CHAPTER XIII

ECONOMIC (DEVELOPMENTAL) SERVICES

In Chapter XI of this study an effort was made to analyse and evaluate the performance of General (administrative) Services of the Chandigarh administration, whereas Chapter XII was an attempt to deal with the Social (Developmental) Services. In this chapter the performance of Economic (developmental) Services is sought to be analysed and assessed. The departments and offices of Chandigarh administration covered under these services are agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and poultry project, dairy and milk-supply, forests, industries, industrial education and training of craftsmen, labour organization, transport undertaking and Public Works.

13.1 Department of Agriculture

Chandigarh union territory is predominantly an urban territory with 90.5% of its population living in urban area.\(^1\) Rural based activities like agriculture, therefore, naturally have only secondary importance in the administration and budgetary provisions of the union territory. The position with regard to revenue expenditure for different schemes of this department, including fisheries, during the period

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\(^1\) Census of India, 1971, Series 25, Chandigarh, op.cit., p.(11)
1968-1974 is as given in Table No.13-1 below:

**Table No.13-1**

**Department of Agriculture**

(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Superintendence</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture—demonstration and propaganda</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grants-in-aid to agriculture university</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.34</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.94</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.19</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.88</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease over the previous year

- 0.49  +0.11  +0.25  -0.31  +0.02

Percent increase or decrease

- +36.57%  +5.79%  +12.89%  -14.16%  +1.06%

Percent increase during the period 1968-1974 = 41.79%

Average annual increase for the period (5 years) = 8.36%

Increase during the period 1968-1974 in revenue expenditure has been 41.79% and the average annual increase
for the period came up to 8.36%. With the annual growth rate of population of Chandigarh worked out to 11.46% on the basis of the decennial growth rate of 114.59% during the period 1961-71, the increase of expenditure on agricultural schemes was lesser by 3.10% to the population growth rate. This, thus, indicates the higher population growth in the urban sector and also the secondary place being occupied in the union territory by rural based schemes and works.

**Progress Reports:**

Under the head 'agriculture production' an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allocated during the IV plan. Demonstrations were planned to be given to the farmers in their fields to acquaint them with the latest agricultural practices and plant protection equipment.

An amount of Rupees 3.00 lakh was provided during the plan period under the sub-head 'minor irrigation'. Actual expenditure during the plan, however, was in the amount of Rs. 3.30 lakh. Loans were given to 45 landowners for the installation of shallow tube-wells so as to ensure regular irrigation. Two deep tube wells were installed in the sub-mountain area where the farmers, due to deep underground water, could not afford to go in for such tube wells themselves. The year-wise expenditure on these schemes has been as under:

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2 Census of India 1971, Series 25, Chandigarh, op. cit., p(ii)
**Statement : 13-2**

(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>IV Plan outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor irrigation</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The administration reduced the ceiling for eligibility from 20 acres to 10 acres to make more farmers eligible for tractor loans. This was done to benefit the small farmers.

The physical targets achieved with the assistance of this department after the formation of the union territory are as given below:

**Statement : 13-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>1966-67</th>
<th>1973-74</th>
<th>Per cent growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of tractors:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>more than 40</td>
<td>1,333%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of tube wells:</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>350%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fertilizer (figures not available)</td>
<td>time increase</td>
<td>300%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4. Department of Chandigarh since April 1, 1969, a monograph, p.12
**Fisheries:** Sukhna Lake is being developed as a big fishing reservoir. A string of hatchery tanks have been built behind the lake dam and fingerlings are raised both for the lake and for rural ponds. It is proposed to exploit fish from the lake on a commercial basis. Presently angling facilities are available only as a hobby or a sport on a nominal daily fee.  

**Home Minister’s Advisory Committee**

In the Home Minister’s Advisory Committee, members made a demand for loans to the farmers under the marginal farmers scheme. But the Home Secretary informed the committee that these loans could not be given earlier because the state co-operative bank in Chandigarh was not functioning, and now the Government of India had expressed their inability to allot a project for U.T., Chandigarh.  

On the demand for assistance by the Chandigarh Administration to the residents for the maintenance of kitchen gardens in their houses, the C.C. informed the committee that necessary assistance was being provided to the members of the kitchen garden society. The administration had made staff available to the society to enable it to give technical assistance to the members. The membership of the society had increased to 600 and about 50 persons were on the waiting list.

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5 Material for inclusion in Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs, 1969-70, p. 6

6 Statement showing the decision taken in the meeting held on 24.3.1973, Item No. 3, p. 2(ii).

7 Meeting VI, 5.12.70, Item No. 23, p. 65.
Thus from the allocation of funds and the attention paid by the administration to the requirements and demands of this sector, it is evident that agriculture and allied rural activities have only secondary importance in the predominantly urban union territory. Yet 1333% increase in the number of tractors and 350% increase in the number of tube-wells with the progressive farmers of the territory, besides trebled increase in the consumption of fertilizer during the last 7 years are indicators of phenomenal progress made in this sector.

13.2 Animal Husbandry and Poultry Project

Financial Provision

The veterinary unit of the animal husbandry department has two hospitals, a disease diagnostic laboratory, and a dog clinic functioning under its control. The disease diagnostic laboratory was set up in the year 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 3.79 lakh for facilitating deeper diagnosis of diseases of animals for which there were no arrangements earlier. In the dog clinic there are arrangements for admitting six pets as indoor patients. The new building of the dog clinic in Sector 22, constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.34 lakhs, was commissioned in the year 1972-73.8

Since the Civil Veterinary Hospital in Sector 25 is at a long distance from the residential area, two houses have been built for staff in the hospital to ensure medical aid to the farmers' animals at odd hours. The expenditure incurred on the construction of these houses has been Rs.0.40 at lakh. The service in the hospitals has been streamlined and 16,591 animals were treated in the year 1969-70 alone.\(^9\)

Schemes pertaining to the poultry department are also covered within the general head - 'Animal Husbandry'. The following table No. 13-4 illustrates the revenue expenditure on this head during the period 1969-1974:

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\(^9\) Material in respect of the Union Territory of Chandigarh for inclusion in the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1969-70, p.6.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Breeding operations</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subordinate establishment</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Director Poultry Project</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>12.17</td>
<td>11.72</td>
<td>7.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Diagnostic laboratory</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Broiler Farm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.39</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.01</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.69</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease over the previous year:

- Breeding operations: +0.83, +3.24, +5.38, +1.68, (-)7.06
- Subordinate establishment: +14.9%, +50.7%, +55.9%, +11.2%, (-)42.3%
- Director Poultry Project: +14.9%, +50.7%, +55.9%, +11.2%, (-)42.3%
- Diagnostic laboratory: +0.83, +3.24, +5.38, +1.68, (-)7.06
- Broiler Farm: +0.83, +3.24, +5.38, +1.68, (-)7.06

Percent increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = 73.2%

Average annual increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = 14.64%
Total increase in revenue expenditure during the period 1968-69 to 1973-74 was 73.2%, i.e. an average annual increase of 14.64%. In the context of annual population growth of 11.46% in Chandigarh during the period the annual increase in revenue expenditure assures a reasonable attention of the administration towards this development department, if not some spectacular growth.

**Progress Reports:** Fourth Five-Year plan outlay and expenditure on schemes under head 'animal husbandry' are as given below—

**Statement: 13-5**

(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Fourth plan outlay</th>
<th>Total IV Plan expenditure (1969-74)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>115.34</td>
<td>3.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poultry Project:** The poultry project consists of
(a) two egg-hatching units of 50,000 egg capacity each, one of which has been donated by the F.A.O. of the United Nations; (b) dressing plant; (c) an imported egg-finder; cold-storage for eggs and meat; and (e) several breeding sheds.

