378	2,359
Wheat	22,570	14,224	28,023	28,448	29,676	40,081	45,475	87,903
Jowar	12,706	4,064	12,227	4,050	10,041	3,493	10,448	3,956
Bajra	16,530	9,144	15,355	7,182	17,421	8,128	23,625	23,153
Other Cereals	N.A.	N.A.	6,453	631	3,295	636	2,294	1,933
Total Cereals	N.A.	N.A.	63,268	41,043	61,498	52,790	84,220	119,304
Millets	725	N.A.	1,130	254	852	509	1,204	677
Total Pulses	N.A.	N.A.	29,170	19,817	14,280	6,834	1,009	6,684
Potato	Nil	..	187	1,375	229	1,632	329	2,426
Other Vegetable	N.A.	N.A.	2,490	N.A.	3,624	N.A.	2,230	N.A.
Fruit	N.A.	N.A.	1,408	N.A.	1,012	N.A.	582	N.A.
2. *Other Food Crops*								
Sugar Cane	1,490	2,032	5,512	7,761	5,948	2,968	1961	1,049
Condiments & Spices	N.A.	N.A.	940	1,792	180	144	145	89
Other Food Crops	N.A.	N.A.	14	N.A.	89	N.A.	325	N.A.
3. *Non-food Crops*								
Sesamum	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	1	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Linseed	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	6	N.A.	2	Nil
Groundnut	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Castor	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Mustard	N.A.	N.A.	1,901	124	504	61	223	34
Cotton	157	N.A.	193	37	327	120	194	76
Jute	N.A.	N.A.	41	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Plantation Crops (Tea & Coffee)	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tobacco	N.A.	Nil	321	707	59	131	46	106
Dyes and Tanning Materials	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Drug and Narcotics (other than Tea and Tobacco)	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fodder Crops	N.A.	..	2,761	N.A.	10,901	N.A.	9,827	N.A.
Green Manure Crops	N.A.	..	Nil	Nil	17	N.A.	Nil	Nil

Source :—Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration Delhi.

TABLE 4·104—*Crop and Irrigation*

Area in Hectares

Crop	1960-61		1965-66		1970-71	
	Total Area	Irrigated Area	Total Area	Irrigated Area	Total Area	Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wheat	28,023	16,165	29,767	19,781	45,475	38,944
Barley	4,576	455	3,282	752	2,050	451
Bajra	15,355	89	17,421	162	23,625	999
Rice	1,210	777	1,065	845	2,378	2,075
Jowar	12,227	1,102	10,041	1,517	10,448	1,474
Maize	1,130	472	852	396	1,204	371
Gram	24,576	345	11,546	536	9,939	376
Other Pulses	4,594	471	2,733	929	2,757	1,319
Sugar Cane	5,512	4,707	5,948	4,788	1,961	1,792
Chillies	567	457	135	135	83	83
Oilseed	1,091	474	517	150	223	97
Cotton	193	172	327	234	194	140

Source :—Intensive Agriculture Development Programme.

TABLE 4·105(*a*)—*Average Wholesale Prices of Select Agricultural Commodities in Delhi Market*

Rate per quintal in Rs.

Year	Month	Commodities									
		Wheat (Dara)	Wheat (Farm)	Gram (Garara)	Gram (Peela)	Barley	Maize	Rape seed (Sarson)	Til (White)	Cotton Seed	Gur (Desi)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1961	January . .	43·86	47·56	43·38	45·87	34·48	35·14	94·09	130·93	47·72	42·87
	February .	43·54	46·54	41·53	42·95	33·65	35·50	91·42	128·25	45·36	44·21
	March . .	40·05	43·54	39·79	41·93	32·55	33·25	78·64	133·42	44·93	42·60
	April . .	40·19	43·86	33·41	35·15	28·96	31·13	74·51	136·64	45·71	47·88
	May . .	38·18	42·52	34·83	36·49	30·46	34·83	77·35	136·64	47.37	52·91
	June . .	38·58	43·94	36·28	37·91	30·17	34·56	82·52	136·91	46·75	57·87
	July . .	38·50	45·20	37·00	38·85	30·46	34·83	85·71	142·67	48·04	59·61
	August . .	39·17	46·22	37·16	39·01	29·90	N.A.	82·39	131·28	46·35	60·28
	September .	39·38	45·55	36·84	38·71	30·41	N.A.	80·64	115·21	46·70	60·28
	October . .	40·19	46·89	37·51	39·52	29·79	31·48	81·72	113·20	46·70	62·96
	November .	42·04	49·00	39·09	41·53	30·97	34·16	92·59	111·19	46·38	61·27
	December .	42·25	50·02	40·83	42·73	30·28	32·07	93·24	117·89	47·96	46·35

TABLE 4·105(*a*)—*contd.*

Rate per quintal in Rs.

Year	Month	Wheat Control Rates			Commodities							
		Imported	Desi (Dara)	Farm	Gram (Garara)	Gram (Peela)	Barley	Maize	Rape-seed	Til (White)	Cotton seed	Gur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1966	January	52·10	..	..	77·75	80·25	89·87	63·50	140·00	180·75	70·37	62·25
	February	52·10	..	..	74·50	75·50	72·25	61·50	128·75	165·00	67·87	59·12
	March	52·10	65·10	..	70·75	72·50	75·00	60·50	131·25	179·25	67·75	58·00
	April	52·10	65·10	70·00	68·00	69·40	61·70	58·20	149·00	192·00	74·20	60·00
	May	52·10	66·83	71·50	72·75	74·75	61·00	59·62	156·62	215·00	83·00	67·50
	June	..	72·00	76·00	74·75	76·75	64·75	66·25	157·50	220·00	84·00	63·75
	July	52·10	74·00	76·00	81·00	82·75	68·37	71·62	162·50	241·25	93·75	67·50
	August	52·10	..	76·00	79·50	82·25	69·25	72·50	156·62	267·50	101·62	67·50
	September	52·10	..	76·00	79·90	82·20	66·80	62·50	151·70	234·00	105·90	69·50
	October	52·10	..	76·00	86·59	88·00	70·75	75·37	152·60	211·25	105·83	73·50
	November	54·60	..	..	89·87	92·00	73·37	82·25	161·37	195·37	84·37	87·00
	December	57·10	..	..	100·30	103·00	78·50	94·30	166·70	214·30	82·10	88·80

Rate per quintal in Rs.

Year	Month	Wheat Desi Open Market		Wheat (Control Rates)		Commodities							
		Dara	Farm	Imported	Kalyan	Gram (Garara)	Gram (Peela)	Barley	Maize	Rape-seed (Sarson)	Til (White)	Cotton seed	Gur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1970	January	100·70	119·00	78·10	..	122·90	128·40	72·90	72·00	184·30	238·50	96·10	76·00
	February	100·751	20·12	78·10	..	114·62	122·88	71·50	75·12	175·50	246·25	101·75	70·87
	March	102·50	118·75	78·10	..	112·62	116·75	68·50	76·12	153·13	261·50	107·00	65·00
	April	95·25	108·12	78·10	..	90·37	94·50	58·25	70·25	164·63	263·75	112·50	55·00
	May	83·20	99·40	78·10	84·00	92·00	96·70	57·60	74·80	176·90	282·85	107·00	58·00
	June	81·25	99·50	78·10	84·00	96·00	99·88	61·75	78·00	185·00	290·00	108·88	58·12
	July	82·50	102·50	..	84·00	93·90	99·00	57·80	72·30	189·00	278·00	111·50	65·00
	August	84·87	104·75	..	84·00	93·87	98·25	57·50	66·62	193·63	282·00	111·75	90·00
	September	80·50	99·13	..	84·00	91·25	98·37	53·13	55·75	194·13	277·14	106·00	90·00
	October	76·80	98·00	..	84·00	87·70	94·20	48·60	52·40	201·10	248·57	98·60	107·91
	November	77·87	101·88	..	84·00	88·00	92·75	45·12	56·62	216·62	226·62	101·50	95·62
	December	77·50	102·50	..	84·00	88·25	93·25	46·25	53·25	213·75	245·25	100·88	86·00

NOTE :—There was complete rationing of Wheat in Delhi during the year 1966 and as such this item was not available in the open market.

Source :—Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·105(b)—*Average Produce of Selected Agricultural Commodities during Peak Marketing Period in Delhi*

Rate per quintal in Rs.

Commodity	Peak marketing Period	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Rice	Nov. & Dec.	51·33	57·60	62·21	83·22	64·50	69·00	100·00	130·67	147·75	148·33
2. Wheat	May & June	44·13	44·30	44·24	52·03	61·00	71·84	115·50	83·94	90·91	87·91
3. Jowar	November	27·90	30·66	29·48	31·43	61·50	62·85	64·75	67·00	63·58	68·00
4. Bajra	Nov. & Dec.	39·94	39·28	35·87	42·61	62·68	67·54	79·68	81·35	77·45	69·16
5. Barley	April & May	29·91	26·69	28·10	41·87	46·26	61·31	85·66	58·02	50·32	57·14
6. Maize	November	34·04	34·37	33·35	35·23	57·00	65·80	78·78	89·15	65·50	58·00
7. Grain	15th April to 31st May	34·44	38·19	41·90	55·83	65·09	73·43	106·94	76·72	87·25	90·76
8. Sugarcane (Gur)	15th Dec. to 15th Feb.	37·21	41·65	48·53	71·53	N.A.	54·14	91·63	165·60	121·93	66·13
9. Potatoes	January & February	22·98	25·15	23·13	28·70	36·65	25·80	46·25	33·90	25·15	39·24
10. Cotton	15th Nov. to 15th Jan.	198·93	213·16	164·34	186·21	215·38	249·67	205·00	261·00	296·66	298·50

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·106—*Statement showing Average Retail Prices of Selected Agricultural Commodities in Delhi Market in 1961, 1966 and 1970*

Rate per Kg. in Rs.

Month	1961				1966				
	Wheat Desi		Rice		Wheat (Control Rates)			Rice (Control Rates)	
	Dara	Farm	Begmi	Basmati	Desi Dara	Farm	Imported	Begmi	Basmati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	0·47	0·52	0·60	0·93	..	..	0·53	0·69	0·89
February	0·47	0·52	0·62	0·94	..	..	0·53	0·69	0·89
March	0·44	0·47	0·60	0·94	0·67	..	0·53	0·69	0·89
April	0·44	0·47	0·60	0·93	0·67	0·72	0·53	0·69	0·89
May	0·43	0·47	0·60	0·93	0·69	0·74	0·53	0·69	0·89
June	0·42	0·48	0·60	0·93	0·74	0·78	..	0·69	0·89
July	0·43	0·50	0·64	0·93	0·76	0·78	0·53	0·69	0·89
August	0·44	0·50	0·66	1·00	..	0·78	0·53	0·69	0·89
September	0·44	0·50	0·70	1·04	..	0·78	0·53	0·69	0·89
October	0·44	0·50	0·66	1·04	..	0·78	0·53	0·69	0·89
November	0·46	0·52	0·66	1·00	..	..	0·55	0·69	0·89
December	0·47	0·63	0·60	1·00	..	..	0·58	0·75	0·95

TABLE 4·106—*contd.*

Rate per Kg. in Rs.

Months	1970						
	Wheat (Open Market)		Wheat (Control Rates)		Rice (Open Market)		Rice (Control Rates)
	Desi Dara	Desi Farm	Kalayan	Imported (Red)	Begmi	Basmati	Basmati
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
January	1·15	1·25	..	0·81	1·22	1·94	1·31
February	1·15	1·30	..	0·81	1·21	1·91	1·31
March	1·15	1·30	..	0·81	1·17	1·95	1·31
April	1·05	1·20	..	0·81	1·17	1·92	1·31
May	0·95	1·05	0·87	0·81	1·20	1·90	1·31
June	0·95	1·05	0·87	0·81	1·22	1·92	1·31
July	0·92	1·07	0·87	..	1·22	1·92	1·31
August	0·92	1·12	0·87	..	1·22	1·92	1·31
September	0·88	1·08	0·87	..	1·20	1·83	1·31
October	0·86	1·07	0·87	..	1·17	1·75	1·31
November	0·86	1·07	0·87	..	1·17	1·82	1·31
December	0·85	1·07	0·87	..	1·17	1·92	1·31

NOTE :—There was complete rationing of Wheat & Rice during the year 1966 & as such open Market Rates are not available.
Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·107—*Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Delhi*

(Base : 1960=100)

Months	1961	1966	1970
1	2	3	4
January	101	138	186
February	101	138	187
March	102	140	190
April	103	142	190
May	102	145	191
June	104	150	195
July	103	151	196
August	103	151	199
September	103	151	200
October	104	152	204
November	105	154	202
December	106	155	202

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

4·108—*Total Rural and Urban Population per 100 acres of area under foodgrains and net area sown during last two decades*

Classification of area	1961			1970		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Area under foodgrains(*a*)	1,235	139	1,096	1,730	178	1,552
Area under crops other than foodgrains (*b*) .	4,078	459	3,619	7,665	789	6,876
Net area sown	1,231	139	1,092	2,044	210	1,834
Area sown more than once	4,126	464	3,662	4,561	470	4,091

(*a*) Figures are based on area sown under Wheat, Gram, Barley, Bajra, Maize, Jowar and Rice only.

(*b*) Figures are based on area under all other crops.

TABLE 4·109—*Density of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers per 100 acres*

Population	Crude density 100 acres		Density per 100 acres of net area sown					
			Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Agricultural Workers	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1,176	552	16	26	8	3	24	29
Rural	163	105	14	23	6	3	19	26

TABLE 4·110—*Rainfall, Area Sown and Irrigated, density as in 1970-71*

Particulars	Hectares
Average annual rainfall (in m.m.) .	667·70
Annual Number of rainy days . . .	43
A. Gross area sown under—	
(*i*) Khrif Crop (According to Local Importance)—	
1. Rice	2,378
2. Jowar	10,448
3. Bajra	23,625
4. Sugar Cane	1,961
5. Maize	1,204
(*ii*) Rabi Crop—	
1. Wheat	45,475
2. Barley	2,050
3. Gram	9,939
B. Gross area irrigated under—	
(*i*) Khrif Crop—	
1. Rice	2,075
2. Jowar	1,474
3. Bajra	999
4. Sugar Cane	1,792
5. Maize	371

Particulars	Hectares
B.—*contd.*	
(*ii*) Rabi Crop—	
1. Barley	451
2. Wheat	38,944
3. Gram	376
C. Estimated yield of main crops—	Kg per Hectare
1. Wheat	1,933
2. Barley	943
3. Bajra	980
4. Rice	992
5. Jowar	379
6. Maize	562
7. Gram	572
8. Sugar Cane	535
D. Density	
Crude density per hectare . . .	27*
Density per hectare of total cropped area	35*
Density per hectare of area under foodgrains	43*

*Figures calculated in Census Office on the basis of total area 1485 Km², total cropped area 1970-71 as 116585 hectares and area under main food-crops, viz. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Bajra, Maize, Jowar and Rice as 95,119 hectares in 1970-71.

Source :—Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

TABLE 4·111 *Loan Distributed*

(in Rs. 000)

Type of Loans	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Seeds Fertilizers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tube-wells Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·29
Rehats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·53
Horticultural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Protection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field enbankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire fencing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans to Panchyat for insecticides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (specify the locally Important ones)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1·72*	1·95*	1·12*	0·73	5·52*	12·79*	18·82*

*Represents consolidated figures for Tractors & Tube-wells.

Source :—Delhi State Co-operative Bank Limited.

TABLE 4·112—*Soil type, Local name, suitability for different types of use, incidence of revenue (Limited to 6 types, Minimum and Maximum for each)*

Soil type (*e.g.* Sandy Loan, Hard Clay, Laterite etc.)	Local name	Appr. p.c. of the total, soil type in the taluk	Suitability for different types of use	Range of Revenue	
				Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6
It ranges from Loany Sandy to Sandy Loan	Kohi, Dabar Bangar, Khaddar	Not available	It is generally suitable for agriculture.	Not Available	

Source :—Soil Conservation Officer, Delhi.

TABLE 4·113—*Statistics of Wages paid to various categories of Agricultural Labour, 1964-65*

Labour Households	Average daily earnings in (Paise)						
	Ploughing	Sowing	Trans-planting	Weeding	Harvesting	All Agri-cultural opera-tions	Non-Agri-cultural opera-tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Agricultural Labour Households—							
Men	175	216	—	175	—	175	224
Women	160	—	—	175	420	162	150
B. Rural Labour Households—							
Men	175	213	—	175	—	178	387
Women	160	200	—	175	420	157	167

Source :—Indian Labour Statistics, 1974 (Table 4·7) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, Simla.

TABLE 4·114—*Agricultural Tools and Implements*
(Based on Live Stock Censuses of 1966 & 1972

Tools and Implements	Number 1966	Number 1972
(1) Ploughs—		
(*i*) Wooden	17,660	13,616
(*ii*) Iron	2,125	2,665
(2) Improved Harrows & Cultivators	1,376	1,499
(3) Improved Seed Drills	1,208	3,977
(4) Improved Thresher	240	848
(5) Rotary Chaff Cutters	13,243	974
(6) Sprayers and Dusters	52	1,099
(7) Carts	8,459	5,671
(8) Sugarcane Crushers—		
(*i*) Worked by Power	40	368
(*ii*) Worked by bullocks	127	224
(9) Oil Engines with Pumps for Irrigation purposes	134	1,159
(10) Electric Pumps for Irrigation purposes	633	3,264
(11) Pursian Wheels and Rehats	7,852	4,082
(12) Tractors—		
(*i*) Government	7	76
(*ii*) Private	399	1,074
(13) Power Tillers	2	39
(14) Ghanis—		
(*i*) Five Kgs. and more	12	76
(*ii*) Less than five Kgs.	6	124

Source:—Statistical Handbook, 1973, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·115—*Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices*

District	Nature of improved Agricultural Practices	Agency which introduced	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Union Territory of Delhi.	1. Distribution of Improved Varieties Seeds.	Coop. & Department	2,452 Qtls	2,912 Qtls	4,304 Qtls	1,131 Qtls	1,712 Qtls	5,278 Qtls	4,748 Qtls	3,741 Qtls	3,596 Qtls	1,342 Qtls	
	2. Area under H.V.P. (In acres)—												
	I. Hybrid Bajra	Department	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	750	8,335	11,471	22,276	
	II.Hy. Maize		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	400	539	720	1,835	
	III. Paddy.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	160	437	4,186	6,730	
	IV. Wheat		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,209	12,577	67,358	75,346	
	3. Fertilizer Distribution (M. Tonnes)—												
	I. Nitrogenous	Coop. &	1,368	1,045	690	889	1,853	3,391	4,546	6,496	10,470	10,752	
	II. Phosphatic	Private	..	..	..	..	444	615	520	961	1,555	1,232	
	III. Potassic	Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	42	79	126	
	4. Distribution of Manure (M. Tonnes)	Department	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	45,454	44,174	41,127	
	5. Tractor Distribution (No.)	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	107	
	6. Area under vegetables (acres)	Do.	..	..	..	..	10,000	20,800	27,911	29,016	36,534	40,060	

Source:—Office of the Project Officer, Intensive Agricultural Development Programme. Khyber Pass, Delhi.

TABLE 4·116—*Soil conservation and Land Improvement*

Measure	Area in Hectare covered									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Soil Erosion										
(1) Gully Plugging . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Construction of Tarraces .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Contour Bunding . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Introduction of crops with capacity of soil bunding . .	13·6	99	142	64	107	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(5) Plantation of trees to prevent Erosion by wind etc. .	177	177	168	142	140	NA	NA	26	47	87
B. Clearance and Reclamation of waste land	203	45	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source:—Office of the Project Officer, Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·117—*Experimental demonstration and multiplication farms managed by Government and other agencies*

Sl. No.	Name of farm	Location & distance from Rly. Stn.	Year of Establishment	Nature of the farm (research multiplication Demonstration)	Management e.g., Govt University	Annual Rain fall	Soil		Programme and achievement during the decade
							Type	Hectare	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Alipur	Near village Alipur & distance from R.S. Holambis 3 K.M.	1960	Multiplication	Govt.	..	Clay& loam	..	Seed Multiplication
2	Nangloi	Near village Sultanpur & distance from Railway Stn. Nangloi is one K.M.	1966	Multiplication	Govt.	..	Clay & Loam	..	Seed Multiplication

Source:—Office of the Project Officer, Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Khyberpass, Delhi.

TABLE 4·201—*Livestock and Poultry*

Category of Livestock	1966	1972
1	2	3
Total Livestock . .	2,16,777	2,37,721
1. Cattle . . .	75,515	67,919
A. Males over 3 years .	28,211	20,271
(*i*) Breeding . .	756	172
(*ii*) Working . .	27,322	19,252
(*iii*) Others . .	133	847
B. Females over 3 years	24,535	23,721
(*i*) Breeding . .	24,420	22,806
(*a*) In milk . .	15,832	15,415
(*b*) Dry and not calved	8,588	7,391
(*ii*) Working . .	80	261
(*iii*) Others . .	35	654
C. Young Stock . .	22,769	23,927
2. Buffaloes . . .	1,03,410	1,28,205
A. Males over 3 years .	1,308	1,517
(*i*) Breeding . .	196	227
(*ii*) Working . .	1,062	858
(*iii*) Others . .	50	432
B. Females over 3 years .	63,588	76,125
(*i*) Breeding . .	63,395	75,515
(*a*) In milk . .	48,449	61,730
(*b*) Dry and not calved	14,946	13,785
(*ii*) Working . .	165	414
(*iii*) Others . .	28	196
C. Young Stock . .	38,514	50,563
3. Sheep	5,006	4,434
4. Goats	14,345	11,918
5. Horse and Ponnies .	5,165	7,774
6. Pigs	6,053	10,889
7. Camels . . .	2,212	818
8. Others	5,071	5,764
9. Poultry . . .	137,398	3,03,529

Statistical Hand books 1972 & 1973

Source:—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·202—*Animal Husbandry and Poultry Farms*

Location Taluk/Village/Town with location Code number	Nearest Railway Stn.	Name of the farm	Managed by whom	Since when in existence	Nature of Activity	Statistics pertaining to the activities of various types (Spell out in detail including number of livestock and Poultry of each type	
						Activity 1	Activity 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18, Nicholson Road, Delhi Cantt.	Delhi Cantt.	Govt. Poultry Farm	Delhi	1948	Development of poultry in Union Territory of Delhi.	Two breeds : (*i*) White Leg Horn (*ii*) Austrolops 3,000 layers maintained for breeding purpose. *Activities* 1. Supply of day old breeding birds. 2. Training facilities to the Poultry Farmers of Union Territory of Delhi. 3. Vacinations against Ranikhet & Fowl Pox diseases. 4. To check the spread of diseases and control thereof. 5. To produce best quality chicks. 6. To guide Poultry Farmers to the day to day Activities.	