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10 Census of India, 1971, Series 25, Chandigarh, p.(ii)
Statement 13-6 reveals that the total number of birds hatched, sexed and processed during the period 1968-69 to 1971-72 was 6,048,393; 1,31,045,170,683, respectively and the total income from the poultry project was Rs. 13,77,772/84 during the same period, as given below:
### Statement: 13-611

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of birds hatched</th>
<th>No. of day-old sexed pullets</th>
<th>Income from 2 &amp; 3</th>
<th>No. of birds processed</th>
<th>Sale proceeds</th>
<th>Total income (col.4+6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>1,45,077</td>
<td>80,170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969 (1.1.69 to 30.11.69)</td>
<td>1,71,806</td>
<td>50,875</td>
<td>Rs.2,87,808</td>
<td>14,603</td>
<td>Rs. 95,796/-</td>
<td>Rs. 3,83,604/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971 (1.1.71 to 30.11.71)</td>
<td>1,59,308</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rs.2,82,426/91</td>
<td>84,436</td>
<td>Rs.2,12,709/53</td>
<td>Rs.4,95,136/44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972 (1.1.72 to 31.10.72)</td>
<td>1,32,644</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rs.98,755/63</td>
<td>71,644</td>
<td>Rs.4,00,225/77</td>
<td>Rs.4,98,981/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,04,835</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,31,045</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs.6,68,990/54</strong></td>
<td><strong>170,683</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs.7,08,731/30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs.13,77,7721/84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures for the years 1970 and 1973 and those pertaining to the spaces left blank were not available.

11 Based on the material for annual reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs - 1965-69, 69-70, 71-72.
Home Minister's Advisory Committee:

The faulty functioning of the poultry project was usefully and successfully highlighted by the non-official members of the HMAG. The failure to utilise the chicken-dressing plant to its optimum capacity, the low weight of the birds and lack of rationalisation of the price of birds were also discussed and the administration was made to give an undertaking to make the project a self-supporting and viable unit. \(^{12}\)

As stated earlier, Chandigarh being predominantly an urban territory, the village-based activities receive only peripheral interest both of the administration and of the non-official members of the advisory committees. Faulty functioning of the poultry project, however, was a subject of discussion and useful assurances from the side of administration.

Dairy and Milk Supply: Under the existing arrangement, the milk project, Chandigarh managed by the Punjab Dairy development corporation, is partially meeting the requirements of fluid milk, of the residents of Chandigarh by distributing over 35,000 litres of milk per day.

It was expected that the total requirement of Chandigarh would increase to one lakh litres of milk per day by the end of the plan. Chandigarh administration, therefore, advanced an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh to the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation for the replacement of a bottling line in the

\(^{12}\) Statement showing the decisions taken, and the follow-up action taken thereon, in the meeting held on 24.3.1973 item No.2, pp1-2(ii).
milk plant at Chandigarh so as to ensure better milk supply to the city. The detail is as given below:

**Statement 13-7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy &amp; Milk Supply</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Opinion:**

Unsatisfactory functioning of the milk-supply scheme was a target of scathing criticism both in the local press and the advisory committees. The special correspondent of the Tribune listed a number of poor civic amenities in Chandigarh. About the milk-supply he stated that there was hardly a single consumer of the milk-supply project who did not complain of the sub-standard and unhygienic conditions of the milk which often turned sour on boiling. Referring to the statement of the Chief Commissioner on 8.9.69, a letter to the editor, Tribune contended that the C.C. had held out no definite promise to effect improvements in the present unsatisfactory arrangements for milk-supply which needed much improvement.

**Home Minister's Advisory Committee:**

In the Home Minister's Advisory Committee also members

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13 Note on Planned Growth of Chandigarh, *op. cit.*, p.22
14 The Tribune (Daily), Chandigarh, 5.9.69, 'Poor Civic Amenities in Chandigarh.'
15 The Tribune (Daily), 12.9.69, Letters to the Editor.
wanted that since the quality of milk in Chandigarh was not
good and prices were also high, about 300 tons of milk-powder
be supplied to Chandigarh. The Chairman also wanted the
efforts to improve the quality of milk. The Chief Commissioner
informed the members that 200 tons of imported milk-powder
had recently been supplied to Chandigarh administration and it
was hoped that the quality will improve.16

The representative of the department of agriculture
explained in another meeting that the quality of milk
supplied at Chandigarh was practically the same as the quality
of milk supplied at Delhi. The Chief Commissioner informed
that the Planning Commission were considering a proposal for
making suitable financial provision for the expansion of the
existing facilities. The chairman also observed that the
specific complaints could be looked into.17

In order to improve the milk-supply situation in
Chandigarh, the Member of Parliament from Chandigarh stated
that people should be encouraged to set-up dairies. The Home
Secretary, Chandigarh stated that the administration would
consider the possibility of giving loans to the villagers for
purchasing buffaloes. He stated that two co-operative societies
had been formed for setting up dairies and a loan of Rs. 1,300/-
per buffalo would be given. Only 25% of the cost of each buffalo
would be paid by the beneficiary. He further mentioned that
the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation had agreed to provide

16 Meeting IV 15.11.69, item No. 18, p. 32.
17 Meeting VI, 5.12.70, item No. 10, pp. 53-59.
services to the areas of the U.T. to be served by these co-operatives. The minister commended this scheme.\textsuperscript{18}

Milk-supply having a direct bearing on the daily life of the common man, like the water-supply, electricity and sanitation, has attracted good deal of attention of the press, the citizens and the advisory committees in pointing out the defects and making the administration to remove the defects and come forward with necessary clarifications.

13.3 Department of Forests

Chandigarh is primarily an urban territory. Though the total area under the forests in the union territory is 26.6\textsuperscript{19}, yet these forests do not grow the trees of very superior quality, useful for building and industrial purposes. The main functions of this department are, thus, confined to the limited responsibility of preventing silting in the catchment area of Sukhna Lake and uncovering the valleys of the surrounding streams with vegetation to check soil-erosion.

Financial Provisions:

Budgetary provisions for this department during the period 1968-1974 are given in table No.13-8 below:

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Year} & \textbf{Budgetary Provision} & \\
\hline
1968 & & \\
1969 & & \\
1970 & & \\
1971 & & \\
1972 & & \\
1973 & & \\
1974 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{18} Meeting held on 24.3.73, item No.5,p.2(ii)

\textsuperscript{19} Administrative Organisation of Union Territories, Agenda for the meeting with the administrators and Chief ministers of Union Territories, Section II, para 3(Planning and Financial Administration), Delhi, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, May 21, 1969.
Table No.13-8
(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Increase or Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over the previous year.</td>
<td>- +0.29 -0.38 +0.10 +0.14 +0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual increase for the period 1968-1974</td>
<td>= + 4.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table reveals that the total increase in the revenue expenditure during the period 1968-74 was + 4.9% whereas the annual average increase during this period was + 0.98%. This marginal increase in revenue expenditure may be explained on the basis of the limited responsibility of this department, as mentioned earlier. Secondly, there are no forest-based industries in the union territory. Thus, the establishment charges of this department, naturally did not show any significant increase. A few schemes, however, were implemented under the Fourth Five-year Plan programmes, a mention to which has been made in the following part.

Progress Reports:

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh was made during the IV plan period on plantation over an area of 250 acres in Sukhna stream catchment and along the stream beds so as to provide cover around Chandigarh and also to prevent silting by erosion of soil in Shiwalik hills. The present rate of silting in
Sukhna lake, on an average, is estimated to be about one foot per year. A serious effort is needed to achieve the objective of afforestation on the barren denuded hills, covering the valleys with vegetation and checking soil erosion. This also involves measures in consultation with the bordering states, because an area of about 2,000 acres, which drains into the lake and is exposed to soil erosion, belongs to the States of Punjab and Haryana. Another scheme proposed to be taken up by this department is the setting-up of a sanctuary for wild life in the Sukhna stream catchment area.

To provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed people of the rural area, the Chandigarh administration started a labour-oriented scheme known as 'crash scheme for rural employment' during the year 1971-72. A sum of Rs. 10,40,000/- was provided by the government of India for the purpose. The following works were taken in hand:

(i) Afforestation and soil conservation measures in Sukhna lake catchment.

(ii) Improvement of village sanitation, pavement of streets, digging of drains and village ponds etc.

(iii) Construction of link roads, canalisation of Sukhna stream, diversion of 'Kansil' stream into 'Nepli' stream and development of off-shore areas of Sukhna lake etc.

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20 Note on planned growth of Chandigarh - Our achievements and intentions, pp:19-20.

21 Ibid., p.20.
About one thousand persons were employed for the execution of the work. The 'crash programme' remained the most important feature of the department. Double assets are being created under this scheme which fit in the development plan of the territory. Soil conservation work in Sukhna lake catchment has great bearing on the life of the lake and simultaneously the scheme had generated employment to the extent of 1,41,000 mandays upto 25.11.72.