Source :—Farm Superintendent, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi.

TABLE 4·203—*Activities for promotion of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Rearing*

District/Taluk	Type of Livestock/Poultry bird	Nature of activity and the quantification of the same	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Delhi	1. White leg Horn 2. Austrolops.	Poultry Development in the Union Territory of Delhi.	

Source :—Farm Superintendent, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi.

TABLE 4·204—*Veterinary Institutions*

Location	Name of Institution	Type of Institution (civil veterinary hospital/ civil veterinery dispensary/ cross-breeding centre/ artificial insemination centre/others)	Managed by whom
1	2	3	4
Moti Bagh . . .	New Delhi Veterinary Hospital	Hospital, A.I. Centre, Laboratory & X-ray	N.D.M.C. Delhi Admn.
Tis Hazari . . .	Veterinary Hospital	Hospital A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Shahdara . . .	Do.	Hospital Touring Dispensary	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Zakhira . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Gate Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Alipur	Do.	Hospital Touring Dispensary A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Pehladpur . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Badli . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Narela . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Nangloi . . .	Do.	Hospital Semen Bank, A.I. Centre & Touring Dispensary	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Jharoda Kalan . .	Do.	Hospital	M.C.D.
Badarpur . . .	Do.	Hospital Check-post	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Palam . . .	Do.	Hospital	M.C.D.
Tehar . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Bawana . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Dhansa . . .	Do.	Hospital Check-post (R.P)	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Daulatpur . . .	Do,	Hospital	M.C.D.
Rijwasan . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Najafgarh . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Mehrauli . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.

TABLE 4·204—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Kutab Garh . . .	Veterinary Dispensary	Dispensary	M.C.D.
Ghitorni . . .	Do.	Do.	M.C.D.
Karawal Nagar . . .	Do.	Dispensary A.I. Centre	M.C.D. Delhi Admn.
Karol Bagh . . .	Veterinary Hospital	Hospital A.I. Centre	Delhi Admn. Do.
Bhogal . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	Do. Do.
Azadpur . . .	Do	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	Do. Do.
Burari . . .	Do.	Hospital	Do.
Shinghu . . .	Veterinary Hospital-cum-Check-post	Hospital Check-post (R.P.)	Do. Do.
Arjun Nagar . . .	Veterinary Hospital	Hospital	Do.
Fatehpur Beri . . .	Do.	Hospital	Do.
Mahipalpur . . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	Do. Do.
Kanjhawala . . .	Do.	Hospital	Do.
Chirag Delhi . . .	Do.	Hospital	Do.
Hastal . . .	Do.	Hospital	Do.
Jheel Khuranja . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Centre	Do. Do.
Kapas Hera . . .	Veterinary Hospital-cum-Check-post	Hospital Check-post (R.P.)	Do. Do.
Patpar Ganj . . .	Veterinary Hospital	Hospital	Do.
Madanpur Khadar . .	Do.	Hospital A.I. Sub-centre	Do. Do.
Tikri Kalan . . .	Veterinary Hospital-cum-Check-post	Hospital Check-post (R.P.) A.I. Sub-centre	Do. Do. Do.
Gheora . . .	Natural Service Centre	N.S.	Do.
Shingola Jauti . . .	Village A.I. Centre	A.I. Centre	Do.
Tilangpur Kotla . .	A.I. Centre	Do.	Do.
Pindwala Khurd . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
Neh Sarai . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kishan Ganj Gaoshala .	A.I. Sub-centre	A.I. Sub-centre	Do.

M.C.D. Stands for Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

N.D.M.C. Stands for New Delhi Municipal Committee.

D.A Stands for Delhi Administration.

Source :—Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·205—*Animals treated and castrated in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries*

Year	Govt. Veterinary Hospitals	Dispensaries	Veterinary Doctors	In-patients treated during the year			
				Total	Equine	Bovine	Other animals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68 . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69 . .	33	14	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70 . .	34	13	49	8,741	419	1,206	7,116
1970-71 . .	35	12	57	7,650	181	854	6,615
1971-72 . .	37	6	57	8,134	470	1,373	6,291
1972-73 . .	37	6	54	6,580	421	1,293	4,866

Year	Out-patients during the year				Grand total of In-patients and out patients during the year	Total Number of cases supplied with medicines not brought to Hospital	Castrations performed			
	Total	Equine	Bovine	Other animals			Total	Equine	Bovine	Other animals
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1967-68 . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,88,142	N.A.	5,881	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69 . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,04,245	N.A.	6,172	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
1969-70 . .	1,46,596	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,55,337	N.A.	4,965	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71 . .	1,71,399	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,79,049	N.A.	4,001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72 . .	1,92,603	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,00,737	N.A.	3,872	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73 . .	1,73,369	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,79,949	N.A.	3,875	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE : Information before 1967-68 is not available.

Source :—(1) Column Nos. 2 to 4, Bureau of Economics & Statistics Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(2) Column Nos. 5 to 18 from Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·206—*Animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour*

Year	Number of Veterinary Assistants Employed	Number of villages visited	Treated for contagious diseases				Treated for non-contagious diseases				Castration performed				Total No. of cases treated and castration performed
			Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	Total	Equine	Bovine	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1969-70 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13,397	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,087	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12,754	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	947	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,167	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	817	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1972-73 .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10,078	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,115	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Information before 1969-70 is not available.

Source :—Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Deptt., Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·207—*Live Stock Morbidity/Mortality by diseases*

Diseases	Attack									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) For Animal Husbandry side										
Equine										
Contagious and parasitic diseases	N.A.	120	700	725	..	540	625	250	211	121
Other diseases	N.A.	1,322	1,915	1,214	1,617	1,122	1,124	970	656	322
Total	N.A.	1,442	2,615	1,939	1,617	1,662	1,749	1,220	867	443
Cattle & Bovine										
Contagious & Parasitic diseases	N.A.	315	1,612	412	112	342	411	122	120	110
Surra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	80	80	10	..
Other diseases	N.A.	14,222	26,332	21,240	26,790	28,332	18,429	17,426	14,114	10,415
Total	N.A.	12,737	27,944	21,652	26,902	28,674	18,920	17,628	14,244	10,525
Dogs										
Contagious & Parasitic diseases	N.A.	125	1,812	1,112	1,814	1,912	1,012	1,112	761	656
Other diseases	N.A.	425	2,832	2,423	2,632	1,912	2,222	1,316	1,612	1,472
Total	N.A.	550	4,644	3,535	4,446	3,824	3,234	2,428	2,373	2,068

Diseases	Percentage of Death									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) For Poultry										
Ranikhet	18·0	35·0	20·0	13·0	5·8	9·9	6·5	5·1	4·2	6·3
Spirochaetosis	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5·3	4·0	5·0	3·3	2·2	2·2
Fowl Pox	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5·8	2·5	2·1	2·4	2·7	2·5

Source :—Shitala Rog Adhikari, Pashu Palan Vibhag, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·301—*Fishery activities, 1970*

Nature of activity	Quantification of the activity
1	2
1. *Cooperative*	
(a) Number of Fishermen Cooperatives	2 (functioning since 1968-69)
(b) Number of members	37
(c) working capital	Rs. 1,800
(d) Volume of catch (Quintal)	Not available.
(e) Money value of catch	Not available.
(f) Money value of export	Not available.
2. *Loans and subsidies granted to fishermen*	
(a) Number of fishermen getting benefit (b) Form in which the benefit has been given (net, boat etc.) (c) Amount	Nil
3. *Other activities for promotion of fishing*	
(a) Acclamation of derelict tank (b) Fishing raised	Nil

Source :—The Deputy Warden of Fisheries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·302—*Fishing centres, Landing places and number of Fishing boats according to size as on 31-3-1970*

Sl. No.	Name of Village/Town/Centre and Taluk	Fishermen's Primary cooperative Societies		Number of fishing boats according to size						Total	
				1 to 5 tons		5 to 10 tons		Above 10 tons			
		Number	Member	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	DELHI (River Jamuna—Nagli, Rajapur, Jheela and Groyne No. 11, Okhla)	THE SOCIETY OPERATES AT WAZIRABAD (DELHI)		BOATS ARE NOT USED IN DELHI AREA FOR NETTING OPERATIONS							
				1 or 2 Boats (Country-made are used for transportation of nets etc.) Dingis and dongas (locally-made) are used in fishing.							

M—Mechanical.

NM—Non-Mechanical.

Source :—The Deputy Warden of Fisheries, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 4·303—*Licensed fishermen and fish catch 1961—70*

Taluk	Year	Number of licensed fishermen	Daily average catch per fisherman (kg.)	Total catch per annum (Metric Tonnes)	Value of catch per annum (Rs. in lakhs)	Products	Consumption			Agency for marketing including middlemen	Problems of marketing including those of preservation, transport etc.	Remarks
							Volume (within per day per Quintal)	Export Centres	Export Volume (per day Metric Ton)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI	1961-62	7,588	N.A.	170	3·6	Consumed as fresh	Local production is not exported, the whole is consumed as fresh			Marketed through middlemen	Lack of cold storage facility	
	1962-63	8,374	do.	170	3·6							
	1963-64	7,578	do.	170	3·8							Amateur Fishing licenses are also issued from both Okhla and Delhi area
	1964-65	11,165	4	172	4·0							
	1965-66	12,638	4	172	4·0							
	1966-67	10,793	4·5	176	4·5							
	1967-68	16,266	4·5	180	5·0							
	1968-69	15,082	5	183	5·4							
	1969-70	12,873	5	184	5·5							

Source :—The Deputy Warden of Fisheries & Director of Animal Husbandry, Delhi Administration.

TABLE 4·401—*Forest Area by category of Control (Acres)*

Year	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed or under-moderated Forest	Total
1969 . .	N.A.	1,715	5,069	6,784
1970 . .	N.A.	1,715	5,234	6,949

Source :—Office of the Project Officer, I.A.D.P., Khyber Pass, Delhi.

TABLE 4·407—*Out-turn and value of Major and Minor forest Products*

Year	Major Products				Minor Products							
	Timber		Fuel		Animal Products	Bamboo & cane	Drugs	Fodder & Grazing	Grass other than fodder	Gums & Resin	Others	Total Value
	000 Cu ft	Value 000 Rs.	Mds	Value Rs.	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	(Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)	(000 Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1969-70	N.A.	N.A.	6,450	6,760	Not available.			3,307		Not available.		
1970-71			2,340	2,820				5,076				

Source :—Office of the Project Officer, Khyber Pass, Delhi.

TABLE 4·501—*Mines*

Sl. No.	Mineral	Name of Mine	Agency engaged in working the mine	Out-turn volume (M. Ton)
1	2	3	4	5
1	China Clay	Mehrauli (126 Acres)	M/s. Ishwar Industries, P.O. Ishwar Nagar, N. Delhi	209
2	do.	do. (28 acres)	do.	246
3	do.	Masoodpur Mahipalpur Rangpuri.	Shri C.P. Dutt, 75, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi	13,182
4	do.	Kusumpur	M/s. Starke & Co., 138, Kamla Market, New Delhi	20,435
5	do.	Kusumpur	M/s. Scindia Investments (P) Ltd., Scindia Estate, Kusumpur, New Delhi	21,306
6	do.	Kusumpur	M/s. Continental Industries, 10, Darya Ganj, Delhi.	Nil
7	do.	Aya Nagar	do.	5,900
8	do.	Masoodpur	M/s. Durga Enterprises, P.O. Malak Nagar, Gaziabad	306
9	do.	Manipal Pur	M/s. Mahipalpur Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd., Mahipalpur, New Delhi	2,206

FOOTNOTE : Information regarding volume of Deposit, nature of quarrying, No. of persons employed and marketing etc. not available.

Source :—The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.

TABLE 4·502—*Quarries*

Sl. No.	Name and Location	Agency engaged in working the quarry	Volume Cubic Metre
1	2	3	4
1	Sand, Okhla	M/s. Abdul Majid Paramjit Singh, Okhla, Delhi	35,500
2	Badarpur sand (Bajri) Bhati	M/s. Karan Pal & Co.	14,400
3	Badarpur sand (Bajri) Mehrauli	Shri Bal Dutt Sharma	7,200
4	Stone Tajpul Hills	The Tajpul Co-op. L/c Society Ltd., Tajpul, Delhi	39,600
5	Stone Pul Pehlad	Shri Ram Chand	3,600
6	do.	Shri Sohan Lal	7,200
7	Stone, Pul Pehlad	Shri Laxman	3,600
8	do.	Shri Badam	3,600
9	do.	Shri Asa Ram	3,600
10	do.	Shri Gian Dutt	3,600
11	do.	Shri Rameshwar	3,600
12	do.	Shri Shiv Lal	3,600
13	do.	Shri Dharam Singh	3,600
14	do.	Shri Salig Ram	7,200
15	do.	Shri Kishan Lal	7,200
16	do.	Shri Ghansham	3,600
17	do.	Shri Bhagwana	3,600
18	do.	Shri Bal Chand	3,600
19	do.	Shri Chhottu Ram	3,600
20	do.	Shri Kamta Prasad	3,600
21	do.	Shri Hans Raj	3,600
22	do.	Shri Sukhweer	3,600
23	do.	Shri Babu Ram	3,600
24	do.	Shri Chander	3,600
25	do.	Shri Survera	3,600
26	do.	Shri Prabhati	3,600
27	do.	Shri Likhi Ram	3,600
28	Stone, Tajpul	The B.S.S. Pathar Toda, Co-op. Industrial Society, Ltd. Khyber Pass, Delhi	180,000
29	do.	The Nirankari Store, Quarries Co-operative Society Ltd., Tajpul, Delhi	72,000
30	Stone, Rajokari	M/s. K. Ahuja, President, Stone Crusher Quarries Assn. Ltd., Anand Parbat, Delhi	10,800
31	do.	The B.S.S. Pathar Toda Co-op. Industrial Society Ltd., Khyber Pass, Delhi	72,000
32	Stone, Rangpuri	M/s. K.S. Ahuja, Stone Crushing Co., Anand Parbat, Delhi	10,800
33	Stone, Maidan Garhi	Shri Budh Singh	3,600
34	do.	Shri Hari Singh	3,600
35	do.	Shri Har Lal	3,600
36	do.	Shri Jitan Lal	3,600

TABLE 4·502—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
37	Stone, Maidan Garhi	Shri Hira Lal	3,600
38	do.	Shri Kehar Singh	3,600
39	do.	Shri Kalka Dass	3,600
40	do.	Shri Prem Raj	3,600
41	do.	Shri Sumer Singh	3,600
42	do.	Shri Prabhu Dayal	3,600
43	do.	Shri Sawaran	3,600
44	do.	Shri Dale Ram	3,600
45	do.	Shri Hatila	3,600
46	Stone, Tuglakabad	Shri Likhi Ram	3,600
47	do.	Shri Ram Darshan	3,600
48	do.	Charta & Co. Tuglakabad, Delhi	10,800
49	do.	Shri Ram Phool	14,400
50	do.	Ram Ritch Pal & Co.	10,800
51	Stone, Nob Sarai	Shri Ram Singh	3,600
52	do.	Shri Ram Dass	3,600
53	do.	Shri Chandan	3,600
54	do.	Shri Girdhari	3,600
55	Stone, Dera Mandi	Shri Om Parkash	3,600
56	do.	Shri Hans Raj	3,600
57	do.	Shri Deungar	3,600
58	do.	Shri Charan Singh	3,600
59	do.	Shri Ram Pal	3,600
60	Bajri, Mahipal Pur	Shri Mehar Singh	3,600
61	do.	Shri Ram Mehar Singh	3,600
62	do.	Shri Bhim Singh	1,800
63	do.	Shri Narain Singh	3,600
64	Stone, Vasant Vihar	Shri Mishri Lal	3,600
65	Stone, Jona Pur	Nangia & Co.	10,800
66	do.	Shri Bis Ram	3,600
67	do.	Shri Gian Chand	3,600

FOOTNOTE : Regarding volume of deposit, local use, export, persons employed and value of out-turn is not available.

Source :—The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.

TABLE 4·601—*Industries by Categories and daily average employment*

Code	Number and description of Industries	No. of working factories	No. of working factories submitting return	No. of man-days worked during the year	Average daily number of workers employed						Working factories, submitting returns	
					Adult		Adolescent		Children		Number	Estimated average daily number of workers employed
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					1966							
01	Processes allied to agriculture	2	1	3,666	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	250
20	Food except beverages	58	48	10,31,523	3,046	161	..	..	..	..	10	241
21	Beverages	7	5	1,50,905	578	..	..	..	..	..	3	30
23	Textiles	89	80	70,00,093	20,368	445	..	..	..	..	9	136
24	Footwear—other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	26	15	2,88,614	970	19	..	..	..	..	10	638
25	Wood and cork except furniture	14	9	70,245	230	3	..	..	..	..	5	93
26	Furniture and fixtures	39	20	2,01,156	667	1	..	..	..	..	19	403
27	Paper and Paper products	5	3	21,329	66	5	..	..	..	..	2	35
28	Printing, publishing and allied Industries	145	102	15,12,865	4,926	5	..	..	..	..	43	1,605
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	3	2	12,136	42	1	..	..	..	..	1	20
30	Rubber and rubber products	29	18	1,48,588	458	35	..	..	..	..	11	270
31	Chemicals and chemical products	45	36	7,03,776	1982	152	..	..	..	..	9	279
32	Products of Petroleum and Coal	10	8	1,24,616	389	..	..	..	..	..	2	119
33	Non-Metallic Mineral Products (except product of Petroleum and coal)	34	28	5,56,597	1,762	119	..	..	..	..	6	227
34	Basic metal Industries	91	60	7,95,130	2,641	13	..	..	..	..	31	802
35	Metal Products (except Machinery and transport equipment)	174	125	11,70,347	3,834	100	..	..	..	..	49	1,096
36	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	259	177	20,79,098	6,845	105	..	..	..	..	82	3,356
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	111	79	11,50,700	3,242	614	..	..	..	..	32	914
38	Transport equipment	100	80	15,93,585	5,124	9	..	..	..	..	20	777
39	Miscellaneous Industries	59	44	7,75,047	2,512	76	..	..	..	..	15	279
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	10	9	4,67,096	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
52	Water and Sanitary Services	3	3	2,34,695	640	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal Services	19	13	1,42,731	454	10	..	..	..	..	6	589
	Total	1,332	965	2,02,34,558	62,101	1,876	..	..	..	..	367	12,184

TABLE—4.601 *contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					1967							
01	Processes allied to agriculture	2	1	3,050	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	126
20	Food (except beverages)	60	49	10,38,238	3,108	149	..	..	..	..	11	314
21	Beverages	7	5	2,29,552	758	..	..	..	..	..	2	30
23	Textiles	90	81	69,75,676	20,228	419	..	..	..	..	9	182
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goodsi	26	11	1,55,634	484	27	..	..	..	..	15	903
25	Wood and cork (except furniture)	13	8	51,589	171	..	..	..	..	..	5	132
26	Furniture and fixtures	49	33	2,77,812	947	6	..	..	..	..	16	329
27	Paper and Paper Products	7	3	19,742	62	18	..	..	..	..	4	57
28	Printing, Publishing and allied Industries	134	108	15,89,925	5,215	1	..	..	..	..	26	1,081
29	Leather & Leather Products (except foot-wear)	4	3	7,652	50	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
30	Rubber and rubber products	31	23	1,81,249	558	42	..	..	..	..	8	196
31	Chemicals and chemical products	45	38	5,66,178	2,152	211	..	..	..	..	7	312
32	Products of Petroleum and Coal	10	7	1,07,077	333	..	..	..	..	..	3	81
33	Non-Metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	37	32	6,73,336	2,164	157	..	..	..	..	5	290
34	Basic Metal Industries	97	71	53,46,513	2,891	22	..	..	..	..	26	604
35	Metal Products (except Machinery and transport equipments)	186	143	11,84,493	3,893	121	..	..	..	..	43	1,037
36	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	272	208	22,92,444	7,333	361	..	..	..	..	64	2,439
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	119	91	10,73,876	3,046	579	..	..	..	..	28	908
38	Transport equipments	103	76	13,89,997	4,490	11	..	..	..	..	27	969
39	Miscellaneous Industries	64	54	7,76,876	2,741	94	..	..	..	..	10	203
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	10	7	3,75,319	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	3	309
52	Water and Sanitary Service	7	4	1,73,745	585	2	..	..	..	..	3	643
84	Personal Services	17	14	1,08,070	338	11	..	..	..	..	3	173
	Total	1,390	1,070	2,45,9.,043	62,619	2,231	..	..	..	..	320	11,338
					1968							
01	Processes allied to agriculture	2	1	2,772	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	126
20	Food except beverages	60	47	8,27,563	2,568	95	..	..	..	..	13	458
21	Beverages	5	3	2,30,157	790	..	..	..	..	..	2	52
22	Tobacco	1	1	5,661	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	94	76	69,53,571	20,641	322	..	..	..	..	18	390
24	Foot-wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	27	11	2,29,711	698	86	..	..	..	..	16	682
25	Wood & Cork except furniture	12	11	71,625	243	2	..	..	..	..	1	26
26	Furniture & fixtures	52	32	2,48,935	848	1	..	..	..	..	20	468
27	Paper & Paper Products	7	6	27,936	108	14	..	..	..	..	1	22
28	Printing, Publishing & allied Industries	144	105	13,51,697	4,777	3	..	..	..	..	39	1,360
29	Leather & leather products	4	1	6,213	18	1	..	..	..	..	3	57
30	Rubber & rubber products	33	21	1,78,014	554	42	..	..	..	..	12	328

31	Chemical & chemical products	45	36	7,40,580	2,048	226	..	..	..	..	9	446
32	Products of Petroleum & Coal	9	7	1,12,627	368	..	..	..	..	..	2	70
33	Non-metallic Mineral Prod.	37	29	6,57,730	2,035	132	..	..	..	..	8	401
34	Basic Metal Industries	95	58	7,67,444	2,534	26	..	..	..	..	37	931
35	Metal Products (except machinery & transport equipments)	191	131	9,93,858	3,211	91	..	..	..	..	60	1,328
36	Machinery (except electrical Machinery)	265	176	19,54,502	6,478	89	..	..	..	..	89	2,457
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supply	131	74	9,41,458	2,609	508	..	..	..	..	57	1,528
38	Transport equipment	105	67	12,65,197	3,989	3	..	..	..	..	38	1,598
39	Miscellaneous Industries	78	53	8,29,345	2,733	72	..	..	..	..	25	499
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	10	8	5,20,101	1,446	1	..	..	..	..	2	42
52	Water & Sanitary	8	8	4,36,126	1,317	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal Services	19	13	1,14,972	375	7	..	..	..	..	6	209
	Total	1,434	975	1,94,67,795	60,418	1,745	..	..	..	..	459	13,478
	1969											
01	Process, allied to agriculture	2	1	2,772	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	126
20	Food (except beverages)	61	50	10,06,941	2,971	126	..	..	..	..	11	451
21	Beverages	4	3	3,52,749	1,176	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
22	Tobacco	1	1	12,200	23	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	104	82	63,61,880	19,309	427	..	..	..	..	22	1,671
24	Foot-wear, other wearing apparel and made-up of textile goods	28	13	2,37,788	567	244	..	..	..	..	15	718
25	Wood and cork (except furniture)	14	12	93,202	308	1	..	..	..	..	2	46
26	Furniture and fixtures	50	38	2,85,151	945	4	..	..	..	..	12	187
27	Paper and Paper products	8	5	28,049	78	15	..	..	..	..	3	58
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	150	98	11,00,874	5,349	9	..	..	..	..	52	2,329
29	Leather and Leather products	3	1	3,601	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	49
30	Rubber and rubber products	39	23	2,02,129	626	42	..	..	..	..	16	312
31	Chemicals and chemical products	52	39	7,56,211	2,187	165	..	..	..	..	13	447
32	Products of petroleum and coal	9	7	1,16,936	383	..	..	..	..	..	2	70
33	Non-metallic mineral products	37	30	6,60,001	2,023	153	..	..	..	..	7	351
34	Basic Metal Industries	98	66	7,94,239	2,586	28	..	..	..	..	32	1,190
35	Metal products	198	141	10,94,429	3,555	112	..	..	..	..	57	1,231
36	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	275	186	20,18,727	6,070	47	..	..	..	..	89	3,795
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	141	93	9,85,367	2,738	658	..	..	..	..	48	1,252
38	Transport equipments	106	73	13,52,008	4,244	17	..	..	..	..	33	1,432
39	Miscellaneous Industries	88	65	8,66,586	2,864	118	..	..	..	..	23	588
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	10	8	5,62,744	1,624	..	..	..	..	..	2	42
52	Water and Sanitary Services	25	18	5,06,086	1,418	20	..	..	..	..	7	323
84	Personal Services	3	3	32,986	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,056	1,056	1,94,33,656	61,175	2,203	..	..	..	..	450	16,698

TABLE 4.601—*concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					1970							
01.	Process allied to agriculture	61	49	10,54,581	3,080	128	..	..	..	..	12	460
20.	Food (except beverages)	2	1	2,781	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	126
21.	Beverages	4	4	4,42,110	1,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Tobacco	1	1	14,335	27	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Textiles	105	91	65,23,933	19,290	461	..	..	..	..	14	1,473
24.	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up of textile goods	28	16	2,84,133	617	299	..	..	..	..	12	451
25.	*Wood and cork (except Furniture)*	15	13	86,919	289	2	..	..	..	..	2	46
26.	Furniture and fixtures	49	36	2,78,527	935	9	..	..	..	..	13	236
27.	Paper and Paper Products	7	6	25,100	76	8	..	..	..	..	1	22
28.	Printing, Publishing and allied Industries	158	113	18,46,559	5,856	18	..	..	..	..	45	2,044
29.	Leather and leather products	1	1	5,544	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Rubber and rubber products	40	25	2,11,458	668	48	..	..	..	..	15	307
31.	Chemicals and Chemical products	54	45	9,55,065	2,724	258	..	..	..	..	9	284
32.	Products of Petroleum and Coal	10	8	1,30,097	419	..	..	..	..	..	2	78
33.	Non-metallic mineral products	38	30	6,62,989	2,189	137	..	..	..	..	8	243
34.	Basic metal Industries	106	77	9,22,077	3,006	63	..	..	..	..	29	1,069
35.	Metal Products	211	152	11,61,448	3,752	119	..	..	..	..	59	1,272
36.	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	287	195	19,20,282	6,363	110	..	..	..	..	92	3,435
37.	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	154	97	10,60,218	2,819	727	..	..	..	..	57	1,693
38.	Transport equipments	111	73	15,46,589	4,904	18	..	..	..	..	38	1,410
39.	Miscellaneous Industries	97	70	9,13,421	2,930	122	..	..	..	..	27	681
51.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	10	8	5,90,534	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	2	42
52.	Water and Sanitary Services	9	6	3,91,280	1,060	12	..	..	..	..	3	230
84.	Personal Services	19	15	1,37,992	437	8	..	..	..	..	4	93
	Total	1,577	1,132	2,11,67,972	64,582	2,572	..	..	..	..	445	15,695

Source :—Office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi.

TABLE 4·602—*Workers, Capital and value of production of industries of various Categories as in 1968*

Code & Description of Industry	Number of Working factories	Employment (No.)	Total Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Investments in plant and Machinery (Rs. Lakhs)	Value of Production (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Food manufacture Industries (except Beverage Industries)	2,067	13,736	1,424·38	577·02	8,605·69
21. Beverages	25	1,169	183·97	63·72	296·08
22. Tobacco	17	176	6·48	0·26	28·96
23. Textiles	2,100	35,069	2,750·63	1,037·00	4,250·14
24. Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	2,211	7,514	181·53	42·96	564·83
25. Wood and cork except furniture	1,037	3,100	73·83	20·54	197·17
26. Furniture & Fixtures	541	3,125	84·59	14·99	262·45
27. Paper and Paper products	417	1,735	64·18	23·96	151·02
28. Printing, publishing and allied Industries	1,357	16,004	1,081·56	610·57	1,300·73
29. Leather and fur products (except footwear and other Wearing apparel)	137	835	18·53	2·03	207·17
30. Rubber and rubber products	439	2,626	120·65	57·20	278·15
31. Chemicals and Chemical products	490	6,032	856·06	238·26	1,686·15
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	15	94	3·86	0·97	18·14
33. Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum & Coal)	1,679	25,507	437·10	130·35	1,103·90
34. Basic metal Industries	571	5,384	699·80	111·30	864·80
35. Metal products (except machinery and Transport Equipment)	2,269	14,266	737·92	250·64	1,580·57
36. Machinery (except electrical machinery)	1,584	12,259	930·49	384·92	1,420·70
37. Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and Supplies	1,738	13,862	1,009·04	367·86	2,160·43
38. Transport Equipment	2,130	17,984	1,711·14	423·99	1,812·95
39. Miscellaneous Industries	2,145	10,315	488·57	160·50	1069·77
85. Personal Services	527	1,919	68·07	32·97	115·03
Total—All	23,496	1,92,711	12,932·20	4,552·43	27,974·83

Source :—Report on the Census of Industrial Units in the Union Territory of Delhi (1969)—Dir. of Industries, Delhi Adm.

TABLE 4·603—*Factories according to products and working strength from whom information could be collected*

Code No.	Description	Less than 10 workers		10 or more but less than 20 workers		20 or more but less than 50 workers		50 or more but less than 100 workers		100 or more but less than 500 workers		500 or more but less than 1000 workers		1000 or more but less than 5000 workers		5000 or more workers	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									1966								
01	Processes allied to agriculture	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Food (except beverages)	9	60	8	128	16	553	3	161	12	2,305	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Beverages	1	9	1	18	..	..	1	92	2	459	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	7	49	39	571	23	696	5	300	1	257	1	588	2	5,611	2	12,741
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	..	..	5	77	7	203	..	..	3	709	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Wood and cork (except furniture)	..	..	4	57	4	113	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Furniture and fixtures	1	9	3	42	12	361	4	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper products	2	17	..	..	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	13	92	46	648	30	966	6	447	6	1,198	..	..	1	1,580	..	..
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	..	..	1	19	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	2	15	5	77	9	279	2	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Chemicals and chemical products	4	29	9	127	11	319	9	646	3	1,113	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	3	41	3	106	1	52	1	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Non-metallic mineral products (except prod. of petro. & coal)	1	7	3	38	10	351	7	533	7	952	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Basic metal industries	4	24	23	338	21	755	5	299	7	1,238	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Metal prod. (except machinery & transport equipment)	15	106	42	630	48	1,425	15	1,007	5	766	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Machinery (except elec. machy)	15	109	64	881	62	1,901	24	1,537	11	1,957	1	565	..	..	..	..
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	6	39	22	326	28	809	13	861	10	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Transport equipment	6	39	25	344	30	897	8	551	8	1,432	3	1,870	..	..	..	..
39	Miscellaneous industries	6	38	15	214	18	559	4	337	..	..	..	..	1	1,440	..	..
51	Electricity, Gas & Steam	..	..	..	..	6	212	..	..	2	455	1	647	..	..	..	..
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	643	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal services	2	13	2	29	5	143	4	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	94	655	321	4,616	344	10,672	113	7,597	81	15,495	6	3,670	4	8,631	2	12,741

1967

01	Processes allied to agriculture	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Food except beverages	8	56	5	78	19	604	6	342	11	2,177	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	2	52	..	..	3	706	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	8	57	36	501	26	818	4	260	2	377	1	600	2	5,678	2	12,356
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	1	9	3	51	6	182	..	..	1	269	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Wood and cork except furniture	1	8	3	36	3	65	1	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Furniture and fixtures	4	20	8	130	19	660	2	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper products	1	9	..	..	2	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	13	86	47	667	32	1,004	9	680	6	1,202	..	..	1	1,577	..	..
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	1	8	1	13	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	1	7	9	133	10	272	3	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Chemicals and chemical products	2	15	12	187	14	509	6	436	4	1,216	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	2	28	3	106	1	54	1	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Non-metallic mineral products (except prod. of petro. & coal)	2	14	4	57	9	302	9	703	8	1,245	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Basic metal industries	5	35	26	377	26	758	7	455	6	786	1	502	..	..	..	..
35	Metal prod. (except machinery & transport equipment)	23	159	52	767	49	1,486	14	899	5	703	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Machinry (except elec. machy)	23	147	84	1,139	69	2,120	22	1,536	8	1,610	2	1,132	..	..	..	..
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies	11	78	35	526	27	822	8	510	10	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Transport equipment	10	81	25	357	25	791	6	427	9	1,617	..	..	1	1,228	..	..
39	Miscellaneous industries	7	55	19	273	21	584	6	443	..	..	..	..	1	1,480	..	..
51	Electricity, Gas & steam	..	..	1	16	3	99	1	52	1	206	1	689	..	..	..	..
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	..	2	489	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal services	2	12	7	100	3	101	3	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	123	856	380	5,446	370	11,467	108	7,392	77	14,437	5	2,923	5	9,963	2	12,356

M/P(N)4DCODelhi—12

TABLE 4·603—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	16	17
								1968									
01	Processes allied to agriculture	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Food except beverages	5	35	9	115	21	710	4	272	7	1,153	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	790	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	8	53	35	457	19	549	7	414	2	367	1	636	2	5,813	2	12,674
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	..	..	4	60	3	84	1	85	3	555	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Wood and cork except furniture	..	..	7	93	3	89	1	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Furniture and fixtures	1	7	7	106	22	613	2	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper products	2	16	3	55	..	..	1	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	11	82	43	561	32	918	10	742	7	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	2	17	4	47	11	270	4	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Chemicals and chemical products	3	17	11	173	14	457	4	283	4	1,053	..	..	1	1,160	..	..
32	Products of Petroleum and Coal	—	—	2	27	3	114	—	—	2	589	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Non-metallic mineral products (except prod of petro. & coal)	1	6	5	75	8	273	8	620	8	1,302	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Basic metal industries	5	40	20	298	23	647	4	313	5	702	1	560	—	—	—	—
35	Metal prod. (except machinery & transport equipment	26	182	48	675	44	1335	10	660	4	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Machinery (except elec, machy)	23	160	61	819	63	1864	21	1428	7	1587	1	709	—	—	—	—
37	Electrical machinery, appratus appliances and supplies.	8	49	23	318	28	864	6	416	9	1470	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Transport equipment	7	51	22	295	25	721	5	336	7	1383	—	—	1	1206	—	—
39	Miscellaneous industries	3	24	21	293	24	690	3	230	1	101	—	—	1	1467	—	—
51	Electricity, Gas & steam	—	—	—	—	3	103	2	113	2	641	1	590	—	—	—	..
52	Water & sanitary services	—	—	—	—	2	80	1	66	5	1179	—	..	..	..	..	..
84	personal services	1	3	6	79	3	107	3	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Total	107	751	332	4565	352	105,25	97	66,70	76	14,837	4	24,95	5	96,46	2	12,674

01	Processes alllied to agriculture	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Food except beverages	5	36	15	213	14	447	6	360	9	1,419	1	622	..	..	..	..
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	423	1	753	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	8	58	35	469	24	660	9	546	2	337	1	685	1	4,528	2	12,45
24	Foodwear, other wearing apparal and made-up textile goods	1	7	6	97	3	100	..	..	3	607	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Wood and cork except furniture	2	18	3	39	5	129	2	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Furniture and fixtures	3	21	12	159	20	584	3	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper products	2	16	1	18	2	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	10	73	36	467	32	950	12	883	7	1,275	..	..	1	1,710	..	..
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	4	26	6	96	8	195	5	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Chemical and chemical products	4	22	9	134	18	554	3	195	3	382	2	1,065	..	..	..	..
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	3	46	1	47	2	130	1	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Non-metallic mineral products (except prod. of petro. & coal)	1	6	4	55	8	252	8	564	9	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Basic metal industries	7	48	26	371	22	616	5	334	5	734	1	511	..	..	..	..
35	Metal prod. (except machinery & transport equipment)	17	108	61	803	47	1,442	11	714	5	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Machinery (except elec. machy)	22	157	70	922	65	1,890	20	1,367	9	1,781	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies	11	81	27	393	41	1,184	6	480	8	1,258	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Transport equipment	8	59	24	321	27	790	5	302	8	1,556	..	..	1	1,233	..	..
39	Miscellaneous industries	6	45	26	360	25	680	7	474	..	..	..	..	1	1,423	..	..
51	Electricity, Gas & sream	..	..	..	..	3	99	2	120	1	204	2	1,201	..	..	..	..
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	1	27	1	52	4	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Recreation services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal services	3	23	5	69	3	109	4	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	115	813	370	5,045	370	10,854	111	7,442	76	13,040	8	4,837	4	8,894	2	12,453

TABLE 4·603—*concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
01	Processes allied to agricluture	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Food except beverages	5	32	10	149	18	589	5	306	10	1,492	1	640	..	..	..	..
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	1	28	..	..	2	554	1	886	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	10	74	44	610	25	752	6	365	2	379	1	799	1	4,565	2	12,207
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	2	16	6	86	5	155	..	..	3	659	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Wood and cork except furniture	1	6	5	62	6	161	1	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Furniture and fixtures	4	29	7	85	22	653	3	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper products	2	16	3	39	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	16	115	40	529	38	1,163	9	706	9	1,721	..	..	1	1,640	..	..
29	Leather and leather products (except footwear)	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	4	27	9	126	7	177	4	282	1	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Chemicals and chemical products	5	26	9	141	21	691	4	264	4	760	2	1,100	..	..	..	..
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	3	46	2	62	1	50	2	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Non-metallic mineral produducts (except prod. of petro. & coal)	1	5	2	28	10	275	7	513	10	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Basic metal industries	8	58	29	408	25	719	10	726	4	645	1	513	..	..	..	..
35	Metal prod. (except machinery & transport equipment)	26	180	63	894	45	1,388	14	905	4	504	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Machinery (except elec. machinery)	20	134	73	990	75	2,320	18	1,261	9	1,768	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Electrical machinery apparatus appliances and supplies	8	61	31	453	42	1,296	6	437	10	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Transport equipment	9	68	21	284	29	875	4	228	8	1,542	1	645	1	1,280	..	..
39	Miscellaneous industries	6	46	30	422	26	759	7	507	..	..	..	..	1	1,318	..	..
51	Electricity, Gas & steam	..	..	..	..	3	98	2	121	1	207	2	1,225	..	..	..	..
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	2	70	..	..	4	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Personal services	4	35	5	73	2	73	4	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	132	937	391	5,443	406	12,380	105	7,174	83	14,402	9	5,808	4	8,803	2	12,207

NOTE :—A=Number of factories.
B=Average number of workers employed daily.
Source : Labour Commissioner, Delhi.

TABLE 4·604—*Distribution of factories according to number of days worked.*

Code number and description	Number of days not stated	60 days or less		61—120 days		121—180 days		181—240 days		241—300 days		More than 300 days	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						1966							
01 Processes is allied to agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
20 Food except beverages	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	203	4	262	41	2,736
21 Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	223	1	234	3	119
22 Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	18	428	61	20,367
24 Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	..	..	..	1	16	1	16	1	21	4	85	8	851
25 Wood and cork except furnitures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	78	7	155
26 Furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	4	172	15	483
27 Paper and paper products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	1	54
28 Printing , Publishing and allied industries	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	11	28	2,553	71	2,353
29 Leather and leather products (except footwear)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	1	19
30 Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	85	14	408
31 Chemicals and chemical products	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	3	181	5	111	27	1,926
32 Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	247	5	142
33 Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)	..	..	..	1	54	..	..	1	10	4	251	22	1,566
34 Basic metal industries	..	1	18	..	..	1	16	..	..	13	305	45	2,315
35 Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	2	124	26	918	96	2,882
36 Machinery (Except elect. machy)	..	1	3	1	32	..	..	..	..	29	1,315	146	5,600
37 Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	1	42	15	848	62	2938
38 Transport equipments	..	1	27	1	12	..	..	..	..	26	1,422	52	3,672
39 Miscellaneous industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	6	1,644	35	912
51 Electricity, Gas and steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	8	1,266
52 Water and sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	643
84 Personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	46
Total	..	3	48	5	124	8	127	17	897	195	10,999	737	51,882

TABLE 4·604—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							1967							
01	Process allied to agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
20	Food except beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	118	3	306	43	2,83
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	338	4	420
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	8	197	72	20,410
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up of textile goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	51 1
25	Wood and cork except furnitures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	7	149
26	Furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	1	11	1	16	2	47	4	203	25	676
27	Paper and paper products	..	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
28	Printing, Publishing and allied industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3,018	69	2,1925
29	Leather and leather products	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	1	88
30	Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	51	20	549
31	Chemicals and chemical products	..	1	20	1	8	2	100	2	127	4	135	28	1,97
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	209	4	124
33	Non-metallic mineral products	..	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	274	4	382	26	1,618
34	Basic Metal industries	..	..	..	2	165	..	..	2	37	3	165	64	2,546
35	Metal products	..	..	..	..	..	4	48	1	32	28	853	110	3,081
36	Machinery (except elect. Machinery	..	1	11	4	39	2	27	3	110	43	2,041	155	5,456
37	Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	..	1	19	..	..	2	21	1	19	23	1,335	63	2,174
38	Transport equipments	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	14	26	2,428	49	2,010
39	Miscellaneous industries	..	..	..	2	51	..	..	4	49	10	1,677	38	1,058
51	Electricity, gas and steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	6	1,010
52	Water and sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	587	..	..
84	Personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	35	11	314
	TOTAL	..	4	79	13	383	12	228	20	827	212	14,047	809	49,276

01	Processes allied to agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
20	Food except beverages	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	63	5	459	38	2,130
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	790
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	3	76	1	21	8	161	64	20,705
24	Footwear, other wearing apparel and made up of textile goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	133	5	85	5	566
25	Wood and cork except footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	10	230
26	Furniture & fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	3	69	28	749
27	Paper and paper products	..	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	86
28	Printing, publishing & allied Industries	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	17	38	1,535	65	3,218
29	Leather & leather prod. (except footwear)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
30	Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	2	40	18	530
31	Chemicals & chemical products	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	1	48	6	152	28	2,056
32	Product of petroleum & coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	246	4	122
33	Non-metallic mineral products (except prod. of petrol & coal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	164	26	2,00
34	Basic metal industries	..	..	..	1	9	1	19	..	..	7	152	49	2,380
35	Metal products (except machinery & transport equipment)	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	629	106	2,666
36	Machinery (except elec. machy)	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	..	..	41	1,796	132	4,726
37	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	..	1	23	..	..	1	15	1	13	17	1,191	54	1,875
38	Transport equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1,848	46	2,144
39	Miscellaneous industries	..	1	34	..	..	2	22	3	43	9	1,715	38	991
51	Electricity, gas and steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	7	1,391
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	718	3	607
84	Personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	73	..	..	11	309
	TOTAL	..	5	100	2	27	13	235	15	468	199	11,031	741	50,302

TABLE 4·604—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						1969							
01 Processes allied to agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
20 Food except beverages	..	..	..	2	35	1	12	2	37	5	322	40	2,691
21 Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	753	2	423
22 Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40
23 Textiles	..	..	..	1	15	1	3	1	30	8	185	71	19,50
24 Footwear other wearing apparel and made up of Textile goods	..	1	19	1	19	..	..	..	..	5	82	6	691
25 Wood and cork except furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	101	9	208
26 Furniture and fixture	..	..	..	1	11	..	..,	..	..	9	260	28	678
27 Paper and paper products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	48	2	45
28 Printing, publishing and allied industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	31	1,022	66	4,284
29 Leather and leather products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..
30 Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	128	17	540
31 Chemicals and Chemical Products	..	..	..	1	4	2	53	3	152	9	265	24	1,878
32 Product of petroleum and coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	219	4	164
33 Non-Metallic mineral products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	4	328	26	1,848
34 Basic Metal Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	464	55	2,150
35 Mfg. of metal products	..	..	..	..	..	3	42	3	29	27	698	108	2,898
36 Mfg. of Machinery	..	..	..	3	42	..	..	5	176	49	1,784	129	4,115
37 Electric Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	2	153	4	209	18	962	69	2,072
38 Transport equipments	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	27	2,064	45	2,184
39 Miscellaneous industries	..	1	26	1	11	1	32	3	35	15	1,794	44	1,084
51 Electricity, gas & steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	266	6	1,358
52 Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,084
84 Personal services	..	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	..	1	55	13	328
TOTAL	..	2	45	11	217	11	308	22	720	238	11,813	772	50,275

01	Processes allied to agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
20	Food except beverages	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	7	364	41	2,827
21	Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,026	2	442
22	Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47
23	Textiles	..	1	14	1	8	1	34	3	42	10	245	75	19,4
24	Footwear other wearing apparel and made up of textile goods	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	2	40	5	84	8	779
25	Wood and cork except furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	112	9	179
26	Furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	1	35	12	353	22	545
27	Paper and paper products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	35	3	49
28	Printing, publishing & allied Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	10	40	1,528	71	4,326
29	Leather & leather products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
30	Rubber and rubber products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	229	16	487
31	Chemicals & chemicals products	..	..	..	1	19	1	11	3	176	13	419	27	2,357
32	Prod. of petroleum and coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	234	4	185
33	Non-metalic mineral products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	130	5	403	24	1,793
34	Basic metal industries	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	1	22	13	983	62	2,043
35	Mfg. of metal products.	..	..	..	1	11	1	17	2	26	32	898	116	2,919
36	Mfg. of machinery	..	..	..	1	19	4	68	1	13	61	2,324	128	4,049
37	Electric machinery	..	..	..	..	..	2	65	2	20	20	970	73	2,491
38	Transport equipments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	29	2,977		1,932
39	Miscellaneous industries	..	1	12	..	..	1	13	4	51	14	335	50	2,641
51	Electricity, gas & steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	63	7	1,588
52	Water & sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,072
84	Personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	14	396
	TOTAL	..	2	26	4	57	15	280	22	578	285	13,631	804	52,582

NOTE:—A : Number of factories submitting return.
B : Average number of workers employed daily.