This department did not attract much attention of the public, the local press and the members of the advisory committees. A related issue pertaining to the discrepancy in the awards of compensation for trees standing on the acquired lands was raised by the non-official members of the HMAC. The payment of compensation was pending on account of this official discrepancy to the affected people. A senior officer from the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture was, therefore, deputed to look into the matter. Similarly, the administration was moved for growing grass and quick growing trees to stall the soil-erosion, in another meeting of the above committee.

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24 Meeting III,21.2.69,item No.4,p.20.
25 Statement showing the decision taken in the meeting held on 24.3.1973,item No.6,pps2-3(11)
13.4 Department of Industries

Although Chandigarh is primarily an administrative town, the industrial area forms an important limb in the plan of the city. Spread over 580 acres of land²⁶ the area had 200 plots in the original plan. One hundred and ninety more plots have now been created.

Financial Provisions:

Revenue expenditure on the department of Industries during the period 1968-74 is given in table No. 13-9 below:

Table No. 13-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease: Over the previous year

- +0.29 +0.13 -0.01 +0.17 -0.01
- +72.5% +18.8% -1.2% +21% -1.02%

Per cent increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +142.5%
Average annual increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +28.5%

The table indicates that the total revenue expenditure on industries increased from Rs. 0.40 lakh in 1968-69 to Rs. 0.97 lakh in 1973-74, an increase of 142.5% during the period, giving thereby an average annual increase of 28.5%.

Put besides the annual growth rate of 11.46% in the
population of Chandigarh\textsuperscript{27} during this period, the 28.5% annual increase in the revenue expenditure on this department shows about two and a half time higher allocation on this important sector of the \textit{maxim} economic life of the community.

\textbf{Progress Reports:}

The progress made in the industrial sector during the IV plan period may be seen as given in table No. 13-10 below:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
\hline
Year & Loans advanced under State aid to industries & No. of new units registered during the year & No. of workers employed & Total annual Foreign exchange of industrial goods export of industrial goods \\
\hline
1968-69 & 32 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 4.60}} & - & - & - \\
1969-70 & 22 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 4.50}} & 50 & 3,500 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 700.00}} & - \\
1970-71 & 89 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 10.00}} & 50 & 5,000 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 900.00}} & - \\
1971-72 & 71 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 3.85}} & 45 & 6,500 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 950.00}} & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 40.00}} \\
1972-73 & 45+55 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 8.10}} & 81 & 7,000 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 1000.00}} & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 30.00}} \\
1973-74 & 72 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 8.00}} & - & 9,000 & \textbf{\texttt{Rs. 1100.00}} & (approximately) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{27} \textit{Census of India, 1971, Series 25, Chandigarh, op. cit., p. (ii)}

\textsuperscript{28} Based on the material for inclusion in the annual reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the years 1968-69 (p. 2), 1969-70 (p. 2), 1971-72 (pp. 1-2), 1972-73 (pp. 1-2).
In 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 4,60,000/- was advanced to 32 parties as loan under the State Aid to Industries Act of 1935. The number of such parties has gradually increased over the years and a total amount of over Rs. 39,00 lakh has been advanced under the scheme. Loans were also advanced to 55 poultry farmers for encouraging poultry breeding. The number of workers employed in these industries was 3,500 in the year 1969. The number increased to 5,000 in 1970-71 giving a per cent increase of 43. The increase in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 30%, 7% and 28% respectively over the previous years. Seven large-scale and 30 small-scale industries were functioning in Chandigarh, which number increased to 40 in 1972-73.

Total production of industrial goods also showed a gradual increase over the years. From a total production worth of Rs. 700.00 lakh in 1969-70, it has gone up to Rs. 1100.00 lakh (approximately) in 1973-74, an increase of 57%. During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 goods worth Rs. 40 lakh and 30 lakh respectively were exported to U.S.A., Australia, England, Bulgaria and Middle-East countries. Necessary assistance is provided to the industrialists in getting import licences and to procure scarce raw materials.

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29 Note on planned growth of Chandigarh - Our intentions and achievements, p.3.

30 Ibid.

31 Material for annual reports, op.cit.
and machinery on hire-purchase basis. Facilities are also given in the allotment of industrial plots at concessional rates, as also in the supply of power. In 1971-72 the department recommended five small scale industrial units for purchase of machinery worth Rs. 1,47,685/- on hire-purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation limited. In 1972-73 two other units got Rs. 4,83,470/- for the purpose.

To assist the unemployed engineers and other educated persons the following schemes were implemented:

(a) Re-orientation programme of training in industries, run in collaboration with the Direction Board of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur, according to which graduate engineers and diploma-holders are paid Rs. 450/- and Rs. 250/- respectively.

(b) Grant-in-aid to technical engineers for setting up small industries, under which a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was provided to benefit 4-5 engineers.

(c) Setting up of industrial estate for engineers, a centrally sponsored scheme, with annual outlay of Rs. 2 lakh, under which a miniature industrial estate consisting of 5-6 sheds was proposed to be constructed.

32 Material for annual report, op. cit., (1968-69) p.4
33 Material for annual report, op. cit., 1971-72, p.4
34 Material for annual report, 1972-73, op. cit., p.5.
An amount of Rs. 5.0 lakh was invested in the share capital of Delhi Financial Corporation so that financial assistance could be provided to large and medium industries at Chandigarh. 35

Plan outlay and actual expenditure on the schemes of the department of industries is as given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>IV Plan outlay</th>
<th>Actual expenditure</th>
<th>Total expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry &amp; Mining.</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>5.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Large &amp; Medium Industries</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Village and small industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nothing significant was discussed about the local industries and about the department of industries in Chandigarh in the local press and in the Local Advisory Committee. In the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, however, certain related issues were discussed. 37

35 Note on the planned growth of Chandigarh, op. cit., p.3
36 Ibid., p.3
37 Vide Meetings I (20.4.69) III (21.2.69), IV (15.11.69); VI (9.12.) and of 24.3.1973.
13.5. **Industrial Education and Training of Craftsmen**

*Industrial Education and Training of 'Craftsmen'* sub-head of the budget head - 'Employment and Training' has four institutions in Chandigarh, namely Government College of Arts and Crafts, Government Central Crafts Institute for Women, Industrial Training Institute and Central Training Institute. Part-time classes for industrial workers to help them advance further in their respective trades, and a scheme for imparting intensive training to the trainees of the I.T.I. after the completion of institutional training are also run by the I.T.I.

The following table No. 13-12 illustrates the annual budgetary provisions for all the institutions and schemes of this sub-head with the calculations of their expansion or otherwise:
### Table No. 13-12

**Industrial Education and Training of Craftsmen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Govt. College of Arts and Crafts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Part-time classes for industrial workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Govt. Central Crafts Institute for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I.T.I. Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Central Training Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Misc. - Apprenticeship Training etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase or decrease over the previous year**

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase or decrease over the previous year</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per cent increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974**

= +39.7%

**Average annual increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974**

= +7.94%
Table 13-12 reveals an average annual increase of 7.94% in the expenditure incurred on industrial education and training of craftsmen during the period 1965-74.

In the context of the annual population growth of 11.46% in Chandigarh during the period, nevertheless this annual growth in revenue expenditure has been on the lower side. It may, however, be stated that whereas the total population of the city is growing at a steady rate, the number of seats, the strength of the staff and other requirements of these technical and industrial training institutions are by and large, pre-decided and static. These are not required to increase in the same fashion as the general education, medical and other social and utility services are supposed to grow in conformity with the growing population of the territory. In this context the total increase of 39.7% during the period or 7.94% annual growth in revenue expenditure assures a reasonable maintenance and even growth of these institutions.

This requires to be seen besides special measures adopted for the development and expansion of various schemes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, special plan allocations on this head and the plan programmes and progress, to understand the complete financial and physical growth of these institutions.