Source : Labour Commissioner Delhi.

TABLE 4·605—*Average monthly earning of workers of different categories.*

Sl. No.	Description of work (Designation)	Wheather managerial/ Administrative Supervisory skilled semi-skilled unskilled	Average monthly earning in rupees				
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	*Municipal Engineer*	*Executive*	*1,091·00*	*1,139·00*	*1,280·00*	*811·00*	*1,149·00*
2	Asstt. Engineer	Executive	425·00	435·00	445·00	475·00	600·00
3	Junior Engineer	Supervisory	275·00	285·00	295·00	305·00	325·00
4	Truck Driver	Skilled	151·00	151·00	156·00	159·00	162·00
5	Carpenter	Skilled	151·00	152·00	157·00	160·00	163·00
6	Fitter	Skilled	151·00	152·00	156·00	160·00	163·00
7	Painter	Skilled	151·00	160·00	168·00	170·00	173·00
8	Road Inspector	Supervisory	151·00	170·00	172·00	174·00	177·00
9	Works Assistant	Supervisory	152·00	152·00	156·00	159·00	162·00
10	R/R Driver	Skilled	151·00	152·00	156·00	159·00	162·00
11	Mason Grade I	Skilled	151·00	152·00	156·00	159·00	162·00
12	Mason Grade II.	Skilled	105·00	106·00	110·00	113·00	116·00
13	Road Rover Driver	Skilled	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Sewer Man	Unskilled	100·00	101·00	105·00	108·00	111·00

Sl. No.	Description of work (Designation)	Wheather managerial Administrative Supervisory Skilled Semi-skilled unskilled	Average monthly earning in rupees				
			1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
1	Municipal Engineer	Executive	1,279·00	1,255·00	1,026·00	1,079·00	1,167·00
2	Asstt. Engineer	Executive	581·00	625·00	650·00	650·00	675·00
3	Junior Engineer	Supervisory	340·00	350·00	375·00	400·00	425·00
4	Truck Driver	Skilled	186·00	193·00	232·00	253·00	282·00
5	Carpenter	Skilled	187·00	194·00	235·00	262·00	293·00
6	Fitter	Skilled	187·00	194·00	235·00	262·00	293·00
7	Painter	Skilled	187·00	204·00	270·00	281·00	293·00
8	Road Inspector	Supervisory	199·00	206·00	304·00	333·00	340·00
9	Works Assistant	Supervisory	186·00	194·00	240·00	280·00	310·00
10	R/R Driver	Skilled	186·00	194·00	235·00	256·00	285·00
11	Mason Grade I	Skilled	186·00	194·00	242·00	262·00	280·00
12	Mason Grade II.	Skilled	137·00	141·00	176·00	193·00	208·00
13	Road Rover Driver	Skilled	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	274·00
14	Sewer Man	Unskilled	132	140·00	153·00	178·00	194·00

Source; Engineering Department (South), New Delhi Municipal Committee New Delhi.

TABLE 4·606—*Number of Industrial disputes*

Year	No. of disputes brought forward from the previous year	No. of disputes raised during the year	No. of disputes handled during the year	Settled	Filed closed	Failure reports sent to Delhi Administration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	210	1,068	1,278	426	364	192
1962	296	1,113	1,409	889	7	289
1963	224	1,041	1,265	751	40	215
1964	259	1,369	1,628	971	62	314
1965	281	1,226	1,507	908	18	384
1966	197	2,178	2,375	1,369	71	621
1967	347	2,354	2,701	1,596	43	792
1968	270	1,926	2,196	956	427	490
1969	323	2,001	2,324	573	520	851
1970	361	2,053	2,414	701	652	800

Source : Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration , Delhi.

TABLE 4·607—*Causes of disputes and manner of disposal in 1970*

Causes of disputes	Conciliation		Adjudication		Direct Negotiation		Failure of settlement		Other settlement or closed	
	No. of disputes	No. of persons involved	No. of disputes	No. of persons involved	No. of disputes	No. of persons involved	No. of disputes	No. of persons involved	No. of disputes closed in 1970	No. of persons involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wages & Allowances . . .	207	30,643	N.A.	N.A.	13	412	315	819	102	15,662
Bonus	45	331	N.A.	N.A.	49	18,530	224	3,391	23	1,257
Personal	235	124	N.A.	N.A.	7	29	36	234	144	389
Retrenchment	125	130	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	10	54	108	120
Lay Off	1	5	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leave of Hours of Work . .	4	1,321	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	2	50	2	43
Miscellaneous	84	18,368	N.A.	N.A.	22	2,002	213	1,872	273	46,961
Total .	701	50,922	N.A.	N.A.	91	20,973	800	6,420	652	64,432

Source ; Office of the Labour Commissioner , Delhi.

TABLE 4·608—*Nature of labour trouble*

	Industry	Strike								
		1968			1969			1970		
		No. of units	No. of persons involved	No. of man-days lost	No. of units	No. of persons involved	No. of man-days lost	No. of units	No. of persons involved	No. of man-days lost
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Road constructions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,893	20,251
20	Food except beverages	2	364	23,324	3	485	11,252	2	121	302
21	Beverage	1	350	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textiles	6	5,339	38,579	3	12,200	184,850	1	45	1,350
24	Footwear other wearing apparel and made up textile goods	1	89	9,815	2	269	8,549	..	..	..
25	Wood & cork except furniture	..	..	..	1	39	390	..	..	..
26	Furniture & fixtures	1	56	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Printing, publishing & allied industries	8	4,919	61,609	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rubber and rubber products	3	148	7,218	..	..	..	1	82	518
32	Products of petroleum and coal	2	1,696	36,982	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Non-metallic products	2	156	1,980	1	1,800	18,000	1	87	565
34	Basic Metal industries	3	95	1,237	1	47	141	6	661	9,966
35	Metal products	4	213	5,435	2	33	1,105	1	39	107
36	Manufacturing machinery	8	511	1,178	1	11	22	8	1,325	23,350
37	Electrical machinery	1	30	240	6	733	5,305	4	198	6,270
38	Transport equipments	4	364	12,554	2	82	364	..	..	..
39	Miscellaneous industries	2	1,192	1,192	2	62	558	..	..	..
40	Construction	..	..	..	1	25	100	..	..	..
51	Electricity, gas & steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180	180
61	Retail trade	1	56	728	1	75	1,475	..	..	..
71	Railways	1	60	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Govt. Services	1	478	5,258	2	1,293	5,534	3	14,614	73,450
82	Community and business services	4	422	674	1	82	246	..	..	..
84	Personal services	3	404	12,306	4	363	34,134	10	1,766	18,543

Source:— Labour Commissioner Delhi Administration, Delhi.

Note: Gherao, Violence, go slow and other forms of labour troubles are nil.

TABLE 4·702—*Joint stock Companies as on 31-3-1970*

Sl. No.	Classification	Number			Paid up Capital (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		1961	1966	1970*	1961	1966	1970*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	Agriculture and allied activities	14	21	31	21·2	115·0	328·5
1	Mining and Quarrying	10	15	22	152·2	1,564·4	4,264·9
2	Processing and manufactuers of food-stuff, textile, leather and products thereof.	75	120	175	908·9	1,561·0	2,449·8
3	Processing and manufactures of metals, chemicals and products thereof	303	479	631	5,152.3	19,496·9	21,270·0
4	Processing and manufactures not elsewhere classified.	156	238	292	945·2	763·4	1,092·0

*Figures are provisional Information on Authorised and subscribed Capital not available.

Source: Department of company affairs, G/I

TABLE 4·703—*Ware-houses and cold storages (31-3-71)*

Name	When established	Capacity	Liquor (Balk Litres)	Commodities: Wheat (in Metric Tons) Improted	Wheat (in Metric Tons) Ind.	Rice (In metric tonnes)	Coarse grain (In metric tonnes)
1 F.S.D. Naraina	10-5-1963	75,000	..	3,505	36,102	19,665	626
2 F.S.D. Shakti Nagar	20-1-1953	26,000	..	1,713	9,658	8,528	..
3 F.S.D. New Pusa	14-3-1960	23,704	..	1,477	7,409	8,139	..
4 Bounded ware- houses Okhla, Delhi	..	..	4,00,000	..	..	..	..

Source: Food Corporation of India.

TABLE 4·704—*List of Hats and Markets*

Sl. No.	Location Code	Name of Market Hat or Bazar	Estimated number of permanent shops	Commodities mainly deal with	Special Market days, if any in the week	Approximate gathering on the special market days	Remarks
I	Delhi	Fodder Market Zakhira	104	Wheat, Bhusa, Jowar, Karbi	Since the market is a composite form of primary, as well as secondary goods, deal transaction is a daily feature. Brisk bargaining is not attributable to any particular day.	200 to 300 consignment a day.	Regulates exclusively for fodder trade
II	Delhi	Najafgarh Mandi	430	Foodgrains, groceries, clothes and general.	..	..	..
III	Delhi	Narela Mandi	70 permanent shops excluding Khokhas.	Foodgrains, Gur, Mirch.	..	..	..

Source : Office of the Project Officer, Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, Khyber Pass, Delhi.

TABLE 4·705—*Number of Shop-cum-residence, business houses and offices.*

Distt./Taluk/Town	Shop-cum Residence	Business Houses and Offices
1	2	3
Delhi Total	8,294	7,592
Rural	687	168
Urban	7,607	7,424
Delhi Municipal Corporation (U)	7,260	6,063
New Delhi Municipal Committee (U)	298	1,280
Delhi Cantt. (U)	49	81

Source : Housing Report and Tables—1970.

TABLE 4·706—*Arrival of agricultural produce for sale in different regulated markets (In Quintals) from Oct. 1970 to September, 1971*

Sl. No.	Commodity	Narela Market	Najafgarh Market	Zakhira Market
1	2	3	4	5
1	Wheat . .	443,408	247,312	..
2	Gram . .	336,684	1,154	..
3	Bajra . .	28,520	3,406	..
4	Maize . .	4,816	84	..
5	Mustard Oilseeds	30,515	26,358	..
6	Khandsari .	4,253	1,606	..
7	Gur . .	15,104	3,509	..
8	Sakkar . .	1,089	591	..
9	Jowar . .	16,573	11,726	..
10	Taramira .	1,372	194	..
11	Paddy . .	564	..	..
12	Rice . .	14,434	14	..
13	Goar . .	5,808	906	..
14	Barley . .	1,192	2,755	..
15	Jowar Karby .	1,484	4,514	..
16	Gram Bhusa .	..	..	3,109,812·53
17	Wheat Bhusa	..	..	94,723·07
18	Jowar Green .	..	..	16,184,409·02
19	Bajra Karbi .	..	..	198·50
20	Jute . .	..	..	68,813·58
21	Juce . .	..	..	69,653·39

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration Delhi.

TABLE 6·101—*Land Revenue/Rent demand and collection (In Rupees)*

Particular	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1 69-70	Remark including rates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand .	5,75,812	4,57,886	39,76,879	3,502,659	40,97,810	29,71,755	10,66,574	19,80,080	13,58,527	
Recovery .	1,41,933	72,425	4,76,342	2,04,273	14,90,100	10,05,181	4,52,547	7,02,155	3,75,033	
Percentage .	24·65	15·82	11·98	5·83	36·36	33·82	23·01	35·46	27·61	
(Percentage of Total collecton to total demand).										

Source : Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 6·102—*Land tenure system and reform.*

Local name of tenure	Legal terminology	Nature of rights and duties	Place where prevail/prevailed	Area (in hectares under the tenure)	Statutes, and administrative order under which prevailed & year of enforcement	If abolished amended or reformed when abolished amended and under what statute administrative order or other authority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area where Delhi Land Reform Act is applicable						*Amended*
1. Bhumidhar	A person who holds land directly under and is liable to pay land revenue for that land to the State.	1. A Bhumidhar or Asami shall subject to the provision of the Act have the right to the exclusive possession of all land comprised in his holding and to use land for any purpose connected with Agriculture horticulture or animal husbandary which includes pisciculture and poultry farming and to make any improvement.	Only in 307 complete and 21 part villages of Union Territory of Delhi out of total 357 villages. (357 villages under charge of the Deputy Commissioner).	(*i*) about 264,720 acres covered by the D.L.R. Act. (*ii*) about 74,410 Acres covered by other Punjab & U.P. land revenue.	No. VIII of 1954 the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 came into force on 20th July, 1954.	Act No. XVI of 1956 Act No. IV of 1969 Act No. XXXVIII of 1965. Notification No. 16 (LRO/65-7078-81 dated 11-4-1966) No. 16 (LRO/65-6605 dated 11-3-66).
2. Asami	Person who holds land from a tenure holder or Gaon Sabha and is liable to pay the rent therefore to the tenure holder or Gaon Sabha, as may be agreed upon between him and his land holder or Gaon Sabha, as the case may be, subject to the condition that it shall not exceed 1/5 of the produce of the land or four times the land revenue payable for the land held by the asami whichever is less.	2. An Asami who has made any improvement with the written consent of the Gaon Panchayat or the land holder, as the case may be, shall be entitled to compensation. 3. The interest of a Bhumidhar or Asami shall be heritable. 4. The interest of a Bhumidhar shall be transferable, subject to the condition hereinafter contained. 5. No Bhumidhar shall have the right to transfer by sale or gift or otherwise any land to any person other than an insititution, established for charitable purpose or a body notified by the Chief Commissioner now Lt. Governor, where such persons shall as a result of the transfer				

TABLE 6·102—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		become entitled to land which together with and, if any, held by himself or together with the members of his family will, in the aggregate exceed 30 Standard acres or where the transferors shall as a result of the tranfer be left with an un-economic holding of less than 8 St. acres in the State. A Bhumidhar who holds land less than 8 t. acres can transfer his entire holding. 6. The interest of an Asami shall not be transferable except as expressly permitted by the Act. 7. No Bhumidhar or Asami shall let for any period what-soever any land comprised in his holding except disabled person.				

NOTE : In 50 complete (urban villages) and 21 other part villages (out of Total No. of 357 villages in the Union Territory) the old Punjab & U. P. laws are still applicable where the proprietors own the land. Tenancy under these old laws is permissible.

Source : Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 6·103— *Consolidation of Holdings*

Year	Area where Introduced	Acres of land affected
1	2	3
1965-66	Mundhela Kalan	1,279
1965-66	Budhan Pur	785
1967-68	Hebat Pur	934
1967-68	Pansali	489
1967-68	Johri Pur	240
1968-69	Karawal Nagar	1,173
1970-71	Radi Pur	379
1970-71	Galib Pur	699
1970-71	Darya Pur Khurd	420
1970-71	Hasan Pur	456
1970-71	Daulat Pur	623
1970-71	Taj Pur Khurd	477
1970-71	Goda Khurd	530
1970-71	Kharkhari Road	346
1970-71	Kharkhari Nahar	483
1970-71	Raza Pur Khurd	471
1970-71	Lohar Heri	415
1970-71	Togan Pur	584
1970-71	Pochan Pur	486
1970-71	Holambi Khurd	1,035

Table 6·103—*contd.*

Source : Revenue Assistant., Delhi.

TABLE 6·105—*Ceiling on holdings*

Year	Relevant legislation and the ceiling laid down	No. of holdings affected after enforcement of the ceiling	Hectares of surplus land acquired on enforcement of ceiling	Hectare of surplus land redistributed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971	The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Act, 1960 (24 of 1960).	20	201	This work is to be done now.	

Source : Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 6·106—*Gramdan and Bhoodan as on 31-3-1970*

Taluk	No. of Gramdan villages	Land at the disposal of Gramsamiti in Gramdan villages			Land distributed by Gramsamiti in Gramdan villages		Hectare of land received under Bhoodan movement (acres)	Hectare of Bhoodan land distributed (acres)	Remarks
		Irrigated (acres)	Un-irrigated (acres)	Total (acres)	No. of gramdan villages when distribution has been affected	Hectare of land distributed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	58	N.A.	N.A.	301	N.A.	N.A.	301	N.A.	

Sourre : Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

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TABLE 6·108—*Distribution of holdings by size group*

Size group of Holdings	No. of Households
1	2
Below 1 acre	29,830
1—1·9 acres	9,256
2—4·9 acres	10,550
5—9·9 acres	5,553
10—14·9 acres	1,565
15—24·9 acres	1,173
25 and above	524
Total	*58,451*

Source : Revenue Assistant, Delhi.

TABLE 6·201—*Food Control and Rationing Measures*

Nature of the Measure	Statute/Admn. Order/ Other authority under which enforced	Year	Areas where enforced	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Control Orders Issued by Govt. of India and Enforced by this Deptt.				
1. Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955).	1957	Entire Union Territory of Delhi	
2. Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised sale) Order, 1958.	Do.	1958	Do.	
3. Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill and Retail) Price Control Order, 1965.	Do.	1965	Do.	
4. The Foodgrains (Prohibition of use in the manufacture of Starch) Order, 1966.	Do.	1966	Do.	
5. The Northern Rice Zone (Movement Control) Order, 1968.	Do.	1968	Do.	
6. The Interzonal Wheat & Wheat Products *(Movement Control) Order, 1969.*	Do.	1969	Do.	Rescinded on *4-4-1970*
7. The Sugar (Control) Order, 1966	Do.	1966	Do.	
8. The Gur (Regulation of Use) Order, 1968	Do.	1968	Do.	
9. The Solvent-extracted Oil, Deoiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967.	Do.	1967	Do.	
10. The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1966.	Do.	1966	Do.	
11. The Kerosene (Restriction on use) Order, 1964.	Do.	1964	Do.	
12. The Cement Control Order, 1967	Do.	1967	Do.	
13. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1969.	The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (21 of 1958)	1959	Do.	

TABLE 6·201—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Control Orders Issued and Enforced by this Department				
1. Delhi Foodgrains Dealers Licensing (No. 2) Order, 1964.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with GSR 1111 dated 24-7-1967 of the Min. of F. & A. C.D. & Coop. (Deptt. of Food).	1964	Entire Union Territory of Delhi.	
2. Delhi Prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order, 1966.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with the Notification No. 203 (Gen) (b) 885/66-Py IInd dated the 9th June 1966 of Min. of F. & A. C.D. and Coop. (Deptt. of Food).	1966	Do.	
3. Delhi Specified Food articles (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1968.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with No. G. S. R. 1111 dated 24-7-67 of Min. of F. A. C. D. & Coop. (Deptt. of Food).	1968	Union Territory of Delhi.	
4. Delhi Guest Control Order, 1968 . .	Do.	1968	Do.	
5. Delhi Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by catering Establishments) Order, 1968.				
6. The Delhi Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with No. G. S. R. 888 dated 28-6-1961.	1963	Do.	
7. Delhi Khandsari and Gur Dealers Licensing Order, 1963.	Do.	1963	Do.	
8. Delhi Hydrogenrated vegetable Oils Dealers Licensing (No. 2) Order, 1966.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with G.S.R. No. 906 dated 9-6-1960.	1966	Do.	
9. Delhi Salt (Manufacture Movement and Price) Control Order, 1960.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with Govt. of India late Min. of Production Order No. 9(1) 55 Py II dated 6-6-1955.	1960	Do.	
10. Delhi (Display of Prices & Stocks of Essential Commodities) Order, 1966.	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with the Notification No. 203 (Gen) (6)/885/66-Py-II dt. 9-6-1966.	1966	Do.	
11. Delhi Bricks (Distribution Sale, Movement and Price) Control Order, 1963.	Section 3 of the East Punjab Control of Bricks Supplies Act, 1949 (East Punjab Act, No. 1 of 1949 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.	1963	Do.	

TABLE 6·201—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
12. Delhi Coal Control Order, 1963 . . .	The Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with Govt. of India, Min. of Production Order No. S.R. 011/4/57-CI dated 2-4-1957.	1963	Union Territory of Delhi.	
13. Delhi Kerosene Oil (Export and Price) Control Order, 1962.	Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with Govt. of India, Min. of Mines & Fuels, S. O. No. 3524 dt. 13-11-62.	1962	Do.	
14. Delhi Cycle, Tyres & Tubes Control Order, 1967.	Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with the Govt. of India, Min. of Commerce, Order No. S.O. 1844 dated 18-6-1966.	1967	Do.	
15. Delhi Automobile Tyres & Tubes Control Order, 1969.	Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with the Order No. S. O. 1844 dated 18-6-66 & Notification No. 26 (17) Com. Genl/66 dated 30-7-1966 of the Govt. of India, Min. of Commerce.	1969	Do.	