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38 Census of India, 1971, Series 25, Chandigarh, p.(ii)
Industrial Training Institute, Chandigarh

Plan, Provision, targets and achievements: The amount of Rs. 4.74 lakh was proposed to be spent during the IV five-year plan, as under:39

1. Building - Rs. 3.62 lakh
2. Tools and Equipment - Rs. 1.12 "
Total: Rs. 4.74 "

Physical Targets: The institute is running with 588 seats and no further expansion is proposed. The stress is on the consolidation of the facilities already provided and on qualitative improvement. Besides regular courses, the urgency of providing training to the persons already engaged in industry was also felt. By this, the industrial workers were to be assisted to advance further from grade to grade in their respective trades. This could also enable the manpower in employment to keep pace with the latest techniques and modern methods.40 Part-time course in electrician trade with an intake of 25 students was, thus, introduced with effect from 1969-70. In accordance with the directives from the Director General of Employment and Training, a scheme for imparting intensive training to the trainees of the I.T.I. after the completion of institutional training was also included in the IV Plan on limited basis.

39 Descriptive Memorandum - 1972-73, sub-head - 'Technical Education', a brief note about the activities of the directorate, technical education, U.T., Chandigarh.

40 A brief note about the activities of the Director Technical Education, U.T., Chandigarh, op. cit.
Provisions

Financial Targets: -- An expenditure of Rs. 3.32 lakh was provided during the Fourth plan period besides Rs. 64,000 for the period 1967-69, out of which a sum of Rs. 30,000 was also shifted towards Fourth Plan. The break-up of the total amount is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop for Allied Trade</td>
<td>Rs. 3.16 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.R.C. Fabric</td>
<td>Rs. 0.27 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust Fans</td>
<td>Rs. 0.53 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 3.96 &quot;</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The institute at its start was granted an amount of Rs. 13.28 lakh for the purchase of tools and equipment. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 10.54 lakh was spent upto March, 1968. A sum of Rs. 0.88 lakh was spent during 1968-69. Against the remaining sum of Rs. 2.06 lakh a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakh was spent as spill-over amount for the purchase of equipment during the plan period. An amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh was spent for the payment of honorarium for the part-time course in electrician trade introduced in 1969-70. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh was made for the remaining period of Fourth plan for the scheme of intensive training introduced in 1972. An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh was spent on equipment and Rs. 0.36 lakh on the recurring expenditure during the plan period.

41. Descriptive Memorandum of the IV - Five-Year Plan - Sub-head : 'Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare'.
Government Central Crafts Institute for Women

Physical Targets: It is a research institute of trades/crafts for girls. The institution is linked up with its three-fold activities, i.e., I.T.I., C.T.I., and J.B.T. in 9 courses (non-engineering) with an annual intake of 346 students. The new students of C.T.I. tailoring and embroidery took up new project work in hand during the year 1970-71. Intensive training was given to one unit of 10 trainees of embroidery w.e.f. August, 1972 to January, 1973. From February, 1973 one unit of 10 trainees each in embroidery and tailoring trades was admitted for a further period of 6 months.42

Financial Outlay and Targets: The requirements of the institute during the IV Plan are as below:

1. Building  -  Rs. 2.80 lakh
2. Equipment  -  Rs. 0.20 "

Total  Rs. 3.00 "

Due to the introduction of new trades in stenography in Hindi and Punjabi languages, additional equipment was needed for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was provided in the plan. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was earmarked for intensive training in the institute.43

42 Descriptive Memorandum for the Annual Plan 1972-73 - Sub-Head: 'Craftsmen Training Programme'.

43 Annual Report - Directorate of technical education, for 1970-71
13.6 Labour colonies

The alarming growth of such unplanned colonies within and on the periphery of the planned city is posing a serious problem for Chandigarh administration as well to Chandigarh community. The problem of slums in Chandigarh is a result of certain historical and administrative reasons. It confronts the administration with the following issues:

(a) that in terms of social justice these people have to be given alternative accommodation with certain minimum standards of living;

(b) that the places where these colonies have sprung up have to be utilized for other purposes as otherwise the entire planned philosophy of Chandigarh would be upset, and

(c) that if these areas are not vacated, it will very badly affect the capacity of the administration to raise resources by way of receipts from the sale of plots.\(^44\)

But inspite of the seriousness of the administration the problem has so far defied solution, initially on account of the lack of comprehension about the magnitude of this problem on the part of planners and administrators of the planned city and now because of huge amounts of money required for the solution of this problem. The fact has been discussed in detail in the later part of the analysis of this department. The following table No. 13-13 gives the budgetary provision for this head for the period 1966-74:-

\(^44\) Note on Planned Growth of Chandigarh, p.9.
Table 13-13

Labour Colonies

(Hupees in Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease over the previous year:

- +0.11
- +0.03
- -0.01
- +0.13
- +0.14

Percent increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +190.5%

Average annual increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +38.1%
The table reveals that there was an overall increase of 190.5% during the period 1966-74, i.e. an annual growth rate of 38.1%.

**Progress Reports:**

The plan with regard to the removal of labour colonies was forwarded to the Planning Commission, government of India to shift this population in two years time. The sections working for various services of the city were to be accommodated in the existing developed sectors. The labour population engaged in the construction work in the city, which is migratory in character would shift to the houses to be constructed on the periphery of the town, without, of course, getting too far away from their places of work. Schemes worth Rs. 500.00 lakh are required to be sanctioned before the work is undertaken. Chandigarh administration made proposals for Rs. 200.00 lakh for the year 1973-74, but only Rs. 15.0 lakh i.e. only a paltry sum of roughly 7.5% of the proposed amount for the year, or only 3% of the total amount proposed, was agreed by the Planning Commission. Naturally, the scheme could not make any significant headway and the problem has to continue for quite some time.

**Press Opinion:**

The policy of Chandigarh administration with

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regard to the labour colonies was a subject of scathing criticism in an editorial of 'Chandigarh Post', a journal published from Chandigarh. The editor commented that the labour colonies, the sectorial slums and the 23 villages of the U.T. had grown like cancer. These 'second class citizens' according to writer, feed their 'first class cousins' by paying a life and death penalty. These colonies and villages work day and night to keep city dwellers in good health and humour. The return was nothing. These were areas of virtual darkness in a city of lights. He opined that unless basic living conditions were provided to these colonies, these areas would one day pose a threat to the very existence of the city.46

Opinion Survey

Item No. 14 of the questionnaire dealt with the creation of slums and policy with regard to the eradication of slums and provision of shelters for the poor working people and floating population. The opinion of the respondents was near unanimous that the slums were created by the wrong planning of the administration. On three sides of the city plots were allotted to about 1,500 to 2,000 slum-dwellers at the monthly rate of Rs. 1.50 per month. They got the lease and even constructed unplanned and katcha structures. With the increasing population there was no further allotment.

with the result that the new-comers raised their huts, where they could. Sometimes these huts were demolished, without considering the human problem involved, and sometimes these were just tolerated. Presently there were around 3,000 jhuggies (huts) which were unauthorised.

Three Labour villages were planned behind the streams on the outskirts of the city. But on objection by the members to the distance involved for these poor people, who mostly came on foot to work in the city, the scheme was shelved. Now 6,000 two-roomed tenements have been proposed at an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores, and if the scheme was implemented in time, the problem was expected to be solved to a great extent.

It was also opined that the lack of cheap houses in the planned sectors was forcing many low-paid employees to live in these unauthorised colonies. Even in the planned sectors the allotment of one-room tenement to one family or making two families to share a two-room tenement was responsible for creating sectorial slums. Migration could not be checked constitutionally, which was likely to still grow, and without appropriate planning for cheaper houses for the weaker and really working segments of the society, the future was stated to be really uncertain as for the planned complexion of the city was concerned. The performance of Chandi arch administration in this respect,
was rated as very poor by 17 respondents constituting 81% of the total number covered, whereas the rest of the 4%, i.e. 19% also, while not absolving it of its share of responsibility, considered it helpless in view of all powers with regard to policy formulation, on account of its approval and financial allocation resting with the union government.

**Home Minister's Advisory Committee:**

In the Home Minister's Advisory Committee also the demand for proper rehabilitation of these real builders and suppliers of the city was raised and the J.C. informed that four villages with all facilities were being planned and these labourers would be shifted within a year or so. Demand for improving the facilities and the provision of essential amenities was also made. The J.C. assured that the screening had been completed and arrangements were being made for the provision of essential amenities to these colonies.