Source : Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 6·301—*Statement Showing Community Development Project*

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Category	Date of allotment	No. of Census Villages 1971	Population 1971	Area 1971 Acres	Year wise Expenditure (Rs.) 1961-62	62-63	63-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Alipur . . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1952	64	99,929	60,107	36,377	44,789	54,744
2	Mehrauli . .	N.E.S.	April, 1961	28	61,503	37,549	95,022	91,322	86,022
3	Shahdra . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1955	37	33,861	16,259	97,760	66,287	71,886
4	Kanjhawla . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1958	52	112,794	62,066	95,100	93,720	99,470
5	Najafgarh . .	N.E.S.	April, 1961	77	118,588	77,306	94,311	102,238	77,591

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Category	Date of allotment	Year wise Expenditure (Rs.) 64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Alipur . . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1952	57,745	85,062	89,098	92,664	100,661	101,252
2	Mehrauli . .	N.E.S.	April, 1961	84,000	95,824	91,069	99,304	101,675	99,664
3	Shahdra . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1955	57,031	81,833	87,395	89,808	95,342	101,087
4	Kanjhawla . .	N.E.S.	Oct. 1958	87,420	98,973	91,913	93,785	107,690	96,185
5	Najafgarh . .	N.E.S.	April, 1961	83,353	90,945	88,294	95,519	100,155	101,282

Source : 1. Cols. 5, 6 & 7 according to Census 1971. They do not include the urbanised villages included in the Development Blocks.

2. The remaining cols. Office of the Project Officer, I.A.D.P., Khyber Pass, Delhi.

TABLE 6·303—*Number of Cooperative Societies, number of members, share capital, working capital, loans advanced and loans recovered by Cooperative Societies.*

Kind of Society	Year	No.	No. of members	Share capital	Reserve & other funds	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central						
1. Central Bank . . .	1961	1	1,158	8,39,150	6,52,532	97,23,907
	1966	1	1,545	21,02,510	11,01,672	3,18,32,412
	1970	1	2,718	33,18,400	18,32,696	4,89,88,067
2. Union	1961	6	219	1,588	34,340	1,81,275
	1966	7	387	9,666	70,438	1,88,157
	1970	7	393	10,632	70,438	1,50,384
Primary agricultural & ancillary						
1. Multipurpose . .	1961	100	22,176	19,56,897	1,83,050	77,50,568
	1966	101	2,711	26,88,560	2,,11,985	1,26,97,548
	1970	282	3,300	36,88,560	2,11,985	1,45,00,000
2. Thrift & Credit . . .	1961	74	..	..	—	—
	1966	62	..	..	..	..
	1970	57	..	..	..	..
3. Fruit & Vegetable growing .	1961	83	1,314	12,853	416	30,315
	1966	60	2,405	24,155	568	62,040
	1970	8	3,010	20,135	2,608	47,735
4. Fishermen (Fish Mktg.) .	1961	3	98	2,220	12	14,498
	1966	..	..	..	..	..
	1970	..	..	..	..	..
5. Poultry farming . . .	1961	8	162	12,834	207	35,483
	1966	9	185	87,014	802	1,63,575
	1970	4	266	82,084	802	1,30,159
6. Others	1961	389	41,243	42,94,408	1,69,715	4,44,50,609
	1966	440	52,888	78,88,130	2,64,092	5,41,56,269
	1970	480	54,356	86,39,429	3,60,033	5,61,56,169
Primary non-agricultural						
1. Multipurpose	1961	11	..	..	..	..
	1966	12	..	..	..	..
	1970	15	..	..	..	..
2. Thrift & Credit . . .	1961	469	76,053	56,07,490	5,55,013	2,43,68,305
	1966	535	1,34,030	1,21,13,024	14,33,652	5,43,16,366
	1970	647	1,34,030	2,00,51,585	2,55,55,981	9,32,05,136
3. Industrial	1961	398	8,995	86,840	1,65,972	1,16,642
	1966	393	9,748	1,32,38,995	50,32,281	4,18,277
	1970	492	10,866	1,34,28,985	50,68,334	4,69,722
4. Labour and Construction . .	1961	20	745	833	1,33,775	Not available
	1966	23	793	850	1,45,575	,,
	1970	26	857	1,74,928	2,51,844	,,
5. Dairy farming . . .	1961	15	687	39,205	2,98,205	39,205
	1966	11	440	56,324	28,20,615	72,383
	1970	4	266	42,344	2,26,626	74,804
6. Supply store	1961	168	19,958	7,85,731	1,14,459	19,27,207
	1966	276	1,99,906	8,30,810	1,97,598	25,50,612
	1970	352	1,07,833	12,51,437	2,08,638	45,86,233

TABLE 6·303—*contd.*

Kind of Society	Year	Loans Advanced	Loans Recovered	Recovery as p.c. to loans advanced in the previous year	Profit (+) Loss (—)	Remarks
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
Central						
1. Central Bank	1961	76,19,881	66,00,441	63	+1,29 547	
	1966	3,59,03,703	3,45,89,111	90	+2,04,736	
	1970	4,09,69,040	3,57,51,519	84	+1,54,919	
2. Union	1961	..	..	..	No Profit No Loss	
	1966	..	..	..	,,	
	1970	..	..	..	,,	
Primary agricultural & ancillary						
1. Multipurpose	1961	53,73,924	56,67,309	N.A.	+2,43,691	This membership etc. includes the data for Thrift & Credit Societies (Agri.)
	1966	54,27,308	43,63,344	N.A.	+3,26,509	
.. ..	1970	65,20,507	55,21,435	N.A.	+3,52,208	
2. Thrift Credit	1961	..	..	..	..	
	1966	..	..	..	..	
	1970	..	..	..	..	
3. Fruit & Vegetable growing	1961	..	..	..	+587	
	1966	..	..	..	+694	
	1970	..	..	..	+1,382	
4. Fishermen (Fish Mktg.)	1961	..	..	..	+32	
	1966	..	..	..	..	
	1970	..	..	..	..	
5. Poultry farming	1961	..	..	..	+4,011	
	1966	..	..	..	+1,302	
	1970	..	..	..	+1,203	
6. Others	1961	..	..	..	+1,50,994	
	1966	..	..	..	+1,56,265	
	1970	..	..	..	+1,71,261	
Primary non-agricultural						
1. Multi purpose	1961	..	..	..	..	Figures given below with Thrift Credit Societies.
	1966	..	..	..	..	
	1970	..	..	..	..	
2. Thrift Credit	1961	2,22,04,101	1,74,90,182	..	+4,94,720	
	1966	2,58,03,480	2,07,63,138	..	+11,78,833	
	1970	2,88,63,563	2,67,64,382	..	+1,92,87,325	
3. Industrial	1961	..	..	..	+2,21,188	
	1966	..	..	..	+5,81,873	
	1970	..	..	..	+1,28,527	
4. Labour and Construction	1961	..	..	..	..	
	1966	..	..	..	..	
	1970	..	..	..	..	
5. Dairy farming	1961	..	..	..	+7,879	
	1966	..	..	..	+7,501	
	1970	..	..	..	+12,082	
6. Supply store	1961	..	..	..	+1,37,438	
	1966	..	..	..	+3,36,977	
	1970	..	..	..	+3,56,388	

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 6·401—*Family Planning Centre*

Serial No.	Location of Family Planning Centre	No. of Persons Sterilised	Adopted UICD	C.C. Users	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	AUTONOMOUS BODIES :				
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	286	87	728	
2	L.H.M.C.Y.H.	302	74	359	
B.	C.G.H.S.				
3	Andura Ganj	20	82	1,663	
4	Daryaganj	24	188	2,187	
5	Lajpat Nagar	20	75	3,419	
6	Luxmibai Nagar	6	79	1,053	
7	Lodi Road	28	64	7,424	
8	Paharganj	42	82	2,698	
9	Pusa Road	20	85	2,784	
10	Rajauri Garden	19	158	1,016	
11	R.K. Puram II	36	69	2,662	
12	R.K. Puram IV	5	85	1,063	
13	Sarojini Nagar	6	70	5,055	
14	Shakti Nagar	74	79	4,911	
15	Tilk Nagar	11	307	1,268	
16	W.E.A., Karol Bagh	23	119	3,153	
C.	DEFENCE :				
17	C.G. Hospital	49	129	1,160	
D.	DELHI ADMINISTRATION :				
18	Irwin Hospital	863	438	714	
19	Tri Nagar	123	93	581	
E.	DIRECTOR GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES :				
20	Lady R.H. School	34	39	412	
21	Najafgarh PHC	103	219	1,288	
22	Safdarjang Hospital	537	92	950	
23	Willingdon Hospital	204	55	2,445	
F.	M.C.D.				
24	Alipur PHC	56	80	542	
25	Azad Pur	47	112	1,166	
26	Bagh Kare Khan	40	42	488	
27	Basti Harphool Singh	23	112	1,011	
28	Dariba	84	64	1,263	
29	G.L. Maternity Hospital	248	544	707	
30	Hindu Rao	241	47	520	
31	Jangpura	49	86	653	
32	Jawahar Nagar	53	121	555	
33	Jheel Kuaranja	64	177	1,004	
34	Kalkajee	25	114	396	
35	Katra Neel	48	121	965	
36	Kingsway Camp	54	49	547	
37	Khanjawalan P HC	95	230	417	
38	Lahori Gate	43	95	504	
39	Lajpat Nagar	45	102	990	

TABLE 6·401—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Malvia Nagar	72	106	493	
41	Mehrauli PHC	83	87	519	
42	Model Basti	37	45	657	
43	Moti Nagar	85	203	1,342	
44	Motia Khan	54	102	707	
45	Narela PHC	39	100	691	
46	Nicholson Road	46	39	724	
47	Old Rajinder Nagar	48	102	774	
48	Patel Nagar	51	46	639	
49	Sarak Prem Narain	49	18	795	
50	Seelam Pur	39	132	325	
51	Shahdara	106	335	1,091	
52	Shakti Nagar	33	70	496	
53	Shora Kothi	26	74	761	
54	Subzi Mandi	55	138	(1306)	
55	Telewa-ra	27	75	954	
56	Victoria Zanana Hospital	478	898	1839	
57	Others	55	—	189	
G.	NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE :				
58	Aurangjeb Lane	66	39	993	
59	Kitchner Road	37	93	1154	
60	Moti Bagh	73	53	809	
61	Reading Road	38	35	1384	
	VOLUNTARY ORG. :				
62	Andhra Vanitha Mandli	37	90	2180	
63	Delhi Maternity Hospital	170	163	1059	
64	Delhi Uni. W. Asson	25	94	1441	
65	Hamdard Clinic	408	18	999	
66	R. B Seth Jessa Ram	112	14	239	
67	Red Cross Society	56	63	248	
68	Rotary Club M. Gir	22	78	665	
69	Sir Ganga Ram Hosp.	398	12	814	
70	St. Stephen's Hospital	307	98	368	
71	Tirth Ram Hospital	221	33	740	
72	Others	74	—	..	
H.	MOBILE UNIT :				
73	Gentral Family planning Instt.	48	34	781	
74	New Delhi Family planning Asson	234	117	5764	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Admn., Delhi.

TABLE 6·501—*Crimes in Delhi*

Sl. No.	Description	Years				
		1960	1965	1968	1969	1970
1	Murder	55	73	83	90	123
2	Dacoity	4	12	6	3	29
3	Robbery	25	49	34	41	363
4	Burglary	1,132	1,561	1,184	1,207	3,347
5	Theft	5,531	10,417	9,595	10,024	18,007
6	Attempt to Murder	38	76	82	93	134
7	Arson	9	24	25	24	16
8	Offences under local and special laws	4,608	7,029	5,664	5,669	6,031
9	Miscellaneous IPC cases	3,516	5,001	5,686	6,303	9,238
	Total	14,918	2,4242	22,359	23,454	37,288

Sources: Inspector General of Police, Delhi and Chief Fire Officer, Delhi.

TABLE 6·502—*Criminal justice details of selected offences in Delhi*

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1961			1962			1963			1964		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Cent al Police District											
1	Against the state	53	19	14	72	23	11	52	15	20	57	21	16
2	Against the public Tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health safety, convenience decency and morals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	38	21	9	51	21	8	69	15	14	60	25	26
6	Hurt	228	50	124	300	26	131	305	53	219	347	53	187
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinemet.	15	4	3	11	3	2	12	1	..	14	1	9
8	Criminal force and assault	96	19	19	78	10	17	82	29	30	71	28	31
9	Kidnapping forcible, abduction, slavery and force labour.	64	10	11	87	5	8	77	14	20	105	15	25
10	Rape	7	2	4	7	..	4	7	2	2	5	3	1
11	Theft	1,367	200	37	2,477	245	57	2,714	285	89	2,991	161	84
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	91	20	9	124	13	11	176	31	22	182	28	23
14	Receiving of stolen property	41	14	8	56	27	4	53	38	8	74	21	5
15	Cheating	98	12	22	100	11	16	146	18	22	177	18	28
16	Criminal trespass	36	3	12	63	6	22	89	2	31	67	4	25
17	Offence relating to documents trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	11	1	7	19	..	2	51	5	11	58	5	20
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	1,021	833	124	1,020	489	126	967	717	177	949	511	263
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	1,254	1,021	143	1,102	686	108	965	925	180	1,080	689	100
26	Other offences	685	161	116	926	128	93	1,111	197	183	1,202	199	148

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Serial No.	Nature of Offence	1965			1966			1967		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Central Police District								
1	Against the state	44	8	21	66	15	22	138	44	22
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health safety, convenience decency and moral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	80	29	26	80	39	28	62	26	26
6	Hurt	335	60	239	382	68	223	384	49	236
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	16	2	5	24	1	4	22	2	16
8	Criminal force and assault	76	46	27	66	29	17	91	23	27
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and force labour	113	16	35	82	9	35	102	13	10
10	Rape	7	1	2	13	2	..	16	3	..
11	Theft	3,265	332	142	3,098	318	133	3,219	329	124
12	Criminal misappropriation of property.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	176	22	25	158	22	29	149	25	24
14	Receiving of stolen property	100	70	20	95	49	10	99	54	18
15	Cheating	144	44	47	139	19	23	128	19	33
16	Criminal trespass	78	10	32	70	11	56	85	9	35
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	44	11	31	31	21	17	45	12	30
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	1,019	788	176	854	683	426	819	398	235
24	Municipal Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	Under special and local laws	1,187	1,092	158	1,000	720	196	1,225	870	239
26	Other offences	1,045	273	197	1,088	319	172	1,271	280	211

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1968			1969			1970		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Central Police District								
1	Against the state	64	44	20	54	15	14	91	4	12
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	By or relating to public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	80	22	25	87	15	25	107	30	3
6	Hurt	451	63	291	469	46	227	469	55	251
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	21	2	15	27	2	7	23	1	13
8	Criminal force and assault	191	29	45	86	22	16	147	33	20
9	Kidnapping, forcible, abduction, slavery and force labour	98	17	18	111	11	12	154	5	11
10	Rape	9	2	8	3	1	6	7	1	7
11	Theft	3,225	318	142	3,075	221	86	4,944	216	102
12	Criminal misappropriation of property.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	134	26	33	102	15	17	170	7	16
14	Receiving of stolen property	86	51	24	60	31	12	54	17	4
15	Cheating	119	17	34	177	17	8	235	12	20
16	Criminal trespass	46	18	39	59	5	25	95	4	26
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	57	6	23	47	4	23	60	12	19
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	979	598	334	934	501	288	1,336	308	232
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	1,101	975	241	927	601	126	838	722	138
26	Other offences	1,129	298	252	1,187	164	216	2,044	246	213

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1961			1962			1963			1964		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	North Police District												
1	Against the State	105	37	29	98	34	26	39	16	16	42	8	15
2	Against the Public Tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health safety, convenience, decency and morals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	46	8	5	20	13	13	51	15	18	39	19	25
6	Hurt	248	25	115	296	77	125	271	64	202	341	43	202
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	8	..	5	8	..	3	5	3	3	14	1	2
8	Criminal force and assault	39	12	18	63	10	14	66	33	33	49	29	18
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and force labour.	84	16	28	66	17	20	64	16	12	89	10	18
10	Rape	9	2	6	8	1	5	10	3	2	8	1	6
11	Theft	1,957	215	118	2,232	284	64	2,314	331	96	2,353	233	86
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	168	33	28	187	32	21	172	31	26	209	30	8
14	Receiving of stolen property	59	35	7	57	34	5	50	28	11	67	33	7
15	Cheating	165	36	27	137	34	25	174	28	35	215	23	29
16	Criminal trespass	46	2	18	44	..	16	53	5	22	51	6	20
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	16	3	11	16	1	3	20	5	9	14	2	4
20	Bad livelihood	No Record											
21	Keeping the peace												
22	Prohibition												
23	Excise law	712	278	142	766	275	135	732	400	234	1,008	445	193
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	1,246	697	118	1,028	659	184	1,276	905	108	2,427	1,908	103
26	Other offences	796	460	36	2,699	277	19	867	311	127	843	195	109

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Serial No.	Nature of offence	1965			1966			1967		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	North Police District									
1	Against the state	49	14	11	33	16	10	68	34	9
2	Against the public tranquility									
3	By or relating to public servants									
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.									
5	Affecting life	68	16	20	52	26	18	64	16	14
6	Hurt	362	51	252	451	58	252	441	48	295
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	4	1	7	5	..	2	10	..	3
8	Criminal force and assault	57	19	19	55	27	20	53	31	16
9	Kidnapping, forcible abdution, slavery and force labour.	77	9	14	84	12	17	92	9	20
10	Rape	9	..	2	8	2	4	3	1	5
11	Theft	2,757	319	124	2,573	338	155	2,577	208	85
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	221	34	34	230	32	33	270	19	30
14	Receiving of stolen property	73	51	17	61	40	10	76	35	12
15	Cheating	177	35	40	152	30	58	136	18	22
16	Criminal trespass	46	5	27	53	13	28	62	6	29
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	30	4	14	29	7	17	30	3	24
20	Bad livelihood	No Record								
21	Keeping the peace									
22	Prohibition									
23	Excise law	1,309	920	256	1,452	966	484	1,327	493	409
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	2,758	2,840	221	1,666	1,456	240	1,957	1,055	132
26	Other offences	853	248	158	908	327	165	942	261	115

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

No.	Nature of offence	1968			1969			1970		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	North Police District									
1	Against the state	27	11	18	45	14	21	96	6	15
2	Against the public tranquility									
3	By or relating to public servants									
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.									
5	Affecting life	72	22	21	91	27	14	26	39	19
6	Hurt	479	52	330	458	75	332	590	50	280
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	21	..	5	11	1	7	37	2	9
8	Criminal force and assault	53	25	21	34	15	26	71	13	5
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and force labour.	97	19	18	114	7	28	220	13	19
10	Rape	20	..	5	17	2	4	19	4	8
11	Theft	2,411	352	107	2,196	334	160	5,249	239	60
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	191	34	27	144	22	31	295	19	12
14	Receiving of stolen property	85	47	15	45	43	16	78	35	9
15	Cheating	158	36	37	161	29	39	374	18	35
16	Criminal trespass	63	8	24	56	8	30	168	3	34
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	78	5	27	46	8	51	118	4	25
20	Bad livelihood									
21	Keeping the peace				No Record					
22	Prohibition									
23	Excise law	1,118	656	579	1,046	626	553	1,004	324	231
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	1,545	1,491	206	1,366	1,178	250	1,127	743	182
26	Other offences	900	251	196	1,058	319	259	2,973	306	230

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1961			1962			1963			1964		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		South Police District											
1	Against the state	28	9	13	34	13	4	56	8	13	47	9	11
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	19	8	10	20	12	7	29	10	3	33	12	13
6	Hurt	116	14	77	186	12	96	214	30	162	183	20	148
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	7	..	4	6	1	2	9	2	2	14	..	3
8	Criminal force and assault	32	15	15	43	6	8	48	17	22	43	16	9
9	Kidnapping and forcible abduction slavery and force labour.	61	6	15	56	9	18	62	11	22	63	16	15
10	Rape	9	2	..	8	2	4	8	3	3	6	2	3
11	Theft	2,738	222	77	3,413	205	72	3,478	285	130	3,988	316	126
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	100	17	16	91	17	9	104	28	29	110	7	15
14	Receiving of stolen property	26	10	13	14	10	1	16	9	6	34	16	4
15	Cheating	84	17	30	106	9	13	140	27	20	183	29	30
16	Criminal trespass	30	4	6	43	4	18	49	11	25	64	8	18
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	460	317	48	438	215	38	463	295	107	319	211	100
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	293	206	30	296	212	15	362	270	36	335	225	66
26	Other offences	824	196	116	1,225	225	127	1,158	468	221	1,552	372	237

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	1965			1966			1967		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		South Police District								
1	Against the state	83	11	11	113	4	14	92	22	15
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	39	13	9	32	7	12	28	15	13
6	Hurt	231	32	141	224	18	110	219	33	144
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	27	1	11	22	2	7	13	2	9
8	Criminal force and assault	55	23	20	68	17	13	47	18	25
9	Kidnapping and forcible abduction, slavery and force labour	93	13	19	83	10	16	66	6	24
10	Rape	7	4	3	20	1	3	11	6	4
11	Theft	4,372	285	168	4,382	203	102	4,591	384	104
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	147	31	23	161	20	14	125	26	28
14	Receiving of stolen property	24	15	6	21	14	4	27	11	1
15	Cheating	92	44	35	124	11	25	113	21	31
16	Criminal trespass	73	10	27	60	1	23	57	14	34
17	Offence relating to documents, trade and property marks.	11	1	..	34	..	1	17	3	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	337	245	81	414	126	92	512	206	127
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	422	350	77	394	139	73	428	335	89
26	Other offences	1,549	379	328	1,510	199	319	1,466	448	298

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of offences	1968			1969			1970		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		South Police District								
1	Against the state	72	21	15	75	13	12	59	5	27
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	38	8	10	32	10	8	54	13	6
6	Hurt	246	28	182	245	23	129	246	20	20
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	14	1	10	22	1	6	25	2	7
8	Criminal force and assault	46	14	30	54	10	8	50	17	13
9	Kidnapping and forcible abduction, slavary and force labour.	70	13	14	13	4	8	113	7	12
10	Rape	5	3	1	10	..	4	5	3	2
11	Theft	4,068	393	138	3,491	348	115	3,781	208	119
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	119	16	31	104	9	13	134	19	19
14	Receiving of stolen property	24	14	6	25	12	4	28	18	10
15	Cheating	143	11	20	102	14	16	97	20	17
16	Criminal trespass	42	9	18	47	1	16	93	4	33
17	Offence relating to documents, tade and property marks.	34	8	2	23	6	1	13	1	2
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bad livelihood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	488	288	171	687	400	158	879	472	153
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	471	303	89	325	230	87	291	176	101
26	Other offences	1,729	393	441	1,576	366	406	1,871	429	396

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Nature of Crime	1961			1962			1963			1964		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Railway Delhi Main												
1	Against the state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	2	1	1	5	..	5	5	1	4	4	2	2
5	Affecting life	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	1
6	Hurt	4	2	2	2	2	1	9	3	6	11	8	7
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Criminal force and assault	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery force labour.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	2
10	Rape	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Theft	153	41	143	127	38	100	110	30	101	131	30	118
12	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	6	2	7	5	1	5	..	..	..	13	7	8
14	Receiving of stolen property	4	..	4	7	1	6	6	1	5	10	1	9
15	Cheating	9	9	5	7	6	3	3	1	5	7	2	5
16	Criminal trespass	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	4
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	Record not available upto 1964											
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	10	2	8	14	1	14	29	3	26	62	15	47
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	119	28	121	107	27	116	210	34	265	476	67	804
26	Other offences	10	..	10	2	..	2	2	2	2	5	3	3

TABLE 6·502—*contd.*

Serial No.	Nature of Crime	1965			1966			1967		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Railway Delhi Main									
1	Against the state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	By or relating to public servants	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	..	1
5	Affecting life	2	1	1	1	..	1	4	6	2
6	Hurt	3	2	1	2	1	1	9	8	6
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Criminal force and assault	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	1
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery force labour.	3	1	3	4	6	1	1	1	..
10	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Theft	112	27	88	146	36	102	171	43	103
12	Criminal misappropriation property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	9	5	5	6	3	3	10	2	7
14	Receiving of stolen property	10	3	7	16	4	11	21	4	12
15	Cheating	17	10	9	5	2	3	9	2	6
16	Criminal trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Offiences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	3	..
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	249	215	34	207	198	9	250	168	82
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	88	17	69	74	15	54	71	11	55
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	452	44	784	292	45	530	379	50	448
26	Other offences	4	..	3	6	9	4	5	7	2

TABLE 6·502—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Nature of Crime	1968			1969			1970		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Railway Delhi Main								
1	Against the state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Against the public tranquility	..	..	..	4	29	..	1	6	..
3	By or relating to public servants.	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
4	Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	—	..	1	8	6	2	..	..	..
5	Affecting life	3	10	..	4	9	..	2	2	..
6	Hurt	6	8	3	5	2	1	13	5	6
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Criminal force and assault	1	2	..	2	..	4	3	1	2
9	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery force labour.	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
10	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Theft	65	13	45	40	12	28	44	3	16
12	Criminal misappropiration of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Criminal breach of trust	1	..	1	3	..	2	4	..	..
14	Receiving of stolen property	12	3	9	4	1	2	7	1	3
15	Cheating	8	2	4	4	1	2	6	1	..
16	Criminal trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bad livelihood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Keeping the peace	245	105	140	402	128	274	312	137	161
22	Prohibition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Excise law	54	7	44	35	11	23	30	1	13
24	Municipal law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Under special and local laws	247	43	350	202	27	321	160	20	244
26	Other offences	1	..	1	4	..	6	4	1	1

NOTE :— (A) No. of cases brought to trial.
(B) No. of persons acquitted or discharged
(C) No. of persons convicted.

Source : Director of Prosecution, Delhi

TABLE 6·503—*Particulars of convicts by nature of crime/age-group*

Nature of crime	Year	Age Group									
		Below 18		18–21		22–40		41–60		Above 60	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) *South Police District : Delhi*											
392 IPC	1970	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
449 to 460 IPC	,,	..	..	10	..	30	..	5	..	..	..
337 IPC	,,	..	..	7	..	87	..	..	..	..	..
379, 382 IPC.	,,	35	2	23	..	70	..	6	..	..	..
406-409 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
420—468—471 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
147 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
302 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
309 IPC	,,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
363—366 IPC	,,	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
332—353 IPC	,,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
354—356 IPC	,,	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
304 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
338 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	..	..	..
268—294 IPC	,,	..	..	..	..	51	..	20	..	..	..
Acts	,,	..	..	7	..	116	..	11	..	..	..
(b) *Delhi Railway* :											
Dacoity	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to Murder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riot	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theft	,,	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Misc. IPC	,,	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
$61\frac{1}{14}$—Excise Act	,,	..	..	4	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
$12\frac{9}{55}$—Gambling Act	,,	..	..	21	..	49	1	..	..	..	..
$9\frac{1}{78}$—Opium Act	,,	..	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
$25\frac{54}{59}$—Arms Act	,,	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
$7\frac{10}{15}$—Essential Commodity Act	,,	..	..	..	..	8	..	11	4	..	1
Railway & Other Acts	,,	..	..	13	..	146	1	2	..	..	..

NOTE—Information for North & Central Police District is not available.

392—Robbery.
449—460—Trespass with various of purposes.
337—Simple injury in a rash act accident etc.
379—380—Theft.
406—409—Criminal breach of trust.
420—468—471 Cheating & forgery.
147—Unlawful assembly rioting.
302—Murder.
309—Attempt to commit Suicide.
363—366—Kidnapping & abduction.
332—353—Assult of a public servant on duty.
354—356—Assult with different purposes (354 to outrage modesty of a woman, 356 to snatch something).
304A—Death caused by rash and negligent act (Accident).
338—Grevious injury, death caused by rash and negligent act.
268 to 294—Offences against public.

Source:— Director of Prosecution, Delhi.

TABLE 6·504—*Punishment inflicted in criminal cases*

Nature of Punishment	Number of Persons			
	Delhi Central District (1970)	Delhi North District (1970)	Delhi South District (1970)	Delhi Railway (1971)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sentenced to Death . . .	3	3	2	..
2. Transportation or penal servitude	6	15(life imprisonment)	..	..
3. Imprisonment	1,643	695	289	46
(*a*) Of 15 days or under . .	547	334	10	8
(*b*) Above 15 days to 6 months	485	282	165	31
(*c*) Above 6 months to 2 years	398	66	96	7
(*d*) Above 2 years . . .	213	13	18	..
4. Fine or for-feiture . . .	1,490	1,916	773	241
(*a*) Rs. 10 or under. . .	625	96	36	68
(*b*) Over Rs. 10 . . .	865	1,820	737	173
5. Give Security	50	222	69	7

Source: Director of Prosecution, Delhi.

TABLE 6·601—*Civil Justice, 1966-67*

Class of Suits	No. of cases Instituted	No. of cases decided	
		Original	Appilate
1	2	3	4
Money Suits . . .	5,022	NA	NA
Rent Suits . . .	5,823	,,	,,
Title and other Suits .	11,647	,,	,,
Total .	22,492	16,049	508

Source: Statistical Abstract India, 1970.
Central Statistical Organisation 6/9.

TABLE 6·701—*Machinery for Maintenance of law and order*

Name	Since when in existence	List of Police Station/Out Posts in the Districts			Nearest Railway Station and Distance from the same
		Police Circle	Out Posts		
			With lockups	Without lockups	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PS Delhi Cantt. . .	18-4-58	Delhi Cantt.	Yes	..	Delhi Cantt. Rly. Stn. 1½ K.m.
R.K. Puram . .	25-2-67	do	..	Yes	New Delhi Rly. Station 9 K.m.
Rajinder Nagar . .	1-1-60	do	Yes	..	Patel Nagar Rly. Station 2 Miles
Lodi Colony . .	1-1-58	Lodi Colony	..	Yes	Sewa Nagar Rly. Station 1 K.m.
H.N. Din . .	11-1-60	do	..	..	Hazarat Nizamuddin 1 K.m.
Defence Colony .	Jan. 60	do	..	P.P. Sewa Nagar 1 K.M.	Lajpat Nagar Rly. Station 2 K.m.

TABLE 6·701—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lajpat Nagar . .	1947	Lajpat Nagar	..	..	Lajpat Nagar Rly. Station 1 K.m.
Kalka Ji . .	24-12-59	do	P.P. Badarpur P.P. Madan Gir P.P. Greater Kailash	..	Okhla Rly. Station 3 K.m.
S.N. Puri . .	25-7-63	do	P.P. Okhla	..	Okhla Rly. Station 2 K.m.
P.S. Mehrauli . .	17-7-58	Hauz Khas	..	..	Viney Nagar about 10 K.m.
Viney Nagar . .	1-12-57	do	..	..	Sarojini Nagar Rly. Station 1 K.m.
Hauz Khas . .	1-8-63	do	P.P. Malviya Nagar	..	Sarojini Nagar Rly. Station 2 K.m.
P.S.S.B. . .	1864	North District	..	..	N. Delhi Rly. St.
P.S.S. Rohilla . .	1963	do	P.P. Shakti Nagar	..	S.R. & Daya Basti Delhi Main & S. Mandi
PS B.A. . .	1953	do	P.P. Wazir Pur (Un-sanctioned)	..	
P.S. Kotwali . .	1861	do	..	..	Delhi Main—2 Furlong from the P.S.
PS. L. Gate . .	1957	do	..	..	Delhi Main—1 K.m, S. Bazar-1½ Km.
PS. K. Gate . .	1912	do	P.P. Nigambodh Ghat	..	Delhi—Main 2 furlong
PS Narela . .	1869	do	..	..	Narela
PS Alipur . .	1959	do	P.P. Azad Pur	..	Badli, Kherakala & Azad Pur
PS K.W.C. . .	1963	do	..	..	Azadpur & S. Mandi
PS Shahdara . .	1916	do	PP Coty Shahd., P. P. Seelampur PP Seemapuri & DDA Coly.	..	Shahara Rly. St. 4 furlong
PS G. Nagar . .	1958	do	PP Krishna Nagar Shakar Pur	..	Shah. Rly. Stn. Delhi Main
PS S. Mandi . .	1861	do	PP. Tishazari, Andha Mughal	..	S. Mandi
PS C. Lines . .	1958	do	PP. Timar Pur & I.S.B.T.	..	Delhi Main
P.S. Parliament St. .	Old	Parliament St.	..	..	New Delhi Railway Station
P.S. Mandir Marg .	1-3-1944	do	..	..	do 2 K.m.
P.S. Ch. Puri . .	1963	Ch. Puri	..	..	New Delhi Railway Station
P.S. T. Road . .	1958	do	..	..	New Delhi Railway Station 4 K.m.
P.S. T. Marg . .	1958	do	..	..	Tilak Bridge Railway Station 1 K. m.
PS. D. Ganj . .	1913	Darya Ganj Sub-Division	P.P. Tilak Bridge P.P. Jama Masjid P.S. Turkman Gate	.. ..	Delhi Main about 3 Kilometres do
P.S. Jama Masjid .	1957	do			
P.S. H. Qasi . .	1913	Kamla Market Sub Division	Yes	..	New Delhi Railway Station about 1 K. m.
PS. K. Market . .	1958	do	Yes	..	New Delhi Railway Station about ¾ furlong
PS Original Rd. . .	1958	Original Rd. Sub Division	P.P. Govt. quarters & P.P. Shadi Pura	..	Kishan Ganj Railway Station about 2 K. m.
PS Paharganj . .	1936	do	P.P. Nabi Karim	..	New Delhi Railway Station about 2 K.m.

TABLE 6·701—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
PS Patel Nagar . .	1957	Patel Nagar Sub-Division	P.P. Anand Parbat	..	Patel Nagar Railway Station 1½ furlongs
P.S. Moti Nagar .	1958	do	Yes	..	Patel Nagar Railway Station about 5/6 furlongs
P.S. Karol Bagh .	1944	do	P.P. Tank Road	..	New Delhi Railway Station about 2½ Km.
P.S. Punjabi Bagh .	1968	P. Bagh Sub-Division	P.S. Shakur Basti P. Rajouri garden	..	Shakur Basti Railway Station about 1 K.m.
P.S. Tilak Nagar .	1958	do	Yes	..	Delhi Cantt. Railway Station about 2 K.m.
P.S. Najafgarh . .	1914	do	Yes	..	Bijwasan Railway Station about 5 Km.
P.S. Nangloi . .	1024	do	Yes	..	Nangloi Railway Station about 1Km

Source : Inspector General of Police, Delhi.

TABLE 6·702—*Strength of Police Force in the Districts 1961—70*

(Figures for the Four Police District only)

Year	Police Superintendents and above	Dy. Superintendents Asstt. Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961 . .	The Districts were not decentralised and were functioning jointly						
1962 . .							
1963 . .	3	16	40	191	183	374	3,830
1964 . .	3	16	40	191	183	374	3,830
1965 . .	3	16	40	197	209	413	3,830
1966 . .	3	16	41	203	217	433	4,080
1967 . .	3	16	41	204	219	445	4,230
1968 . .	6	16	41	204	219	461	4,210
1969 . .	7	20	54	425	334	833	4,655
1970 . .	7	20	54	425	334	833	4,655

Source **:** Office of the Inspector General of Police, Delhi.

TABLE 6·703—*Particulars of Jails*

Location	Year	Daily Average No. of convicts †		Productive Activities			Measures to enable convicts to earn while in jail	Av. daily income/ convict	No. of convicts‡ enjoying benefit of Probation system
		M	F	Name	Year	Annual Out-turn			
Tihar Jail	1967	1981·91	120·60		1967*	101,106=24	A wages scheme is	N.A.	N.A.
	1968	1738·52	61·85	Garden .	1968*	111,813=18	in froce in this jail		
	1969	1725·21	40·95		1969*	129,536=81	under which the pri-		
	1970	1596·70	49·46		1970*	130,010=87	soners earn wage on		
	1971	2001·12	91 11				their completing a		
				Factory	1969-70	528,926=00	fixed Schedule of		
					1970-71	499,577=00	task.		

*for calender year.

†including undertrials, determs, convicts, etc.

‡Inf. regarding Probation N.A. with jail.

Source : Superintendent, Tihar Jail.

TABLE 6·704—*Working of untouchability Act, Delhi State, Delhi*

Year	Nature of Offence and relevant Section M/s Untouch-ability Act.	No. of cases Registered							
		Reported	Cancelled	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Untraced	Pending investi-gation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961 . . .	Sections 3 to 7	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
1962 . . .	,,	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
1963 . . .	,,	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1964 . . .	,,	4	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
1965 . . .	,,	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
1966 . . .	,,	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
1967 . . .	,,	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1968 . . .	,,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1969 . . .	,,	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
1970 . . .	,,	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	..

Source : Inspector General of Police of Delhi.

TABLE 6·901—*Excise and Motor Spirit Tax*

Description	Figures in Rupees								
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Wine & Spirits									
(a) Total receipts from beer manufactured in India (b) Duty on wines & Spirits manufactured in India and classified as foreign liquor (c) Licence fees generally whether imported or made in India	60,93,001	92,07,392	99,39,245	99,21,344	76,67,028	1,49,15,261	2,52,07,058	2,54,78,096	2,70,17,732
2. Spirits									
(a) Duty on distilery Spirit (b) Licence fees for sales of distillery spirits	50,70,763	50,81,932	42,83,218	21,19,012	52,32,425	44,31,248	54,30,726	76,39,179	75,23,220
3. Opium									
(a) Duty (b) The sale of opium	64,442	47,040	49,200	52,171	51,200	61,825	60,000	88,185	60,417
4. Hemp drugs									
(a) Total licence fees & duty	1,85,984	1,94,718	2,42,613	1,75,050	2,59,390	1,79,350	2,08,632	1,32,409	4,28,199
(b) Duty on Ganja	PROHIBITED								
(c) Duty from Bhang									
5. Miscellaneous									
(a) Duties on Medicinal and toilet preparations containing Alcohol, opium etc.	1,42,575	1,66,603	2,29,688	3,63,481	3,67,130	5,25,138	3,72,411	5,17,483	6,35,222
(b) Receipts from commercial sprits including denatured spirits & Medicated wines	9,17,631	12,82,806	9,31,821	11,91,547	12,49,608	13,71,291	4,53,130	6,72,500	13,92,470
6. Receipts from motor spirit (Power Alcohol) and other Misc.	44,29,380	28,29,029	..	59,375	48,675	73,546	86,472	2,72,243	3,65,682

Source : Excise Commissioner, Delhi.

TABLE 6·902—*Receipt of Sales Tax, Ent rt inment Tax, Stamps and Land Revenue*

Sl. No.	Receipt of	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sales Tax	5,93,17,917	6,58,27,723	8,99,00,618	11,14,44,599	12,47,81,749
2	Entertainment Tax	54,54,192	59,56,289	71,21,533	79,65,978	87,44,923
3	Stamps	1,00,49,726	1,15,24,486	1,20,50,716	1,44,38,867	1,51,69,902
4	Land Revenue (Recovery from S.W.B.N.)	1,41,933	72,425	4,76,342	2,04,273	14,90,100

Sl. No.	Receipt of	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	Sales Tax	15,59,46,274	18,04,04,556	21,87,82,493	22,65,16,240
2	Entertainment Tex	99,66,103	1,00,51,679	1,51,06,693	2,36,66,159
3	Stamps	1,64,82,684	1,68,89,020	2,09,66,083	2,21,21,442
4	Land Revenue (Recovey from S.W.B.N.)	10,05,181	45,2547	7,02,155	3,75,033

Source : (*i*) S. No. 1 Sales Tax Commissioner, Delhi.
(*ii*) S. No. 2 & 3 from Excise Commissioner, Delhi.
(*iii*) S. No. 4 from Revenue Assistant Delhi.

TABLE 6·903—*Registered documents and value of properties transferred (in rupees)*

Year	No. of registration offices	No. of registrations				Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents		
		Immoveable Properties		moveable Property	Wills	Affecting Immoveable property	Affecting Moveable property	Total
		Compulsory	Optional					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961 .	3	23,535	496	5,311	598	15,40,83,727·65	8,98,380·30	15,49,82,107·95
1962 .	3	28,693	547	4,301	684	23,89,11,666·98	7,05,665·94	23,96,17,302·92
1963 .	3	24,244	158	5,173	823	12,18,29,746·38	1,69,604·10	12,19,99,350·48
1964 .	3	25,544	240	5,634	928	16,57,34,532·31	1,91,506·15	16,59,26,038·46
1965 .	3	30,192	102	5,838	1,094	23,65,46,469·02	..	23,65,46,469·02
1966 .	3	40,843	209	6,026	862	1,33,04,47,160·75	46,945·00	1,33,04,94,105·75
1967 .	3	31,679	606	4,900	1,552	27,99,89,962·00	6,220·00	27,99,96,182·00
1968 .	4	27,150	542	5,427	1,773	26,22,74,385·88	6,37,855·00	26,29,12,240,88
1969 .	4	29,648	2,267	5,856	2,014	24,62,08,230·44	7,62,065·00	24,69,70,295·44
1970 .	4	37,449	1,537	6,205	2,251	31,25,60,791·48	2,42,290·00	31,28,03,081·48
	33	298,977	6,704	54,671	12,579	3,34,85,86,642·89	36,60,531·49	3,35,22,47,174·38

TABLE 6·903—*contd.*

Year	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
	10	11	12	13
1961	8,52,711·31	81,508·83	9,34,220·14	93,694
1962	11,95,542·29	78,382·83	12,73,925·12	90,351
1963	9,52,718·66	1,03,330·07	10,56,048·73	93,111
1964	10,69,618·17	1,01,970·98	11,71,589·15	116,984
1965	9,33,721·50	1,17,764·75	10,51,486·25	113,442
1966	12,44,476·50	1,65,156·00	14,09,632·50	128,667
1967	9,73,901·75	1,27,100·75	11,01,002·50	142,085
1968	8,53,831·00	1,10,125·25	9,63,956·25	176,161
1969	9,66,725·50	1,38,306·25	11,05,031·75	247,716
1970	11,63,468·75	1,86,123·00	13,49,591·75	262,760
	1,02,06,715·43	12,09,768·71	1,14,16,484·14	1,464,971

NOTE :—The figures of expenditure as given in column No. 13 are in respect of financial year.

Source :—Office of the Inspector Genaral of Registration, New Delhi.

TABLE 7·101—*Number of local bodies and organs of Democratic Decentralization*

Year	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Municipal Corporation	No. of Municipalities	No. of Cantt. Boards
1	2	3	4	5
1970	195	1	1	1

Source :—(1) Assistant Development Commissioner (Panchayat), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
(2) NDMC
(3) Cantt. Board
(4) DMC

TABLE 7·102—*Composition of District Boards/Gram Panchayat/Municipal Corporation*

	District Board			Gram Panchayat			Municipal Corporation (D.M.C.)		
	1961	1966	1970	1961	1966	1970	1962	1967	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Total No. of seats	14	14	14	1,638	1,729	1,553	80	100	100
2. No. of seats reserved									
(*a*) Scheduled Castes	1	1	1	314	340	310	11	13	13
(*b*) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. No. of returned against unreserved seats.									
(*a*) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :—The New Delhi Municipal Committee do not have elected representatives. Hence information not given for them

Source (1) Asstt. Dev. Commissioner (Panchayats)
(2) Delhi Cantt. Board
(3) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Election Office)

TABLE 7·106—*Receipts and expenditure of Gram Panchayat*

Total No. of Gram Panchayats	Year	Total receipt (in Rs.) of the Gram Panchayats for which information is available	Total expenditure (Rs.) of the Gram Panchayat for which information is available
205	1961	4,56,445·18	3,45,769·08
,,	1962	3,61,746·46	3,65,383·61
,,	1963	2,90,304·39	2,94,217·82
,,	1964	3,38,380·86	2,54,618·90
,,	1965	3,24,570·00	3,21,346·92
194	1966	2,56,856·92	1,97,624·42
,,	1967	18,16,52·09	2,16,608·05
,,	1968	2,68,472·46	3,66,906·92
195	1969	1,19,3194·20	3,75,157·51
,,	1970	1,50,3435·23	3,15,626·72

Source: Assistant Development Commissioner, (Panchayat) Delhi Administration, Delhi.