The question of these colonies has been haunting the Chandigarh administration from the start. This has also exposed the Achilles heel of our planning where builders, servers and suppliers of a huge project had been lost sight

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47 Meeting IV, 15.11.69, item No.7, pp: 28-29.
of. The administration is better informed now about the problem, but finds itself a poor match to confront and solve this gigantic problem. In November, 1969, it was stated that these colonies would be wiped out and population shifted within a year. Today in 1978 the labour colonies are still there, more in number, larger in area and with added problems. In 1973 itself the administration planned to spend Rs. 190.00 lakh, but the planning commission of India had its own priorities and allotted a poor sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh, i.e. 7.8% of the total amount demanded. The problem continues in all seriousness in XI, members of the committees and the Press raise the question time and again and the administration makes promises which seem unlikely to be kept, at least in the near future.

13.7 Chandigarh Transport Undertaking

The Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (C.T.U.) had a fleet of 30 vehicles at the time of the formation of the union territory, which covered approximately 2,937 miles per day, mostly in the city proper. At the close of Fourth Five-year plan in 1974, C.T.U. had a fleet of 81 buses playing on 35 local routes and 16 long inter-state routes besides the sight-seeing charted and contracted trips within Chandigarh and in the neighbouring states. 49

Financial Provisions:

The revenue expenditure on the J.T.U. during the period 1968-1974 is as given in table No. 13-14 below:

Table No. 13-14

Chandigarh Transport Undertaking

(Rupees in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh Transport Undertaking</td>
<td>26.95</td>
<td>34.76</td>
<td>35.67</td>
<td>44.40</td>
<td>47.93</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease over the previous year:

- 1968-69 to 1969-70: +7.81
- 1969-70 to 1970-71: +3.91
- 1970-71 to 1971-72: +5.73
- 1971-72 to 1972-73: +3.53
- 1972-73 to 1973-74: +0.07

Average annual increase for the period 1968-1974: +7.62%

Per cent increase or decrease between 1968-1974:

+76.1%

Put besides the annual growth rate of 11.46%, in the population of Chandigarh City, the 15.62% annual increase in the revenue expenditure assures at least the proper maintenance of this utility service, if not its spectacular growth.

Progress Report:

The progress and expansion of the J.T.U. activities after the creation of the union territory, and particularly during the IV five-year plan may be seen at a glance as under:

### Statement: 13-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of vehicles</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mileage covered</td>
<td>2,937</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routes on which plying</th>
<th>only local</th>
<th>Suburban</th>
<th>6 long routes</th>
<th>Besides 35 local, urban and rural routes, 18 long inter-state routes also covered, besides sight-seeing tours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>areas</td>
<td>covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>routes</td>
<td>covered</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>covered</td>
<td></td>
<td>also covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement shows around 300% increase in the number of vehicles, around 400% increase in the total mileage covered and tremendous increase in the number of routes covered. There was an increase of 8 vehicles during the first two years of the establishment of the undertaking showing an increase of about 27%. In 1969-70 the number increased by another 8 buses i.e. an increase of 21%. All the old and dilapidated vehicles were replaced during the year 1970-71 and the year 1971-72 saw the IV plan target of 53 buses achieved.\(^{52}\) Eighty-one buses were plying on 35 local routes besides 18 long inter-state routes in Punjab and

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\(^{51}\) Material for the annual report, 1972-73, cit., p.7.

\(^{52}\) Note on the planned growth of Chandigarh, p.16.
Haryana now. The undertaking has made reciprocal arrangements with the government of Haryana according to which state carriages, public carriers and taxi-cabs are countersigned for the area of the other state. Such an agreement was also anticipated with another adjoining state of Himachal Pradesh.53

The undertaking was initially running at a loss of Rs. 29,300 per month, but later on it was earning a profit of approximately Rs. 70,000/- a month.54

The undertaking is also responsible to give road permits to the scooter-rickshaws, a three-wheeled taxi cab for two passengers. The number of permits issued for scooter-rickshaws had been 368,541,941 and 700 during the years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively.55

The fourth-plan outlay and expenditure on the transport undertaking is as follows:

56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>IV plan outlay</th>
<th>1969-70</th>
<th>1970-71</th>
<th>1971-72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1969-74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Columns 3-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

54 Material for the annual report of the ministry of Home Affairs, 1971-72, p.6.
55 Ibid.
56 Fourth Five-Year Plan, schemewise outlays and expenditure, U.I., Chandigarh, p.2.
Public Opinion:

Public opinion in regard to the local bus-service in this city of distances, as expressed in the local press and in the meetings of the advisory committees, has been highly critical and one of utter dissatisfaction and indicative of discontent.

A correspondent in a letter to the editor, Tribune stated that in the city beautiful the residents would certainly not mind if their lives were a little less 'beautiful' and a little more 'comfortable'. Underlining the shortage of local buses he said that it would be better if the administration were to postpone laying a few lawns and bought more buses instead. Another correspondent stated that the local buses left one stranded for hours. Scooter-rickshawshad erratic meters and drivers turned autocrats after sun-set, on account of the irregular and unreliable bus service. Referring to the statement of the Chief Commissioner on 8.9.69, another correspondent contended that the Chief Commissioner held out no definite promise to effect improvements in the present unsatisfactory conditions of the local bus-service which was hopelessly deficient.

57. The Tribune (Daily), 6.9.69, Letters to the Editor.
58. Ibid., 8.9.1969.
Opinion Survey:

Question No. 17 of the questionnaire pertained to the adequacy of public transport system. Nineteen respondents, i.e. 90.48% termed it as highly inadequate, crowded and unreliable. Two respondents, i.e. 9.52% agreed that the local transport was inadequate, yet stated that between 50 and 200 buses were required in the city at different hours of slackness and peak, respectively. Thus, maintenance of 200 buses would be extravagant. It only required planning and realignment of priorities. All the respondents agreed that more buses were required at peak hours. Collection of data on systematic and scientific basis, proper assessment, adjustment of priorities and proper planning was necessary. Suggestions were also floated to start mini-buses between certain important points and it was also opined that private operators also be permitted to ply their vehicles on certain routes to mitigate the great inconvenience of the common man in this city of distances.

Home Minister's Advisory Committee:

In the meetings of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee also this problem was raised and discussed on a number of occasions. A non-official member emphasised the difficulty of transport in the U.T. and wanted the central government to remove this difficulty by providing more money in this behalf. The Chairman (The Minister) assured the
member that the matter would be taken up. The action taken on the above item by the government was thus reported to the committee - "Sixteen new buses have been added to the fleet of thirty buses which fell to the share of the U.T. Funds have been asked for in budget estimates 1970-71 to purchase fifteen more buses. The local bus service has improved as a result of this addition of sixteen buses.

Another member also referred to the transport problem and inadequate number of taxis. He suggested that small station-wagons should be introduced which could run in narrow streets. It was also suggested that private operators should be allowed to run mini-buses as in Delhi. No comment was given or called for on the item.

Private operators have not been permitted, and rightly, so, nor have small station-wagons been introduced to run in narrow streets, because of the specific road-planning and vehicular traffic planning for the planned city, but mini-buses have been introduced to run direct between certain points requiring augmented service, avoiding thereby long circuitous routes and long waits for such passengers.

Local bus-service had been one of the highly irritating points for the Chandigarh citizens. The city of

60. Minutes of the III meeting of the HNAC, 21.2.1969, item No.2; p.19.
61. Action taken on the above meeting - a report prepared by the administration, p.23.
distances seems to have been planned keeping in view private automobiles and an efficient public transport system. The majority of population who cannot afford any private vehicle naturally depend upon the local bus-service, the performance of which is, within doubt, both inadequate and inefficient. The administration seems to be conscious and sympathetic to this inconvenience but express their own difficulties by way of lack of adequate funds for the purpose.

13.8 Department of Engineering

Financial Provisions:

This organisation is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all works and buildings at Chandigarh. The whole of the master plan of the planned city and other public works in the rural areas of the territory are executed by this agency. This department, thus, gains added significance. Allocations made for various works under the plan are separately dealt with under respective heads. Revenue allocations for all the branches and sub-branches of engineering department of Chandigarh are given in Table 13-17 below:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Public Works including roads and other schemes of public improvement.</td>
<td>108.36</td>
<td>127.62</td>
<td>191.26</td>
<td>229.41</td>
<td>231.60</td>
<td>170.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>59.16</td>
<td>69.51</td>
<td>54.91</td>
<td>94.85</td>
<td>90.72</td>
<td>98.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>167.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>197.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>246.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>324.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>322.32</strong></td>
<td><strong>269.40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase or decrease over the previous year:
- **1.59%** 11.69% 24.88% 31.72% 0.59% -16.42%

Per cent increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +60.71%

Average annual increase or decrease during the period 1968-1974 = +12.14%

The total increase during the period 1968-1974 in revenue expenditure on this head increased by 60.71%, giving thereby an average annual increase of 12.14%. Since the activities of this department are partially related to the growing population of the territory and partially in meeting with the targets of the Master Plan of the city, this increase in revenue expenditure indicates the maintenance of the size and activities of this organization.