TABLE 7·201—*Municipal Finance in 1968-69* (on the basis of statement III of town directory)

	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Delhi cantt.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
Receipts (Rs '00)			
(*i*) Through taxes etc.	328,640	7,760	681,440
(*ii*) Revenue derived from municipal properties and powers apart from taxation	52,600	4,160	158,980
(*iii*) Govt. Grant	79,040	1,300	13,69,280
(*iv*) Loan	85,000	..	28,500
(*v*) Advance	..	70	..
(*vi*) Other Sources	5,52,640	160	33,450
Total Receipts	10,97,920	13,450	22,71,650
Expenditure (Rs. '00)			
(*i*) General Administration	25,260	860	1,31,100
(*ii*) Public Safety	3,36,290	1,960	27,060
(*iii*) Public healt & Conveniences	75,870	7,710	4,97,540
(*iv*) Public work	1,67,300	3,930	4,40,110
(*vi*) Public Institution	66,240	3,910	36,990
(*vi*) Others	1,44,480	510	1,023,200
Total Expenditurs	815,440	18,880	2,156,000

TABLE 7·202(*a*)—*Year-wise Income & expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) of Municipal Committee*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Manicipal Committee	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New Delhi Municipal Committee										
1. Revenue	382·55	273·20	343·52	300·95	436·27	339·76	478·35	343·78	513·01	339·56
2. Capital	77·93	63·21	10·45	80·73	31·00	85·76	55·90	82·91	24·91	82·51
3. Withdrawal from contribution funds	..	..	..	..	..	103·00	..	100·00	..	113·00

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Revenue	605·90	436·14	740·96	514·33	741·04	561·68	952·26	542·39	Account for 70-71 has not yet been closed	
2. Capital	15·00	108·17	27·00	194·86	29·95	264·21	149·81	279·48		
3. Withdrawal from contribution funds	2·00	61·10	34·41	65·51	60·47	75·10	..	85·40		

Source :—New Delhi Municipal Committee.

TABLE 7·202(*b*)—*Year-wise Income & Expenditure (in rupees) of Cantonment Board*

Name of Cantomnent Board	1961		1962	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt. . .	8,08,350·59	867,652·34	1,4,229,128·80	11,06,169·82

	1963		1964		1965	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt. . .	11,06,043·13	10,88,353·48	9,72,978·62	9,70,381·70	13,82,095·01	1,45,56,004·87

Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt.	1966		1967	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt. . .	13,71,425·89	14,78,930·39	20,81,570·14	16,31,080·19

	1968		1968		1970	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt. .	16,23,248·56	20,57,239·63	37,77,935·40	23,19,208·39	28,04,942·88	29,58,914·94

Source :—Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi.

TABLE 7·202(*c*)—*Yearwise Income & Expenditure (Rs. in crores) of Municipal Corporation*

Name of Municipal Corporation	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi .	8·35	9·54	8·06	8·71	8·91	9·24	10·45	10·82	11·74	12·00

Name of Muncipal Corporation	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi .	14·12	14·31	18·32	15·94	19·53	18·29	23·10	23·11	27·11	26·56

Source: —Delhi Municipal Corporation (Press and Information Office,) Delhi.

TABLE 7·301—*Assembly Constituencies*
(Refers to Metropolitan Council Election 1966)

Name of Constituency	Description of the area covered	Whether Reserved for SC/ ST, or unreserved Seat	Whether Rural/ Urban or both
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sarojini Nagar	As given in the Source	U.R.	Urban
2. Lakshmibai Nagar	,,	,,	,,
3. Gole Market	,,	,,	,,
4. Pithvi Raj Road	,,	,,	,,
5. Barkhamba	,,	,,	,,
6. Minto Road	,,	,,	,,
7. Jangpura	,,	,,	,,
8. Kashturbanagar	,,	R(S.C.)	,,
9. Lajpatnagar	,,	U.R.	,,
10. Kalkaji	,,	,,	,,
11. Ramakrishna Puram	,,	,,	,,
12. Delhi Cantt	,,	,,	,,
13. Rajinder Nagar	,,	,,	,,
14. Ashok Nagar	,,	,,	,,
15. Subhash Nagar	,,	,,	,,
16. Motinagar	,,	,,	,,
17. Shakurbasti	,,	,,	Both
18. Badli	,,	R(S.C.)	Rural
19. Narela	,,	U.R.	Both
20. Bawana	,,	,,	Rural
21. Nangloi	,,	,,	,,
22. Najafgarh	,,	,,	Both
23. Palam	,,	,,	Rural
24. Tughlagabad	,,	R(S.C.)	Both
25. Geeta Colony	,,	U.R.	,,
26. Gandhi Nagar	,,	,,	,,
27. Shahdara	,,	,,	,,
28. Ghonda	,,	,,	Rural
29. Vijay Nagar	,,	,,	Both
30. Kamla Nagar	,,	,,	Urban
31. Timarpur	,,	U.R.	,,
32. Kashmiri Gate	,,	,,	,,
33. Chandi Chowk	,,	,,	,,
34. Darya Ganj	,,	,,	,,
35. Dariba	,,	,,	,,
36. Motia Mahal	,,	,,	,,
37. Chawri Bazar	,,	,,	,,
38. Ballimeran	,,	,,	,,
39. Ajmeri Gate	,,	,,	,,
40. Kalan Masjid	,,	,,	,,
41. Paharganj	,,	,,	,,
42. Ramnagar	,,	,,	,,
43. Basti Julahan	,,	R(S.C.)	,,
44. Quasabpura	,,	U.R.	,,
45. Deputy Ganj	,,	,,	,,
46. Pratap Nagar	,,	,,	,,
47. Aryapura	,,	,,	,,
48. Shakti Nagar	,,	,,	,,
49. Sarai Rohilla	,,	,,	,,
50. Kishanganj	,,	,,	,,
51. Motia Khan	,,	,,	,,
52. Tibbia College	,,	,,	,,
53. Rehgarpura	,,	R(S.C.)	,,
54. Dev Nagar	,,	,,	,,
55. Patel Nagar	,,	U.R.	,,
56. Anand Parbat	,,	R(S.C.)	,,

U.R.—Unreserved.

R(S.C.)—Reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Source—Govt. of India—Delhi Gazette Extraordinary Part IV (No. 90) dated 5th November, 1966.

TABLE 7·302—*Analysis of the noting Behaviour*
(Metropolitan Council Elections)

Name of the constituency	Reserved for SC/ST or unreserved R(SC)/U.R.	Particulars of Candidates & votes polled during elections			
		1967		1971	
		Party	Votes polled	Party	Votes polled
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sarojni Nagar	UR	JS	11,729	INC	10,441
		C	4,899	BJS	9,325
		I	2,006		
		I	291		
		I	195		
		I	146		
2. Laxmi-Bai Nagar	UR	JS	7,882	INC	10,878
		C	7,211	BJS	6,726
		I	1,211	I	169
		I	409		
		SSP	114		
3. Gole Market	UR	C	8,811	INC	7,909
		JS	6,710	BJS	4,743
		I	789	I	2,187
		I	678	INC(O)	1,709
		I	435	I	1,180
		I	262	I	606
				SP	192
4. Prithvi Raj Road	UR	C	6,951	INC	9,105
		JS	6,627	BJS	5,982
		I	660	I	134
		I	608	SWA	84
		I	584	I	73
		I	69		
5. Bara Khamba	UR	C	8,526	INC	10,271
		JS	5,812	BJS	4,460
		I	529	I	228
		I	345		
		I	183		
		I	107		
6. Minto Road	UR	C	6,918	INC	7,536
		JS	3,471	BJS	3,082
		I	325	I	524
		I	81	I	501
				I	419
				I	282
				I	151
				RPI	94
				I	44
7. Jang Pura	UR	JS	6,886	INC	10,507
		C	6,263	BJS	7,338
		I	415	RPI(k)	157
		I	324	I	91
8. Kasturba Nagar	R(SC)	JS	8,411	INC	12,578
		C	7,447	BJS	8,183
		I	447	RPI(k)	535
		I		I	149
9. Lajpat Nagar	UR	JS	14,671	INC	17,908
		C	9,684	BJS	1,678
		RP	1,467	RPI (k)	1,055
		I	766		
		I	210		
		I	181		
10. Kalkaji	UR	JS	11,167	INC	24,570
		C	9,965	BJS	14,887
		Com	2,808	SP	201
		I	574	I	154
		I	249	I	122
11. R.K. Puram	UR	JS	16,460	INC	31,395
		C	12,612	BJS	22,469
		RP	2,075	I	402
		I	419	RPI	393
				I	359
				Swa	218
12. Delhi Cantt.	UR	C	5,639	INC	11,316
		JS	3,808	BJS	3,807
		I	1,909		
		RP	603		
13. Rajinder Nagar	UR	JS	11,620	INC	16,968
		C	8,225	BJS	16,073
		I	4,085	Swa	193
		RP	831	I	60
				I	50
14. Ashok Nagar	UR	JS	10,352	INC	16,948
		C	7,812	BJS	12,405
				I	55
				I	349
15. Subhash Nagar	UR	JS	16,397	INC	23,283
				BJS	19,195
		C	10,311	INC(O)	406
				I	284
		I	2,687	I	172
		I	634	SP	160
				I	85
				I	82
16. Moti Nagar	UR	JS	16,248	INC	19,410
		C	11,134	BJS	17,532
		I	605	INC(O)	356
		I	129	I	326
17. Shakur Basti	UR	JS	15,096	CPI	27,630
		C	11,113	BJS	18,343
		I	849	INC(O)	964
		I	552	I	579
		SSP	476	SP	218
		I	322	I	113
		I	143	I	96
		I	84		

TABLE 7·302—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Badli	R(SC)	C	8,717	INC	17,194
		JS	4,667	BJS	8,817
		SSP	2,044	SP	1,226
		I	1,794	I	979
		RP	1,646	I	480
			1,330		
19. Nangla	UR	I	7,704	INC	12,744
		C	5,559	BJS	8,405
		JS	2,211	I	949
		I	1,795	I	322
		I		I	320
20. Bawana	UR	I	5,219	I	11,828
		C	4,534	INC	6,870
		Com	2,694	BJS	3,309
		I	2,529	I	729
		JS	1,015	INC(O)	251
		I	970	I	62
		I	593		
		I	466		
21. Nangloi	UR	C	7,183	INC	18,633
		I	5,311	BJS	8,917
		I	4,334	I	4,618
				INC(O)	1,140
				I	157
22. Najafgarh	UR	I	81,175	INC	7,318
		C	10,402	I	7,266
		RP	636	BJS	5,659
		I	385	I	3,736
				I	257
23. Palam	UR	C	6,514	INC	13,907
		I	3,606	BJS	4,906
		JS	2,537	I	2,926
		I	1,254	INC(O)	1,811
		I	1,030		
		I	928		
		I	583		
		I	531		
		I	269		
24. Tughlagabad	R(SC)	C	11,241	INC	16,407
		JS	8,495	BJS	15,268
		RPI	2,949	INC(O)	1,447
		I	1,332	RPI	651
		SSP	544	I	228
25. Geeta Colony	UR	JS	10,981	INC	15,418
		C	6,796	BJS	13,137
		COM	2,110	I	348
				I	121
				I	99
				SP	67
26. Gandhi Nagar	UR	JS	11,109	INC	21,646
		C	8,860	BJS	17,569
		I	1,305	I	793
		I	984	I	336
		I	520	I	94
27. Shahdara	UR	JS	11,616	INC	17,373
		C	7,911	BJS	12,474
		I	1,765	RPI	899
		I	603	I	226
		COM	569		
		RP	202		
28. Ghonda	UR	C	7,979	INC	28,315
		JS	5,766	BJS	17,534
		I	5,362	I	1,235
		RP	2,408	I	2,352
		I	701	I	394
		I	499	I	385
		I	106	I	260
				I	164
29. Vijay Nagar	UR	C	11,005	INC	20,532
		JS	9,415	BJS	12,386
		SSP	2,903	INC(O)	829
		I	280		
30. Kamla Nagar	UR	JS	10,100	INC	10,457
		C	6,876	BJS	8,734
		I	1,164	I	230
		SSP	243	I	147
		I	143		
31. Timarpur	UR	JS	8,318	INC	14,456
		C	8,058	BJS	11,165
		I	2,019	I	221
		I	811		
		RP	328		
		SSP	300		
		I	78		
32. Kashmiri Gate	UR	C	8,817	INC	9,791
		JS	5,398	BJS	4,618
		I	2,477	I	109
		RP	724		
33. Chandni Chowk	UR	JS	10,638	INC	10,055
		C	7,123	BJS	8,651
		SSP	5,851	INC(O)	538
				I	49
34 Darya Ganj	UR	C	6,523	BJS	8,063
		JS	6,069	INC	7,951
		I	1,441	I	156
		RP	528	RPI	102
		I	352		
35. Dariba	UR	JS	8,031	INC	9,603
		I	4,806	BJS	8,849
		C	4,772	INC(O)	201
		I	258	I	67
36. Motia Mahal	UR	RP	6,795	INC(O)	6,495
		C	6,378	I	5,924
		JS	4,242	BJS	5,466
				INC	2,596
				I	123
				RPI	115
				I	97
37. Chawri Bazar	UR	JS	9,016	BJS	10,625
		C	8,671	INC	9,782
		I	2,461	I	254
				INC(O)	192
				I	133

M/P(N)4DOODelhi—15

TABLE 7·302—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
38. Billi-Maran	UR	JS	5,171	1 (Muslim League)	6,207
		C	4,915	CPI	5,755
		Com	3,614	BJS	4,893
		I	931	I	720
		RP	856	I	402
		I	62	I	67
39. Ajmer Gate	UR	C	7,289	INC	6,361
		JS	5,155	I	5,629
		SSP	2,345	BJS	4,856
				INC(O)	149
				I	73
40. Kalan-Masjid	UR	JS	7,480	INC(O)	4,140
		C	5,277	INC	3,911
		RP	3,203	RPI	2,295
				BJS	3,643
				I	1,644
				SP	1,605
				I	284
				I	102
				I	23
41. Pahar Ganj	UR	JS	11,413	BJS	11,692
		C	7,511	INC	10,881
		RP	1,614		
		I	147		
42 Ram Nagar	UR	JS	10,383	INC	13,387
		C	8,611	BJS	9,961
		RP	1,714	RPI	178
				I	150
				SP	137
				I	61
				I	45
43. Basti-Jullaha	R(SC)	JS	9,056	INC	9,642
		C	8,404	BJS	8,646
		RP	1,708	I	555
		I	113	RPI	491
				I	199
44. Qusab Pura	UR	C	10,224	INC	8,042
		JS	7,157	BJS	7,312
		RP	1,468	INC(O)	6,104
		I	264	SP	199
45. Deputy Ganj	UR	JS	10,638	BJS	12,381
		C	8,611	INC	9,923
		I	576	I	228
		I	304	I	134
46. Partap Nagar	UR	JS	8,281	INC	10,304
		C	6,949	BJS	7,818
		RP	1,006	RP(K)	267
				I	147
47. Arya Pura	UR	JS	6,388	CPI	10,697
		C	6,146	BJS	8,172
		Com	4,083	RPI	851
		SSP	1,571	I	559
		I	462	HMS	125
		I	387	I	95
				SP	39
48. Shakti-Nagar	UR	JS	8,176	INC	10,629
		C	7,296	BJS	9,017
		RP	2,145	INC(O)	193
		I	731	I	114
		I	514		
		SSP	473		
49. Sarai Rohi-lla	UR	C	8,280	INC	21,693
		JS	7,565	BJS	9,437
		Com	5,953	I(FB)	1,774
		Com(M)	2,390	RPI	413
		SOC	2,142	I	54
		I	1,048		
50. Kishan Ganj	UR	C	6,739	BJS	8,472
		JS	6,331	SPI	10,101
		Com	5,033	I	872
				I	504
				SP	192
				I	144
				I	65
51. Motia Khan	UR	JS	8,361	INC	7,636
		C	7,064	BJS	7,406
		I	1,148	I	102
		SSP	437		
52. Tibia College	UR	JS	6,663	INC	8,623
		C	6,104	BJS	7841
		I	348	I	185
		I	276		
		I	93		
53. Rehgar Pura	R(SC)	JS	7,976	INC	10,283
		C	5,892	BJS	8,457
		I	2,003	I	93
54. Dev Nagar	R(SC)	I	6,018	INC	8,513
		C	5,043	BJS	3,816
		I	4,337	RPI	5,636
		JS	2,992	SWA	73
		RP	334	I	74
		I	212		
		I	157		
55. Patel Nagar	UR	JS	13,741	BJS	13,887
		C	6,176	INC	10,928
		I	297	I	64
		I	82	INC(O)	60
		I	81	I	49
		HMS	35	SWA	43
		I	17	I	31
				I	16
56. Anand Parbat	R(SC)	C	10,812	INC	19,397
		JS	7,760	BJS	7,485
		RP	2,287	I	1,440
		Com	1,112		
		I	421		

Abbreviations :—

CPI—Communist Party of India.

CPM—Communist party of India (Marxisit)

RPI(K)—Republican Party of India (Khobargade Group)

RPI—Republican Party of India.

SWA—Swantantra Party.

BJS—Bhartiya Jan Sangh

S.S.P or SP—Socialist Party.

INC—Indian National Congress

INC(O) Indian National Congress (Old)

HMS—Hindu Maha Sabha

C—Congress

JS—Jan Sangh

I—Independent

Source—Records of the Chief electoral Office, Delhi.

TABLE 7·401—*Parliamentary Constituencies, 1966*

Name of the Constituency	Description the Area Covered	Whether Reserved for S.C./S.T. or Unreserved seat	Population Characteristics			
			Total	Rural	Urban	Scheduled Caste
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. New Delhi . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	385,491	..	385,491	5,225
2. South Delhi . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	369,292	..	369,292	34,248
3. Outer Delhi . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	379,041	331,231	47,810	72,176
4. East Delhi . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	371,911	39,108	332,803	35,297
5. Chandni Chowk . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	379,798	..	379,798	19,744
6. Delhi Sadar . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	U.R.	384,046	..	384,046	43,074
7. Karol Bagh . . .	Refer to the Notification on the Subject	R(S.C.)	389,033	..	389,033	84,791

[U.R.—Unreserved; R (S.C) Reserved for S.C.]
Source :—Chief Electoral officer, Delhi.

TABLE 7·402—*Analysis of voting behaviour with reference to Parties in Parliamentray Constituency*

Name of the Constituency	Reserved SC/ST or Unreserved Seat	Particulars of candidates and votes polled during election in 1967			1971		
		Name	Whether SC/ST	Party votes polled	Name	Whether SC/ST	Party voted polled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. New Delhi	Unreserved	1. Sh. M.L. Sondhi	.. BJS	82,173	1. Smt. Mukul Banerji	.. Cong. led by J. Ram	81,867
		2. Sh. M. C. Khanna	.. INC	57,313	2. Sh. M. L. Sondhi	.. BJS	37,334
		3. Sh. D. Singh	.. IND	2,668	3. Sh. S. Madhu-sudhan	.. IND	5,108
		4. Sh. S.A.K. Dar	.. IND	2,439	4. Sh Parkash Chand	.. IND	460
		5. Sh. R. Dass	.. IND	2,074	5. Sh. Brij Mohan Toofan	.. IND	422
		6. Sh. R. Singh	.. IND	1,199	6. Sh. Barhm Jeet	.. IND	315
		7. Sh. J. Singh	.. IND	493	7. Sh. Krishan Kumar	.. IND	288
					8. Sh. Mohinder Singh Chhabra	.. IND	338
					9. Sh. Shyam Singh Rawat	.. IND	200
					10. Sh. K.G. Kapoor	.. IND	176
					11. Sh. Narotam Singh Bindra	.. IND	174
					12. Sh.S. Sampath	.. IND	166
					13. Sh. Gurdas Singh	.. IND	153
					14. Sh. Sital A.K. Dar	.. IND	139
					15. Sh. Prem Chand	.. IND	125

TABLE 7·402—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. South Delhi.	Unreserved	1. Sh. B. Madhok	.. BJS	10,56,11	1. Sh. Shashi Bhushan	..	Cong. led by J. Ram 1,68,406
		2. Sh. R. Singh	.. INC	69,290	2. Sh. Balraj Madhok	..	BJS 96,816
		3. Sh. D. Riyo	.. RPI	6,814	3. Sh. G.V. Satyanayana	..	IND 1,273
		4. Sh. S.C. Saxena	.. IND	3,103	4. Sh. Kali Ram	..	IND 886
		5. Sh. B. Singh	.. IND	2,554	5. Sh. Ram Mohan Dubbey	..	PSP 766
		6. Sh. T. Raj	.. IND	2,231	Sh. Inder Sen	..	HMS 545
		9. Sh. H.L. Saxena	.. IND	980	7. Sh. Soam Dutt Joshi	..	IND 533
		8. Sh. C. Ram	.. IND	942	8. Sh. Ghansham Sharma Shastri	..	IND 411
		9. Sh. D. Singh	.. IND	922	9. Sh. Khushvinder Singh Bains	..	IND 325
		10. Sh. B. Singh	.. SSP	770			
		11. Sh. A. Singh	.. IND	511			
3. Outer Delhi	Unreserved	1. Sh. B. Parkash	.. INC	67,017	1. Sh. Dalip Singh	..	Cong. led by J. Ram 1,42,222
		2. Sh. M. Singh	.. BJS	57,794	2. Sh. Mir Singh	..	BJS 29,920
		3. Sh. C.K. Nair	.. IND	21,526	3. Sh. Trilok Chand Sharma.	..	BKD 25,227
		4. Sh. R. Phool	.. RPI	9,322	4. Smt. Satya Sharma	..	Cong. led by Nijlingapa 10,707
		5. Sh. G. Singh	.. IND	5,869	5. Sh. Jai Narain Mathur.	..	IND 1,455
		6. Sh. S.L. Gaur	.. IND	2,777	6. Sh. Ganpat Ram	..	forward Block 1,367
					7. Sh. Shyam Lal Gaur.	..	RPI 1,379
					8. Sh. Bhagwan Singh.	..	Vishal Haryana 1,331
					9. Sh. Mehar Chand	..	SSP 907
					10 Sh. Munshi Ram	..	IND 693
4. East Delhi.	Unreserved	1. Sh. H. Devgun	.. BJS	83,261	1. Sh. H.K. L.Bhagat		Cong led by J. Ram 1,46,632
		2. Sh. B.Mohan	.. INC	77,645	2. Sh. Hardyal Deggun		BJS 72,382
		3. Sh. V.N. Kaushik	.. RPI	9,855	3. Sh. Fateh Singh		Cong. led by Nijlingapa 5,717
					4. Sh. Kishan Singh		IND 1,673
					5. Sh. Keshav Dev		SWA 1,279
					6. Sh. Abdul Jabbar		IND 1,002
5. Chandni Chowk	Unreserved	1. Sh. R. Gopal	.. BJS	58,928	1. Smt. Subhara Joshi	..	Cons. led by J. Ram. 88,907
		2. Sh. S. Nath	.. INC	41,778	2. Sh. Ram Gopal Shalwale.	..	BJS 43,684
		3. Sh. A. Bahadur	.. IND	21,605	3. Sh. Partap Singh		Cong. led by Nijlingappa, 2,454
		4. Sh. C.S. Chauhan	.. RPI	6,048	4. Sh. Imdad Sabri	..	IND 1,975
		5. Sh. M. Abdullah	.. IND	2,008	5. Sh. Sarnwal Dass Gupta.	..	SSP 498
		6. Sh. S. Dass	.. SSP	1,495	6. Sh. Zulfiqar Ali	..	IND 292
		7. Sh. S. Ram	.. IND	926	7. Sh. M. Moruddin	..	VHP 220
		8. Sh. B. Singh	.. IND	719	8. Sh. Balwant Singh	..	IND 174
		9. Sh. R.N. Kalia	.. IND	279	9. Sh. Phool Chand	..	IND 167
					10. Sh. Puran Lal Lakhanpal.	..	IND 124
					11. Sh. Matu Ram	..	IND 105

TABLE 7·402—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
6. Delhi Sadar	Unreserved	1. Sh. K.L. Gupta	..	BJS	73,801	1. Sh. Amar Nath Chawla.	..	Cong. led by J.Ram	98,108
		2. Sh. A.N. Chawla	..	INC	64,096	2. Sh. Kanwal Lal Gupta.	..	BJS	55,305
		3. Sh. K. Maurya	..	RPI	12,765	3. Sh. F.R. Khan	..	IND	2,031
		4. Sh. H.S. Kanwal	..	IND	2,714	4. Sh. Chuni Lal	..	Cong. led by Nijlingappa	1,096
		5. Sh. J. Rehman	..	IND	1,851	5. Sh. Ali Mahammad	..	IND	368
7. Karol Bagh	Reserved	W. Sh. R.S. Vidyrathi	SC	BJS	62,292	1. Sh. Sohan Lal	SC	Cong. led by J. Ram	1,09,531
		2. Sh. N. Prabhakar	SC	INC	57,798	2. Sh. Ram Sarup Vidyarthi.	SC	BJS	48,351
		3. Sh. G.R. Nirwan	SC	RPI	18,902	3. Sh. Dhani Ram	SC	Cong. led by Nijlingappa	1,425
		4. Sh. R.K. Jajoria	SC	IND	14,972	4. Sh. Gurdit Singh Tung.	SC	IND	540
		5. Sh. D. Ram	SC	IND	1,031	5. Sh. Ganga Ram Nirwan.	SC	IND	513
						6. Sh. Panna Lal	SC	RPI	388
						7. Sh. Ganpal Lal	SC	IND	343
						8. Sh. Gur Prasad	SC	IND	268

NOTE :—Information regarding 1962 election is reported to be not available.
Source :—Chief Electoral Office, Delhi.

Fly-Leaf

Delhi U.T. consists of two tehsils namely Delhi and Mehrauli. The entire rural area of Delhi comprises of 258 villages out of which 15 are uninhabited. In Delhi tehsil, there are 156 villages out of which 146 are inhabited and 10 are uninhabited. Out of 102 villages of Mehrauli Tehsil, 5 villages are depopulated.

The data in these tables have been presented upto tehsil-level. The data depict the distribution of villages with reference to area (in hectares), educational facilities, electric supply and transport facilities. The information is also presented according to land use pattern in terms of area under forest, area available for cultivation (irrigated & un-irrigated), cultivable waste and area not available for cultivation.

Distribution of villages by select demographic characteristics such as population, householdes per census house and workers according to three sectors of economy as per distance range of the villages from the nearest town, is also shown.

Average size of the village by distance range from the nearest town by size class is also presented. The distribution of villages is based on the size-class of population having servicing institutions viz, Post Offices, Post & Telegraph offices, Telephone connections and medical institutions nd also some demographic characteristics like female per 1,000 males, per cent literacy and percentage of workers.

These tables also show the distribution of villages by number of hamlets, percentage of scheduled caste population, density of population per hectare and by percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated area.

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

TABLE 1—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE WITH REFERENCE TO AREA (IN HECTARES)

Area (in Hectares)	Number of Villages		
	Delhi Rural (Total)	Delhi Tehsil	Mehrauli Tehsil
1	2	3	4
10 or less . . .	2	2	..
11—20 . . .	..	..	..
21—40 . . .	2	2	..
41—80 . . .	7	4	3
81—200 . . .	52	28	24
201—500 . . .	110	65	45
501—1000 . . .	62	41	21
1001 & above . .	10	4	6
Unspecified . . .	13	10	3
Total .	258	156	102

VILLAGE DATA—1971 CENSUS

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SELECT AMENITIES, INFRA-STRUCTURE AND LAND USE DATA WITH REFERENCE TO DISTANCE FROM NEAREST TOWN

Unit	Distance from nearest town (kms.)	Villages		No. of Villages having					No. of villages with electric supply
		Total	Having area specified	Primary school	Middle school	Higher Secondary school	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Rural (Total)	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	11	10	8	5	1	..	..	11
	11—15	37	34	27	10	6	..	1	32
	16—20	51	47	44	11	10	1	1	45
	21—50	118	118	107	41	31	..	..	114
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	41	36	16	6	1	..	..	21
	Total	258	245	202	73	49	1	2	223
Delhi Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	11	10	8	5	1	..	..	11
	11—15	31	28	22	8	5	..	1	27
	16—20	24	22	21	4	6	1	..	22
	21—50	62	62	59	23	17	..	..	60
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	28	24	9	1	..	..	..	14
	Total	156	146	119	41	29	1	1	134
Mehrauli Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15	6	6	5	2	1	..	..	5
	16—20	27	25	23	7	4	..	1	23
	21—50	56	56	48	18	14	..	..	54
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	13	12	7	5	1	..	..	7
	Total	102	99	83	32	20	..	1	89

TABLE 2—*contd.*

Unit	Distance from nearest town (kms.)	No. of Villages connected by						Area under (in Hectares)				
		Pucca road	Kutcha road	Pucca road & rail	Kutcha road & rail	Navigable river/ canal	Others	Forest	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste	Not available for cultivation
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Delhi Rural (Total)	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	9	8	1	2	..	..	..	676	433	368	585
	11—15	29	13	5	3	..	..	..	5,277	4,394	2,275	2,368
	16—20	36	18	10	3	..	..	3	7,926	4,356	2,769	3,948
	21—50	103	55	22	9	..	..	11	24,942	13,726	5,419	10,394
	51 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	18	13	4	1	..	..	..	3,283	2,582	1,229	1,622
	Total	195	107	42	18	..	..	14	42,104	25,491	12,060	18,917
Delhi Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	9	8	1	2	..	..	..	676	433	368	585
	11—15	24	12	5	3	..	..	..	4,595	4,117	1,743	1,884
	16—20	16	10	2	1	..	..	3	4,664	1,894	1,115	1,401
	21—50	57	33	10	6	..	..	11	17,964	6,224	2,733	4,036
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	11	10	2	1	..	..	..	1,774	1,698	494	851
	Total	117	73	20	13	..	..	14	29,673	14,366	6,453	8,757
Mehrauli Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	682	277	532	484
	16—20	20	8	8	2	..	..	..	3,262	2,462	1,654	2,547
	21—50	46	22	12	3	..	..	..	6,978	7,502	2,686	6,358
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	1,509	884	735	771
	Total	78	34	22	5	..	..	..	12,431	11,125	5,607	10,160

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TABLE 3—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTANCE RANGE FROM NEAREST TOWN

Unit	Distance range from the nearest town (kms.)	Villages		Population			Average population per village	Households per census House	Females per 1000 males	Average literates per village
		Total	Populated	Total	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Rural (Total)	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	11	11	16,134	9,002	7,132	1,467	1·1	792	474
	11—15	37	36	55,517	30,247	25,270	1,542	1·1	835	589
	16—20	51	48	98,542	54,154	44,388	2,053	1·0	820	744
	21—50	118	115	2,17,135	1,18,243	98,892	1,888	1·1	836	691
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	41	33	31,347	17,778	13,569	950	1·1	763	304
	Total	258	243	4,18,675	2,29,424	1,89,251	1,723	1·1	825	624
Delhi Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	11	11	16,134	9,002	7,132	1,467	1·1	792	474
	11—15	31	30	46,985	25,484	21,501	1,566	1·1	844	589
	16—20	24	23	39,647	21,703	17,944	1,724	1·0	827	660
	21—50	62	61	1,14,491	61,838	52,653	1,877	1·1	851	686
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	28	21	10,814	6,001	4,813	515	1·1	802	140
	Total	156	146	2,28,071	1,24,028	1,04,043	1,562	1·1	839	567
Mehrauli Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15	6	6	8,532	4,763	3,769	1,422	1·2	791	589
	16—20	27	25	58,895	32,451	26,444	2,356	1·0	815	822
	21—50	56	54	102,644	56,405	46,239	1,901	1·1	820	697
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	13	12	20,533	11,777	8,756	1,711	1·0	743	593
	Total	102	97	1,90,604	1,05,396	85,208	1,965	1·1	808	709

TABLE 3—*contd.*

Unit	Distance range from the nearest town (kms.)	Workers				Female Workers			
		Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi Rural (Total)	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	4,678	1,312	1,814	1,552	214	32	144	38
	11—15	13,556	6,074	2,421	5,061	660	345	189	126
	16—20	26,618	7,876	8,075	10,667	1,919	551	855	513
	21—50	56,535	24,081	12,017	20,437	4,205	1,245	2,358	602
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	10,073	3,647	3,053	3,373	886	340	478	68
	Total	1,11,460	42,990	27,380	41,090	7,884	2,513	4,024	1,347
Delhi Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	4,678	1,312	1,814	1,552	214	32	144	38
	11—15	11,508	5,524	2,095	3,889	604	324	181	99
	16—20	9,985	4,462	2,193	3,330	545	303	131	111
	21—50	27,902	13,592	4,898	9,412	1,600	515	789	296
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	3,513	1,265	1,586	662	393	31	352	10
	Total	57,586	26,155	12,586	18,845	3,356	1,205	1,597	554
Mehrauli Tehsil	Below 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15	2,048	550	326	1,172	56	21	8	27
	16—20	16,633	3,414	5,882	7,337	1,374	248	724	402
	21—50	28,633	10,489	7,119	11,025	2,605	730	1,569	306
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	6,560	2,382	1,467	2,711	493	309	126	58
	Total	53,874	16,835	14,794	22,245	4,528	1,308	2,427	793

TABLE 4—AVERAGE SIZE OF VILLAGE BY DISTANCE RANGE FROM TE NEAREST TOWN BY SIZE CLASS

Unit	Size class of nearest town	Distance range from the nearest town (kilometres)	Villages		Total population	Average population per village
			Total	Populated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Rural (Total) . . .	1	Below 3	..	..	..	..
	1	3—5	..	..	..	..
	1	6—10	11	11	16,134	1,466
	1	11—15	37	36	55,517	1,542
	1	16—20	51	48	98,542	2,052
	1	21—50	118	115	2,17,135	1,888
	1	51+	..	..	..	..
	1	Unspecified	41	33	31,347	949
	1	Total	258	243	4,18,675	1,722
Delhi Tehsil	1	Below 3	..	..	..	..
	1	3—5	..	..	..	..
	1	6—10	11	11	16,134	1,466
	1	11—15	31	30	46,985	1,566
	1	16—20	24	23	39,647	1,723
	1	21—50	62	61	1,14,491	1,876
	1	51+	..	..	..	..
	1	Unspecified	28	21	10,814	514
	1	Total	156	146	2,28,071	1,562
Mehrauli Tehsil . . .	1	Below 3	..	..	..	..
	1	3—5	..	..	..	..
	1	6—10	..	..	..	..
	1	11—15	6	6	8,532	1,422
	1	16—20	27	25	58,895	2,355
	1	21—50	56	54	1,02,644	1,900
	1	51+	..	..	..	..
	1	Unspecified	13	12	20,533	1,711
	1	Total	102	97	1,90,604	1,964

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION HAVING SELECT SERVICING INSTITUTIONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Unit	Size class of villages by population	Villages			No. of villages having			Average distance of village from nearest town	Females per 1000 males	Per cent literacy	Percentage workers
		Total	Populated	Post office	Post and telegraph offices	Telephone connection	Medical institutions				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi Rural (Total)	Depopulated	15	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..
	Less than 200	20	20	..	..	..	..	11	664	22	42
	200—499	23	23	..	..	1	3	14	834	28	27
	500—999	53	53	6	..	3	11	20	861	36	23
	1000—1999	79	79	22	1	17	31	21	842	35	26
	2000—4999	60	60	42	3	25	46	21	821	36	27
	5000—9999	6	6	4	1	5	6	15	777	36	31
	10000+	2	2	2	..	2	2	20	805	43	28
	Total	258	243	76	5	53	100	18	825	36	27
Delhi Tehsil	Depopulated	10	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
	Less than 200	12	12	..	..	..	..	7	688	24	43
	200—499	19	19	..	..	1	3	12	860	29	25
	500—999	26	26	1	..	1	7	15	856	36	23
	1000—1999	49	49	15	..	8	18	21	851	36	25
	2000—4999	38	38	30	1	16	28	22	834	37	25
	5000—9999	2	2	1	1	2	2	19	797	37	30
	10000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	156	146	47	2	28	59	17	839	36	25
Mehrauli Tehsil	Depopulated	5	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
	Less than 200	8	8	..	..	..	..	17	634	20	41
	200—499	4	4	..	..	..	..	23	720	23	36
	500—999	27	27	5	..	2	4	25	866	37	24
	1000—1999	30	30	7	1	9	13	21	828	33	28
	2000—4999	22	22	12	2	9	18	20	799	34	29
	5000—9999	4	4	3	..	3	4	12	766	36	31
	10000+	2	2	2	..	2	2	20	805	43	28
	Total	102	97	29	3	25	41	21	808	36	28

TABLE 6—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF HEMLETS AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Unit	Number of hamlets	Villages		Total population	Total scheduled caste	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population
		Total	Populated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Rural (Total)	One	1	1	1,618	667	41·22
	2—3	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	..	..	..	..	..
	6—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..
	20+	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	257	242	4,17,057	1,04,332	25·02
	Total	258	243	4,18,675	1,04,999	25·08
Delhi Teshsil	One	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	..	..	..	..	..
	6—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..
	20+	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	156	146	2,28,071	52,466	23·00
	Total	156	146	2,28,071	52,466	23·00
Mehrauli Tehsil	One	1	1	1,618	667	41·22
	2—3	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	..	..	..	..	..
	6—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..
	20+	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	101	96	1,88,986	51,866	27·44
	Total	102	97	1,90,604	52,533	27·56

TABLE 7—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY OF POPULATION PER HECTARE

Unit	Density of population per hectare	Total villages	Total distance	Average distance of each village from nearest town
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Rural (Total)	Depopulated	15	146	10
	0·1—3·4	117	2,238	19
	3·5—5·4	67	1,467	22
	5·5—10·4	35	639	18
	10·5—20·4	5	75	15
	20·5—30·4	3	38	13
	30·5—50·4	3	27	9
	50·5+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	13	119	9
	Total	258	4,749	18
Delhi Tehsil	Depopulated	10	54	5
	0·1—3·4	72	1,243	17
	3·5—5·4	41	895	22
	5·5—10·4	20	322	16
	10·5—20·4	2	10	5
	20·5—30·4	..	..	..
	30·5—50·4	1	8	8
	50·5+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	10	81	8
	Total	156	2,613	17
Mehrauli Tehsil	Depopulated	5	92	18
	0·1—3·4	45	995	22
	3·5—5·4	26	572	22
	5·5—10·4	15	317	21
	10·5—20·4	3	65	22
	20·5—30·4	3	38	13
	30·5—50·4	2	19	10
	50·5+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	3	38	13
	Total	102	2,136	21

TABLE 8—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

State/District/ Tehsil	Percentage to total population	Scheduled castes				Scheduled tribes			
		Villages		Total		Villages		Total	
		Total	Having area	Area (in hectares)	General population	Total	Having area specified	Area (in hectares)	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi UT . .	Depopulated	15	15	1,976	..	15	15	1,976	..
	Nil	18	15	2,671	5,255	243	230	98,309	4,18,675
	0·1—10·4	27	26	9,048	28,605	..	..	..	..
	10·5—25·4	112	109	53,328	2,09,712	..	..	..	..
	25·5—50·4	74	68	29,901	1,53,692	..	..	..	..
	50·5—75·4	8	8	2,031	20,790	..	..	..	..
	75·5 & above	4	4	1,330	621	..	..	..	..
	Total	258	245	1,00,285	4,18,675	258	245	1,00,285	4,18,675
Delhi Tehsil	Depopulated	10	10	1,213	..	10	10	1 ,213	..
	Nil.	13	10	1,508	2,802	146	136	58,051	2,28,071
	0·1—10·4	19	19	6,110	21,163	..	..	..	..
	10·5—25·4	67	66	33,573	1,21,932	..	..	..	..
	25·5—50·4	42	36	15,307	76,720	..	..	..	..
	50·5—75·4	2	2	684	4,977	..	..	..	..
	75·5 & above	3	3	869	477	..	..	..	..
	Total	156	146	59,264	2,28,071	156	146	59,264	2,28,071
Mehrauli Tehsil .	Depopulated	5	5	763	..	5	5	763	..
	Nil.	5	5	1,163	2,453	97	94	40,258	1,90,604
	0·1—10·4	8	7	2,938	7,442	..	..	..	..
	10·5—25·4	45	43	19,755	87,780	..	..	..	..
	25·5—50·4	32	32	14,594	76,972	..	..	..	..
	50·5—75·4	6	6	1,374	15,813	..	..	..	..
	75·5 & above	1	1	461	144	..	..	..	..
	Total	102	99	41,021	1,90,604	102	99	41,021	1,90,604

TABLE 9—VILLAGES BY PERCENTAGE OR IRRIGATED AREA TO TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER HECTARE

Unit	Density of population per hectare	Number of villages where irrigated area to total cultivated area (in percent) is					
		10 or less	11—24	25—49	50—74	75 & above	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Rural (Total)	Depopulated	4	1	2	2	1	5
	0·1—3·4	7	12	34	42	17	5
	3·5—5·4	1	3	20	28	15	..
	5·5—10·4	1	3	10	13	8	..
	10·5—20·4	..	..	2	3	..	..
	20·5—30·4	..	2	..	1	..	..
	30·5—50·4	..	1	1	..	1	..
	50·5+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Total	13	22	69	89	42	23
Delhi Tehsil	Depopulated	2	1	..	1	1	5
	0·1—3·4	5	7	15	29	15	1
	3·5—5·4	..	1	9	13	13	..
	5·5—10·4	1	..	5	8	6	..
	10·5—20·4	..	..	1	1	..	..
	20·5—30·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30·5—50·4	..	..	..	..	1	..
	50·5+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Total	8	9	30	57	36	16
Mehrauli Tehsil	Depopulated	2	..	2	1	..	..
	0·1—3·4	2	5	19	13	2	4
	3·5—5·4	1	2	11	10	2	..
	5·5—10·4	..	3	5	5	2	..
	10·5—20·4	..	..	1	2	..	..
	20·5—30·4	..	2	..	1	..	..
	30·5—50·4	..	1	1	..	..	..
	50·5+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total	5	13	39	32	6	7

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TABLE 10—VILLAGES BY PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY HAVING AND NOT HAVING TELEPHONE WITH REFERENCE TO NEAREST TOWN

State/District/Tehsil	Percentage literacy	Total No. of villages	Numbef of villages having and not having telephone with reference to neares town at a distance																		Total Not having telephone
			Below 3 kms.		3—5 kms.		6—10 kms.		11—5 kms.		16—20 kms.		21—50 kms.		51 & above kms.		Un-specified				
			Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		
Delhi U.T.	Depopulated	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8	15		
	0·1—5·4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5		
	5·5—9·4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3		
	9·5—19·4	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	1	4	..	..	1	5	157		
	19·5—49·4	204	..	..	..	..	1	8	7	24	13	29	23	82	..	..	3	14	15		
	49·5 & above	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	2	10		
	Total	258	..	..	..	..	2	9	7	30	13	38	26	92	..	..	5	36	205		
Delhi Tehsil . .	Depopulated	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	10		
	0·1—5·4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2		
	5·5—9·4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2		
	9·5—19·4	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	7		
	19·5—49·4	124	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	22	7	13	12	48	..	..	1	8	99		
	49·5 & above	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	8		
	Total	156	..	..	..	..	2	9	4	27	7	17	12	50	..	..	3	25	128		
Mehrauli Tehsil . .	Depopulated	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	5		
	0·1—5·4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3		
	5·5—9·4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
	9·5—19·4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	1	8		
	19·5—49·4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	16	11	34	..	..	2	6	58		
	49·5 & above	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2		
	Total	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	21	14	42	..	..	2	11	77		

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