**Progress Reports:**

The Fourth Five-Year Plan was started from April 1966 and a layout of Rs. 945.00 lakh was approved by the Government.
for the development works in Chandigarh. This plan was to be completed in the year 1970-71, but due to the financial crises during 1968, the government had desired that the fourth plan would be revised so as to begin from 1969. The period, thus, from 1966-67 to 1968-69 was taken as annual plan period. The earlier plan of Rs. 945.00 lakhs was revised. In the revised IV plan the works completed during the last three years were left out and some incomplete works were shown as works in progress. In the plan the works were divided into four parts:

Part - 'A' - Spill-over works and new works against the old plan of Rs. 945.00 lakh.

Part - 'B' - Spill-over works of additional six sectors in second phase plan of Rs. 345.00 lakh.

Part - 'C' - Development works of additional nine sectors in second phase and industrial area along sectors 31-37.

Part - 'D' - New works proposed to be carried out in the new sectors as was done in the I phase sectors.

The part provision against each work in Part 'C' and 'D' were made and were based on the physical progress. The total outlay was to the tune of Rs. 1100.00 lakh.

The works provided in the plan have been processed as given in statement No. 13-18 below:
### Table: General Abstract Showing the Details of Provision in Lacs. of Rupees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Sub-Head</th>
<th>Spill-over Work in Existing Sectors</th>
<th>Development of Six New Sectors i.e. PART 'A'</th>
<th>Work Proposed in Additional Sectors i.e. 37 to 45 and Industrial Area of 9/31 &amp; 47 PART 'B'</th>
<th>New Work</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land Acquisition and Survey</td>
<td>74.70</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>142.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Roads &amp; Bridging, &amp; Paving of Lanes</td>
<td>65.89</td>
<td>38.52</td>
<td>63.50</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>73.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Storm Water Drainage</td>
<td>11.60</td>
<td>46.56</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>119.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>57.15</td>
<td>56.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>144.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electrification</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>15.94</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>23.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Civic Works</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>19.05</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>83.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dam across Sukhna Choe</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Railway Facilities</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Domestic &amp; Irrigational water-supply</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td>40.65</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>195.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Non-Residential Buildings</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Residential Buildings</td>
<td>79.94</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>82.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Unforeseen</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tools and Plants Ordinary</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tools and Plants, Special</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Loss on Stock</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Revolving Fund</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>H.O.R. Schemes in New Sectors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total   | 322.84                                          | 360.23                            | 323.05                                      | 94.88                                                                                           | 1100.00  |

63. Detail of each sub-head in Fourth-Five-Year Plan (1961-74) of Chandigarh Administration, Engineering Organisation, 195-Capital Outlay on Chandigarh, pp. 1-28
1966-67: After the reorganisation of the Punjab State on 1st November, 1966, the Chandigarh Capital Project was put under the control of the Chief Commissioner, U.T., Chandigarh. The work-load achieved during the period under review (i.e. 1.11.66 to 31.3.67) was to the tune of Rs. 185.90 lakh vis-à-vis the establishment charges of Rs. 11.27 lakh.

In the Designs Division 38 rough cost estimates amounting to Rs. 1,05,44,088 and 18 detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 57,73,120 were prepared. In addition 51 numbers structural drawings were also prepared.\(^6^4\)

The construction Division No. 1 incurred an expenditure of Rs. 18.88 lakh against the budget allocation of Rs. 18.90 lakh and the following works were undertaken:

Construction in the P.G.I., Sector 12, of Cobalt therapy, shopping centre, cafeteria, medical store, sarai, assembly hall, connecting passage-cum-cycle stand between block 'A' and 'B', M.C. building, roads and parks and the extension of the cafeteria.\(^6^5\)

1967-68: An allocation up to the extent of Rs. 121.21 lakhs was approved for expenditure under head "105 - Chandigarh Capital outlay" during the year. A further sum of Rs. 36.72 lakh was allocated for works under sub-head "103 - Capital


\(^6^5\) Ibid.
and 50 - Public Works" for various works scattered in Chandigarh. In addition to the above heads, works amounting to Rs. 50 lakh were also to be handled. The amount of expenditure during the first year of the establishment of U.T.(upto 31.10.67) under various heads was Rs. 125.72 lakh. The organisation had been able to submit rough cost estimates amounting to Rs. 106.00 lakh for administrative approval and also technically sanctioned detailed estimates for a cost of Rs. 57.75 lakh.66

1968-69 :- Total plan allocation for the year was in the amount of Rs. 160.75 lakh. Upto November, 1968 an amount of Rs. 38.58 lakh was spent and the balance of Rs. 122.17 lakh was anticipated to be spent between December, 1968 and March, 1969. The following works were completed till the preparation of the report or were in progress:

Approximate area under development or to be developed was about 20 square miles. The second carriage way of Sukhna shoe bridge near the railway station was completed and the traffic was started on both the carriage ways. Laying of water-supply and storm water drainage and, sewerage, roads and civic buildings in Sectors 34, 35 and 36 were undertaken. Double-storey portion attached to additional offices - building in Sector 9 and the additions to the Technical Teachers Training Institute were also

taken in hand. 67

1969-70: - Total plan allocation for the year was in the amount of Rs. 200.26 lakh, which was revised to Rs. 200.31 lakh. Upto November, 1969 an amount of Rs. 65.47 lakh was spent and the balance of Rs. 134.84 lakh was anticipated to be spent between December 1969 and March, 1970. The following works were completed when the report was compiled, or were in progress. 68 : Development of Sectors 32, 33, 37 and 38 by way of laying of water-supply and storm-water drainage and, sewerage, roads and civic buildings was undertaken. Major part of Post and telegraph building was completed. Skating rink in Sector 10 was progressing. Sub-jail building, state guest house sector 6 and multistorey houses for lower and upper category staff in Sector 34 were some of the major achievements of the year. In rural areas approach road to villages Mauli, Jagran, Dhanas, Sarangpur and Choota Raipur, and electrification of villages Lahora and Khuda Ali Sher were also undertaken. 69


1970-71: No data were available for the year. The progress made during the year, the works completed and the new works undertaken but spilled over to the next year are, however, clear from the reports and illustrations as given for the years 1969-70 and 1971-72.

1971-72: Total budget allocation for the plan year was in the amount of Rs. 333.44 lakh (gross) and Rs. 143.00 lakh (net). Up to November, 1971 a sum of Rs. 117.7 lakh in gross expenditure and Rs. 140.07 in net expenditure were spent and an amount of Rs. 182.22 lakh in gross expenditure and Rs. 129.37 lakh in net expenditure were anticipated for the period December, 71 to March, 72. The following works were completed during the year: Tourist hostel-cum-state guest house, 108 number houses, headworks Sector 32 - first compartment of underground reservoir of 10 lakh gallons capacity, overhead reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity and pump chamber with electrical pump. Domestic and irrigation water-supply to Sectors 32-D, 37-A and 37-B were also completed and five new tubewells were installed. Overhead bridge in Sector 17, 256 houses, headworks, Sector 37 with pump chamber and underground reservoir, boundary wall and checkpost were nearing completion. Watermain, drains and sewers were laid at various locations and both rural and urban, domestic and commercial electricity connections were provided.


1972-73: The details of jobs undertaken by this organization during the year are as listed below:

(a) Works completed: Overhead bridge Sector 17: 332 residential houses for employees; combined block for two hundred doctors/students hostel in P.G.I.; water-supply lines - 14,225 meter; sewerage lines 38,000 r.f.t.; 3,600 ft.; 10 new tube-wells; rural water-supply lines - 3,338 metres; 11 K.V. lines - 9.5 km.; 11/04 K.L. indoor and Flemcunting sub-station - 17 number L.T. lines 29.5 km.; domestic/commercial connections - 2,150 numbers; industrial connections - 35 numbers; tubewell connections 29 numbers; rural electrification in three villages, namely, Maloya, Khudda Alisher and Kambwala.

(b) Works nearing completion: Mortuary building in Sector 16; 10 lakh gallons capacity underground reservoir alongwith S.D.O.'s workshop in Sector 32.

(c) Under construction: Residential houses 206 numbers for employees; cycle stand and car-parking in Sector 17; diversion of 'Kansal Choe' and channelisation of 'Sukhna Choe'.

1973-74: Size fixed for the annual plan for the year 1973-74 was Rs. 263 lakh plus the resources of union territory from the sale of the plots, approximately Rs. 180 lakh. Thus a total of Rs. 442 lakh was earned.

72 Material for the preparation of the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1972-73, pp:2
**Capital Project**: Under the capital project ₹1,264 lakhs were earmarked to be spent, during the fourth plan period on the works in the I phase and II phase development of the city according to the Master Plan. Expenditure under various heads has been given as hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>₹ in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Acquisition and Survey</td>
<td>251.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and bridges</td>
<td>171.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic and Irrigation Water-supply</td>
<td>213.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>83.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Water drainage</td>
<td>96.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>41.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway facilities</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrification</td>
<td>84.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil building</td>
<td>81.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residential buildings</td>
<td>54.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukhna Choe</td>
<td>36.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential buildings</td>
<td>108.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving fund</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen items</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation schemes</td>
<td>14.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools and plants</td>
<td>15.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1263.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major Programmes**: Major programmes for the fourth five-year plan included acquisition of land for the creation of new sectors in the second phase development of the city, provision of more roads, additional water-supply, sewerage and storm water drainage, landscaping and electrification in sectors 32 to 40. A high school has been constructed in Sector 35 and three new primary schools and 'dhobi ghats' have been built in new sectors in the second phase. More residential houses of various categories have been built.
for the employees. Necessary machinery has been purchased for the execution of these development works. Road junctions have been improved, traffic signals have been installed. W-4 roads have been widened and shopping centres in various developed sectors in the first phase have been improved. Construction of more bridges, building of Home Science College in Sector 10 and the remaining works have been undertaken in the capital complex.73

Public Opinion:

The programmes, targets and achievements of the department are, however, to be analysed vis-a-vis the opinions expressed in the local press and as responses to the opinion survey and the items discussed in the Advisory Committees for Chandigarh, with regard to the activities of this department.

Housing: Matchbox style construction at Chandigarh, according to the 'Scribe' in 'Chandigarh Post', was neither functional, nor economical and was shoddy to look at. According to him, it was a town for the rich. There were no bazars in the ordinary sense, only shopping centres, where the ruling circles go in their cars, and the 'rehriwalas' for the ordinary housewife. He said that the new bridge in Sector 17 was the latest joke at a time when the poor dwellers in the South had only one latrine to three or four families.74

Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew, the visiting architects, said that the housing for the poor was to become the main challenge in the days to come. Houses should be cheap so that everybody could get one. For that, cement-concrete would have to be replaced by solid block of consolidated earth and other cheaper materials, and plenty of water and toilets must be available. They said that the city-planners and administrators must busy themselves with housing the poor, if they did not want Chandigarh to be submerged into a sea of slums all round. Provision had also to be made for the thousands that would keep on pouring here. Planners must be prepared to receive wave after wave of the village poor who would like to participate in the challenges and comforts of a modern city.

The acute housing problem in Chandigarh was reported in Tribune on 17.1.73. The facts had come to light in the report of the Census of India 1971. It was reported that 40% families lived here in one room accommodation, while another 30% were living in two-room sets. Like other big cities the first planned city was also facing acute shortage of residential accommodation. Despite Rent Control Act the rents were very high and since it was impossible for the low paid employees and labourers to live in planned houses, about one fourth of the population of the city resided in slums called labour colonies.

The cause of high rents was the planning pattern adopted 20 years ago when land and building material were cheap, the cost of which had now gone up by more than 10 times. Cheap two-room houses, had, therefore, not been built in sufficient numbers, though many bigger and costlier houses could be built, for obvious reasons. Quoting the experts, it was said that the slogan of one house to every family will not be successful unless the present pattern of town-planning was reviewed and small houses were built in large numbers. The report revealed that one room in Chandigarh had an average of 3.43 occupants. Taking the average family to comprise of 4.45 persons, this ratio was a conclusive proof of unsatisfactory housing conditions in the city.76

Opinion Survey:

In the response to the questionnaire also the dissatisfaction about the public housing was very high. The maintenance was considered as poor. As many as 14,000 government employees were stated to be on the waiting list for accommodation and little was done during the IV plan period. Eighteen respondents rated the performance as 'below average' constituting 85.7%, whereas only 3 respondents, i.e. 14.31% took it to be as 'average'. Two of the respondents were of the opinion that little could be done in this respect by the U.T. administration since the approval of the plans and provisions of finances rested

with the union government.

For private housing, it was stated that the administration has lesser responsibility and the progress and achievement rested with the private plot-holders. But the pivotal position occupied by the administration in making provision for house-building loans and for the controlled building materials, to a great extent, influences the private building activity. Majority of the members felt that high cost of smaller plots, scarce building material, non-availability of building loans and increasing cost of construction were responsible for unsatisfactory building activity, particularly in smaller houses. Thirteen respondents, i.e. 61.9% rated the performance as 'below average', 6 respondents, i.e. 28.6% as 'average' and only 2 respondents, i.e. 9.5% as 'above average'. It was generally opined that working population was a necessary part of the city, yet the administration was unconcerned about this vast and important section of the society. It felt concerned only for the plot and plot-holders and not the actual builders, servers and suppliers of the city.

There was near unanimity that the availability of construction material was scarce and had become extremely dear. Seventeen respondents, i.e. 81% rated the position as 'below average', whereas only 4, i.e. 19%, could say that the position was just 'average', as prevailed elsewhere in the country. Majority of the respondents felt that everything, including bricks, steel and cement, was
both scarce and dear. Cement on controlled rates was either not available or not available according to one's requirements. In the open or black market, however, one could get it, but on exorbitant rates only. A few of the respondents, however, tried to be fair towards the administration by saying that the local administration could do little about these commodities except for regulating the price and availability of bricks. All, however, agreed that the scarcity was causing a setback to the projected targets.

**Home Minister's Advisory Committee**

Matters pertaining to housing problem were discussed in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee also. In the third meeting a member stressed the need for more housing accommodation with a view to check the rise in rents. The chief engineer stated that a provision of Rs. 23,00 lakh had been made for housing in the next financial year, but this provision was for government housing and there was no provision for houses in the private sector. Another member asked for setting up of a housing board for Chandigarh. It was clarified that this was a complicated issue and involved lot of finance. The chairman also observed that possibility of setting up an agency like the Delhi Development Authority for Chandigarh might be examined. The min minister also desired that houses

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77 Meeting III, 21.2.69, item No.1, p.19.
Roads and Drainage System

Public Opinion:

The condition of Chandigarh roads and drainage system, particularly during rainy days, was figuratively given that in a letter to the editor, Tribune. The correspondent stated that when rain came roads turned into canals, the eloquent testimony of which were swirling waters and citizens wading through. He said that all that city’s drainage system drained was one’s patience.

Another correspondent complained about the hedges and erection of pillars and barbed wire on the berms of the houses in some posh sectors, in a letter to the editor. This, according to him, was dangerous for the unwary children, pedestrians and motorists. He questioned the silence of architecture and engineering departments and of the enforcement agencies for the unlawful encroachment.

The removal of unauthorised hedges planted by some residents encroaching public roads, and the wild shrubs in open spaces, were also demanded through another letter to the editor. The correspondent contended that besides being good shelters to mosquitoes and flies, these acted as hiding for thieves and morning nuisance makers.

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78. Meeting held on 24.3.73, Item No. 20, pp. 8-9.
80. Ibid., 11.9.1969.
81. Ibid., 18.9.1969.
Opinion Survey:

In response to the questionnaire there was near unanimity of opinion about the sewerage. Twenty respondents rated it as 'above average', whereas only one respondent termed it as 'average', giving thereby percentage of 95.2% and 4.76 respectively. Quite a few expressed unhappiness on the lack of this provision in labour colonies and cautioned that though the condition may be helpful, now, a constant which was essential in view of increasing pressure of population.

About public works (roads and buildings) the opinion was almost unanimous. Eighteen respondents rated the performance as 'above-average', whereas only 3 gave it as 'average', giving thereby a rating of 85.7% and 14.3% respectively. Majority of the respondents were favourably inclined to believe that the condition of roads in Chandigarh was very good and except for the cheap houses or the houses for the lower-income group of employees, the building activity was also satisfactory. Nobody, however, seemed to give special credit to the administration on this count.

Electricity

Public Opinion:

According to the special correspondent of the Tribune, the power failure in Chandigarh was the order of both the days and nights. Complaints did produce no adequate results and authorities were generally growing apathetic to popular
grievances. Referring to the statement of the chief commissioner another correspondent contended in a letter to the editor, Tribune that the Chief Commissioner had held out no definite promise to effect improvements in the present unsatisfactory arrangement for electric supply. Power failures and low voltage at peak hours, according to him, were common.

In an editorial a journal published from Chandigarh also expressed surprise at power shortage in a new planned city and opined it to be artificial.

Opinion Survey: The opinion of the members of the LAC about electricity (domestic) was somewhat divided. Eleven respondents i.e. 52.45% rated it as faulty, erratic and 'below average'. Three respondents, i.e. 14.32% rated it as 'average', whereas 7, i.e. 33.32% termed it as 'above average'. The last section opined that few of the failures were on account of local breakage, and thus U.T. administration could not be held responsible for this.

About electricity (industrial use) there was almost complete unanimity and except for one respondent, who confided no knowledge, rest of the 20 rated it as 'above average' and better than any of the neighbouring states, thus giving 100% 'above average' rating.

82. The Tribune (Daily), Chandigarh, 5-9-1969, 'Poor Civic Amenities in Chandigarh'.
83. The Tribune (Daily), 12-9-69, Letters to the Editor.
Home Minister's Advisory Committee:

The question of abolition of levy on electricity in Chandigarh was raised in the meetings of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, but after some discussion it was decided that as the expenditure on administration was increasing, no action was called for. A member demanded that there should be no levy of electricity duty. If at all it had to be levied, the amount should be utilised for educational purposes in Chandigarh. The chairman observed that the suggestion might be looked into. The minister enquired in the meeting held on 24.3.73 about the shortage of electricity in Chandigarh. The chief engineer stated that there was only a slight shortage of electricity and industries only 25% cut had been imposed.

Water Supply

Public Opinion: While listing the poor civic amenities in Chandigarh the special correspondent of the Tribune stated that 'serious and wide-spread discontent was mounting among the citizens of Chandigarh owing to rapid deterioration in civic amenities and services like water-supply and sanitation'. About the erratic water-supply he said that 'in certain sectors the office goers had often to go to work without a bath and shave. House-wives had to fetch buckets of water from irrigation taps on the lawns. When the flush system

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85 Meeting II, 24.12.68, item No.19, p.16.
86 Action taken on above meeting, p.22.
87 Meeting VI, 5.12.70, item No.17, p.63.
88 Ibid., item No.9, p.3 (ii)
did not work, the whole house started stinking like a lavatory. The school children were the worst sufferers when the school taps run dry'. Referring to the statement of the Chief Commissioner on 6.9.1969 another correspondent wrote to the editor, Tribune that the C.C. had held out no definite promise to effect improvements in the present unsatisfactory arrangements for water-supply. In an editorial a journal published from Chandigarh expressed surprise that the theory of the scarcity of water-supply in a new planned city should be a myth.

Opinion Survey: In response to the questionnaire the rating was by and large extremely poor. Almost all agreed that the service was deteriorating day by day. There was low pressure in thickly populated areas and particularly at the peak consumption hours and not summer months. First and second

89 The Tribune (Daily), 5.9.69, 'Poor Civic Amenities in Chandigarh!'
91 The Tribune (Daily), 11.9.1969, Letters to the editor.
storey residents hardly get sufficient water-supply and there was muddy water-supply on Bajwara side. Wrong planning and ignorance of the authorities about the population pattern was stated to be responsible for the present scarcity. Sixteen respondents, i.e. 76.18% rated the situation as 'below average', whereas only five respondents i.e. 23.82% termed it as just 'average'. Two respondents, however, opined that the condition was still better than Delhi and other big towns. But this could not be taken as a genuine assessment, because there could be no comparison between a planned and an unplanned city.

Water-supply for industrial use was rated to be quite satisfactory. Twenty respondents i.e. 95.24% rated it as 'above average', whereas only one respondent, i.e. 4.76% considered it just 'average'. It was, however, opined by quite a few that industrial sector in Chandigarh planning occupied only peripheral place. With the expansion of industrial activity, however, there was fear of the problem gaining dimension, if proper planning was not done in advance.

In the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, the issue related to the water-supply to the rural areas was also discussed. The C.E. stated that water-supply to xxxx had been maintained in all the villages of the U.T. except for a few which came under the master-plan. Water had also been supplied to be ensured that there was no shortage of water anywhere.94

94 Meeting held on 24.3.73, item No.15, p.6(ii)
Home Minister's Advisory Committee: In a meeting of
the Home Minister's Advisory Committee a member pointed out
the shortfall of Rs. 47.70 lakh in the revised estimates for
capital project works in 1969-70 as compared to plan ceiling
and felt that the architecture and engineering departments would
not be able to complete the capital project work of the order of
Rs. 500.0 lakh provided in the IV plan unless they speed up
their activities. He further stated that out of the budget
estimates of Rs. 204.00 lakh for 1969-70, only Rs. 166.00 lakh
were spent. The Finance Secretary, Chandigarh explained
that the revised estimates was less than the budget estimates
and actually less funds were provided against the original
budget estimates of Rs. 204.00 lakh. Money, thus, could not
be spent in excess of the funds actually provided. The chief
engineer also explained that this had been their endeavour
that the funds do not lapse. The Deputy Financial Adviser,
M.H.A., clarified that Works Ministry had perhaps reduced it
keeping in view the slow progress of the expenditure, but
the authority was the budget estimates and there was a
provision of Rs. 204.00 lakh upto which limit they could spend.

The representative of the D.W.H. and U.D. explained
that annual plan outlay of Chandigarh was discussed by
representatives of the department with Ministry of Finance

95 Meeting held on 24.3.73, item No. 15, p. 6.(ii)
96 Meeting V, 26.2.70, pp.46-47.
and it was felt that provision should be made only for the continued schemes, and for non-sanctioned items the matter should be considered only next year. That was the main reason for the reduction of the provision. However, if on the basis of ten monthly statements, it was felt necessary to increase the expenditure, adequate provision would be made.97

The C.C. informed the committee that the administration had formulated a model scheme for the development of Sector 37, in which provision had been made for a substantial number of residential plots for allotment to persons in low-income groups. The representative of the D.W.H. & U.D., informed the committee that the scheme was under their consideration and would be cleared within the next few days.98

A member stated that although the development of Chandigarh started in 1951, a part of the work relating to the sectors in the I phase was yet to be completed. He desired that the work in the I phase sectors should be completed early. The C.C. explained that it would not be desirable to stop the work in the II phase sectors, till the work in the I phase sectors got completed. The chief engineer stated that work in the I phase sectors was almost complete.99

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97 Meeting V, 26.2.70, p.47.
99 Meeting held on 24.3.73, item No.18, p.8(ii)
In conclusion this may be stated that the issues, for which the engineering department is responsible, and for which the residents of the union territory feel a daily pinch, were discussed in a big way. The press comments were definitely harsher with regard to the shortage of housing accommodation, shortage of building material, non-availability of house-building loans and the neglect of labour colonies. Faulty water and electric supply, defective sewerage and sewage system and neglect of the sectors inhabited by low-income group people were also the subject of severe criticism. The advisory committees raised the questions of non-fulfilment of building targets and non-utilization of budgetary provisions in time. This does mean that the people and the members of the committees were oblivious or ignorant of the achievements of Chandigarh administration and particularly the engineering department, yet the shortcomings were successfully pointed out and and the administration was made to leave a bit of its complacency, as is evident from various clarifications and assurances given with regard to the public amenities, and, the actions reported in the meetings of the advisory committees.

The next chapter of this part deals with the performance and its evaluation with regard to the offices and departments of Chandigarh administration which could not be allocated to any of the three categories, discussed in this and the preceding two chapters, under the head 'miscellaneous services'.

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